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# HISTORY

OF

# JONES COUNTY, IOWA

PAST AND PRESENT

R. M. CORBIT, B. S. and LL. B.

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



IN TWO VOLUMES—ILLUSTRATED

Vol. 1 of 2  
VOLUME I

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# Recent Excavations at Anamosa May Prove That Pre-Historic Dwellers In Iowa May Have Been Cannibals

Apr. 29-1922

BY GLADYS ARNE.

WHEN the citizens of Anamosa, in an outburst of civic and patriotic fervor, last year took up a subscription to buy 184 picturesque acres near their city for the sum of \$23,000 and turn the plot over to the state for a park, they did not know they were taking the initial step in a discovery that was to confound science, up-set history, and possibly write a new chapter in the romance of man's slow rise from the primordial mire.

But when work on the park was begun, and it was found necessary, last March, to blast out some of the debris and settlements of ages from Horse Thief cave, one of the most picturesque spots in these same 184 acres, they came to a sudden and startled realization of it.

That thing which was revealed in all its gruesome significance was enough to amaze, startle and shake realization into the most blasé, for the bones of at least nine human beings, and land knows how many more were overturned, and they were of a breed living so long ago that history stands back dismayed, and even science shakes its head in baffled perplexity.

Horse Thief cave, that has of recent years been the witness of innocent revels, the picnic ground of school children, the object of mild curiosity to sight seers—what a tale it could tell if it chose to delve into the dusty archives of its past!

It would be a tale of curious creatures, men not far removed from the brute, and of their enemies, beasts whose like are now no longer seen on land or sea; a tale of war and lust, strange rites, bloodshed, cannibalism; a tale of the vast upheavals of nature, the glacial drift, the floods; a tale of the Redman and his tribal fires and quaint ceremonies; and a tale of the outlaws who used to harass the outpost of civilization, only a century or so ago making away with the horses and secreting themselves in this cave which now bears their name.

## Prediction Realized.

It was through the persistence energy and insatiable curiosity, common to the man of science, of A. E. Corcoran of Anamosa, that Horse

Thief cave has yielded up some of the romance of its past for man's reviewing.

It was Mr. Corcoran, 63 years old a world traveler and student—who has enriched many a museum with his curious findings in his jaunt up and down the universe, who predicted that Horse Thief cave might reveal rich treasures, long before the blast of dynamite which fulfilled his prophecy. It was he who was employed by the park superintendent as

an authority competent to take the cave measurements and superintend the blasting. It was he who, with infinite patience, dug out with a knife from their sepulchre of centuries, many of the relics which furnish a clue to the past and had them preserved and put away in safety in the town hall in Anamosa. It is he who can interpret, in the light of scientific lore, their meaning.

And others are soon to bear out or refute his theories. Edgar R. Harlan of Des Moines, curator of the Iowa historical society, expects to make a trip to the cave soon to give his opinion on the findings. Several universities will later send expert archaeologists and geologists to venture theories on the mystic revelations.

## Prisoners Do Blasting.

Twenty trustees were furnished by the state from the prison at Anamosa to do the work of blasting, which was to remove a large rock lying at the front of the cave which almost cut off its entrance. A deposit of ashes found under this rock gave evidence that the gigantic boulder had not been originally placed there by nature, but had fallen down from the projecting roof at some time in the dim past.

It was in the excavations of earth that had lain under this rock, and inside the cave, that the relics were discovered.

A few inches under the surface there were found Indian relics, flint chips, shells, bones of many animals, evidences that the Redman had built his fires outside this cave. That he ever occupied the cave itself is considered by Mr. Corcoran unlikely. Cave dwelling habits were uncommon to the Indians, who fled to such protection only under great stress. The Indians were probably of the Musquakie tribes whose descendants live on the Tama reservation.

But it was not the Indian relics, evidences of a comparatively recent existence that interested the searchers. Far down below these there was found another drift of ashes which told a far more fascinating story.

It is believed by Mr. Corcoran that the relics yielded by these ashes are those of a pre-historic people whom he estimates, lived more than 12,000 years ago, before the great Iowa ice drift of the glacial period, the moraine of which lies just north of Anamosa. He is led to this belief by the fact that, above this lower strata of ashes there is a layer of clay running entirely through the cave, five inches thick, which gives every evidence of having been placed there by the receding floods of the glacial period. He concludes that the people whose bones lay buried in these ashes were, therefore, inhabitants of the earth before the great rivers of ice swept over this part of Iowa.

## Finds Gigantic Skeleton.

Of the nine whole or nearly whole skeletons found, one was that of a gigantic man, whose stature must have been several inches more than six feet, and whose weight of solid muscle and bone was more than 200 pounds, judging by the structure of his framework. His vertebrae were the size of those of a small beef. His bones and those of the companions who shared his bleak habitation are of a size and a proportion like those of the most primitive of brutish men.

The skulls are round, similar in shape to those of the half animal "round heads." The jaws protruded like those of the ape, and the teeth stand out like a wedge, as in men of the old stone age.

In the cave also were found the bones of an infant with no teeth, the bones of a youth apparently about sixteen, and a skeleton which, by its lighter proportions, seemingly is that of a woman. Another adult skeleton, near the center of the cave, had the bones partly charred. The remaining bones were those of children.

A common peculiarity of the skeletons was that they gave evidence of burial in a sitting posture, and were all a few feet from the walls of the cave, but at different depths signifying different times of burial.

That of the large man had the hands up before the face, and a rib protruded up under the bony head which rested over against a large rock pressing slightly into the skull. Except for this slight indentation, the skull was perfect, and is, therefore, highly valued from the scientific standpoint.

A child's body had seemingly been placed in its last resting ground with the little body inclined forward and crouched as if on its knees. Its teeth, as the gruesome findings were uncovered by the workman's pick, gleamed, says Mr. Corcoran, like pearls in the semi-darkness.

Intermingled with its bones were those which Mr. Corcoran has identified as those of a wild cat. Both the skeletons of the child and of the animal were whole.

## Wild Cats Used As Pets.

Is this a testimony to the fact that these people domesticated these wild animals, using them for pets or for hunting?

Mr. Corcoran says it is, and evidence of the burial of the wild cat with the child would signify a strange kinship between the two.

He gives this as another proof positive that the bones are of a race earlier than the Indians, who were fond of wild cats—but only to slay and eat.

The food of these cave dwellers, he believes, was of a nature gruesome







and nauseating in the extreme. They were cannibals and ate their own kind.

He finds evidence of this in the fact that, aside from the several whole skeletons found, there were other remnants and bits of broken human bones strewn on the floor of the cave as if they were the leavings of many meals, and as though the bones had been split that the diners might get at the luscious marrow.

"Did these people go on living in the cave in which they buried their dead?" is the natural question that springs to the lips of the curious. Mr. Corcoran's answer is yes.

"They were not a bit squeamish," he declares. "They not only buried their dead in their place of abode, but buried them near the surface. The bones were sunk only a few inches under the top of the strata of ashes."

The prison convicts who did the work of excavation at the cave developed a hearty interest in the proceedings under the skillful direction of the scientist and naturalist. As they plied their picks many an odd bone, a little piece of jaw with jagged teeth, a curious implement, was gleefully uncovered and rescued from the grime.

#### Unidentified Animal.

There were teeth of the wild cat and the panther. There was an antelope skull. There were two pieces of vertebrae and thigh bones of some

and animal, evidently weighing about 150 pounds, which Mr. Corcoran with all his knowledge of natural lore was unable to identify, and which he believes was of a species now extinct. There were remnants of every animal native to the Mississippi valley except the bear and wolf.

There was the horn of a deer which had seemingly been cut off with a rough flint instrument. This was one of the few instances of any of implements by these people. A stone ax was found sixteen inches from the surface, and a piece of flint twenty-eight inches from the surface toward the center might have been used as a rude spear head.

Besides these there were taken out several baskets of bones and other objects, and 3,000 bushels of ashes.

Mr. Corcoran believes that in these discoveries only a beginning was made. His desire was to start at the foot of the depression before the cave and cut a channel systematically straight through, that no object of interest might be missed.

But, at any rate, enough has been done to set the world agape with wonder. Horse Thief cave, with its vista of green turf and tumbling brook, and tall trees spreading their fretted shade, its frail ferns creeping out from the earth-filled crevices, its

steady drip, drip of water from the leak in its ceiling, has done its part. It has hinted at a mysterious past.

And those who take the winding road that leads out past the town, through little groves, under jagged cliffs, by towering boulders, will by and by come to a sign which reads: "Wild life sanctuary. No axes, no fires, no guns!" and on beyond it Horse Thief cave, which, all previous claims to the contrary have proved, in the words of Mr. Corcoran, that:

"Man has lived on the North American continent as long as he has lived anywhere on earth."







## INTRODUCTORY

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The mission of the historian is to chronicle things and events as he finds them, and preserve them according to the fact, rather than to give to history the coloring he thinks it ought to have. The recording of the organization, progress and condition of the county, commercially, socially, religiously, educationally and politically, past and present, is not a matter of interest and value for the present generation alone; future generations will peruse these pages to learn of the past, and from force of circumstances, will be compelled to accept the facts herein presented, as matters of undisputed historic reference. To gather and transcribe the data of this volume in the short space of six months, has been a large undertaking, and what has been accomplished in that period of time, will be disclosed in the pages of this history.

The History of Jones County, published in 1879, has been of valuable assistance in compiling this volume, and its pages have been freely used in this history so far as applicable. The cheerful assistance rendered the editor by those solicited for information and contributions, forms one of the most delightful memories of this task. To meet these people in their homes, in their places of business, and on the street and highway, and secure their hearty cooperation in making this work a success, has been one of the most enjoyable features of the labors we were called upon to perform. The friendships formed, the cooperation manifest, the appreciation expressed, and the satisfaction experienced in securing a history of our home county, have been encouraging features in the role as historian.

We gladly express our grateful appreciation of the encouragement, support and assistance of the several members of the Advisory Board, namely, J. W. Doxsee, Mary Calkins Chassell, Christina Scroggie and T. E. Booth. Special recognition and acknowledgement should also be made of the generous and able services of Mr. J. E. Remley, of Anamosa, in writing the Fairview township history; of the valuable and willing assistance of S. J. Rice of Scotch Grove, in securing historical data in Scotch Grove township; of the kindness of Ervin E. Reed of Monticello in contributing a chapter on the topography of the county;





of Frank Kenney of the Oxford Mirror; of A. A. Cole of the Olin Recorder; Mrs. W. B. Brock, D. E. Rummel, Mrs. F. W. Port, K. T. Lamb, L. M. Carpenter and others at Olin; C. H. Brown and others of Martelle; S. S. Farwell, H. M. Carpenter, R. C. Stirton, G. W. Lovell, several ladies of the Friday Club, and others of Monticello; William Stingley, J. E. Coder, Frank Jones, M. O. Felton, T. Dawson and others of Center Junction; the several township and town clerks; the various ministers of the churches; the secretaries of the fraternal and other organizations; the bank officers and the several county and other public officials; the early settlers, and the many whose information, suggestions and contributions have added to the value and accuracy of this history.

It is indeed a matter of regret that the county, township and town records, generally, have been found incomplete. In many instances, the earlier records of the townships have been more full and complete with official information than the later records. A school of instruction for town and township clerks in the matter of keeping the proper record of official meetings would be profitable. Some of the records, however, had the minutes of official action properly recorded, and are models for neatness and accuracy of statement. The earlier county records, on the other hand, have lacked system and connection. But this is past. The present records of the county are models, in system, accuracy and completeness, and under the present county officials, especially the county auditor and the clerk of the district court, the records are becoming more complete and accurate.

A careful reading of the pages of this volume can only deepen the respect of the reader for those early pioneers, who by their untiring energy, devotion and sacrifices, have made possible the civilization, prosperity and enlightenment of the present day. The reader will note with an increasing interest, the gradual development of the country from the unbroken forests, unturned prairies and primitive cabins, to the broad acres of rich cultivated fields, improved farms, and comfortable homes of today. The men and women of the early days were distinctive institutions, each in his and her own sphere and community, battling for some ideal, representing some principle, and laying the foundations for the present prosperity and advantages. Posterity can well afford to be magnanimous, and the heart may well swell with pride and reverence for the hardy and sacrificing pioneers, whose heritage is now enjoyed. Indeed, in the language of the prospectus, we can say this history "is an effort to rescue from oblivion the deeds of ancestors and the early pioneers, the causes of prosperity and greatness, and the character of the average men who have achieved success and made famous our industries and institutions." The present institutions of learning and industry, the numerous schools and churches, the general intelligence and moral standards of the people and their general prosperity, all have been builded on the foundations laid by our ancestors, and are silent monuments and tributes of praise to the character, influence and enthusiasm of the noble-hearted pioneers and their children.

This work is dedicated and presented to the many good people of Jones county with the hope that it will be appreciated, that it will be found of large value as a history of the county, its people and its institutions, past and present, and that those who have aided in making this undertaking a success, will find a







satisfaction for their kind services which will be to them of richer value and higher compensation than the words of thanks and appreciation spoken by the editor.

The next generation will accord to this work, even a higher estimate of value than the generation of today. The highest sources of information, the pioneers themselves, are rapidly passing to other rewards. Very few remain to tell the story of privation, endurance and romance. The history of the county was largely made when the pioneers were in the prime of life. Their written experiences, and the story of life, organization and industry as told by their lips, and recorded in these pages, are more valuable and reliable than tradition. This work is to save for posterity, the true history of the county with its beginnings, its growth and its prosperity.

This history will be published in two volumes. The first volume is history; the second, personal biography; the editor has had supervision of the first volume only.

R. M. CORBIT.

Wyoming, Iowa, November 1, 1909.





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R. M. Corbit





# HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

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## EARLY SETTLEMENT.

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The first white settler in Jones county was Hugh Bowen who settled in Richland township in the year 1836. As "all roads lead to Rome," so all roads to the spot where the first white man called home, will lead to a locality south and east of Bowen's Prairie. A short sketch of the life of this historic man would be appropriate in these pages, but the records are unkind, and will reveal but little of the career of Hugh Bowen. R. J. Cleaveland in his "Reminiscences of Rome," given on another page of this volume, states something in regard to the character and personality of the man.

Tradition also states that Jones county is entitled to the distinction of including the territory in which the Black Hawk war ended in 1833. The "Annals of Iowa," however, add no light on the subject. As handed down to the present generation, the story goes that the Black Hawk Indians were pursued by the American army, of which Lieutenant Jefferson Davis of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, an officer in the service of the Illinois militia, were in command. The Indians were chased to the banks of the Maquoketa river, at a point on the southern border of Richland township, called Dale's Ford. Here the Indians took their stand. The river was high and the current swift. While one-half of the Indian warriors took their stand in defence, the other half crossed the raging torrent on improvised canoes, and these in turn, maintained a defence while the others crossed the stream. When all had crossed the river, they turned and fled through the brush and timber. The American army, not caring to plunge their horses into the swift, flowing and turbulent waters, and believing the Indians were too exhausted to continue their depredations, turned back; and the Indians were not heard from again. This military strategy on the part of the Indians, as given by tradition is worthy of praise and of being written in



story and in song. We are unable to find any authentic record of this traditional fact of history.

Much has been written of the heroism of the pioneers of Jones county, and of the wealth of character, and richness of possessions that has descended to posterity. To all this glory, the pioneer who has blazed the way to the civilization, settlement and enrichment of Jones county, is fully entitled. The men and women of the early day, from the viewpoint of this age, were institutions of greatness. Through them the hidden resources of the county have been developed, the character of the people moulded, and life and living made to shine with a bright reality.

Jones county will compare with her sister counties very favorably. In the moral tone and industrial prosperity of its inhabitants, it will stand second to none in the state. Its prosperous homes and improved farms, speak of the fertility of its soil and proclaim the culture of its people; its numerous schools and churches tell in glowing terms of the attention given to the development of mind, and the strength of manhood and Christian character.

### THE INFANT PIONEERS.

The first white child to begin life in Jones county, was Miss Rebecca Merritt, who was born about two miles west of the present site of Olin, January 5, 1839. This promising maiden thrived and prospered on the milk and honey which flowed in the promised land of her birth, and at the age of fifteen, she became the bride of Joseph Merritt, her cousin. This matrimonial event is shown by the records of this county to have taken place in March, 1853. Mrs. Rebecca Merritt is now living at Sturgis, South Dakota.

The second child to begin life in Jones county, was a boy, James McLaughlin, a son of James and Mary McLaughlin. This historic youth was born on what is now known as the Lovell farm, in section 2 of Wayne township, on May 31, 1839. Mr. McLaughlin is yet numbered among the inhabitants of earth, and resides at Russellville, Kentucky.

Miss Mary Moore, the first child of William and Alvira Neal Moore, stands third in the baby roll of honor in the county. Her birth dates from April 10, 1840. Richland township claims the honor of her birth. On January 15, 1861, she took unto herself a husband in the person of Thomas A. King. Mr. and Mrs. King reside in Jones county, and have the oversight of the welfare of the county's unfortunate poor in the county home.

Child number four was Miss Lucretia Bowen, a niece of Hugh Bowen. She was born April 22, 1840. Her life was short, and when about two years of age, she was carried on angel's wings to the mansions in the babyland of heaven.

Infant number five in the pioneer roll, was John D. Sullivan, a son of John and Margaret Sullivan, who was born in Richland township, October 29, 1840. This baby boy grew to manhood in time to offer his services in behalf of his native country, and entering the army in 1864, became a member of Company C, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Sullivan is now one of the highly respected residents of Cascade.





There is some information available to the effect that Martha Ann Dickson is entitled to have her name enrolled among the pioneer infants of Jones county as having begun her life work in Richland township in the year 1839 or early in the year 1840. We have been unable to substantiate this information.

In the early history of Monticello, given elsewhere in this volume from the pen of M. M. Moulton, reference is made to the birth of twins in the family of Mr. Richard South in Richland township in 1839. This statement is not in harmony with our investigations. F. M. South, now living in Dubuque, states that he was the boy end of the twin relation, and that his twin sister's name was Margaret, and that they were born January 3, 1842. The twin sister, Margaret, died when about two years of age. Benjamin South, a brother, now living at Oelwein, was of later birth. F. M. South enlisted in the Union army when quite young and served three years in the Civil war.

### SOME FIRST THINGS IN JONES COUNTY.

The first pipe organ in the county was at the German Reformed church in Monticello, in 1890.

The first cheese factory was the Ross Cheese Factory at Bowen's Prairie in 1867.

The first creamery was established by H. D. Sherman at Monticello in 1875. A creamery was also started by James L. Hall in Clay township about the same time.

The first permanent settler was Hugh Bowen at Bowen's Prairie in 1836.

The first political caucus in the county was held at the house of Clement Russell for the purpose of nominating territorial county officers. This was on July 24, 1839.

The first sheriff was Hugh Bowen.

The first court was at Edinburg, March 22, 1841.

The first clerk of the court was William Hutton, 1841.

The first recorder, Clark Joslin, 1841.

The first treasurer, W. Cronkhite, 1866.

The first auditor, Charles Kline, 1870.

The first superintendent of schools, B. F. Shaw, 1860.

The first county attorney, F. O. Ellison, January, 1887.

The first tile factory was by John Gibson, Monticello, April, 1879.

First lodge, was I. O. O. F., No. 40, Anamosa, July 6, 1852.

First bank, I. L. Simington, Monticello, 1867.

First flag raised at Olin, July 4, 1840; made by Mrs. N. Seeley.

First postoffice at Edinburg, January, 1840.

First district school, Sugar Grove, 1840, taught by T. Stivers.

First child born was Mrs. Rebecca Merritt, daughter of Joseph Merritt, about two miles west of Olin, January 5, 1839. Now living at Sturgis, S. Dakota.

First attorney was C. C. Rockwell, Newport, 1846.

First physician, Dr. Clark Joslin, 1838.

First license for grocery and tavern, Clement Russell, Fairview.





First license for selling goods to Reuben Bunce, Fairview, 1841.

First saw and grist mill in 1838, by George Walworth.

First newspaper, *The Anamosa News*, 1852.

Oldest merchant continuously in business, Frank Hoffman, grocery, Martelle; since 1872.

Teacher with longest continuous service, Miss Grace Maple, Onslow, twenty years.

First general election at house of Barrett Whittemore, September 11, 1838. Eleven votes cast for delegate to legislative assembly.

First delegate to territorial legislature, Barrett Whittemore, in 1838.

First representative to territorial legislature, George H. Walworth, August, 1839.

First Catholic Mission, at Anamosa, 1857.

First church organized, Scotch Grove Presbyterian, at Edinburg, 1841.

Oldest blacksmith continuously in business at the same stand, John Cole, Onslow, since July 5, 1871.

The first town to incorporate was Anamosa, 1856.

The first marriage, T. J. Peak and Rebecca Beardsley, December, 1839.

### HISTORIC SETTING OF JONES COUNTY.

Jones county is in the heart of what was popularly known as "The Black Hawk Purchase." Following the Black Hawk war a treaty was made on the 21st of September, 1832, with the Sac and Fox Indians, by the terms of which there was ceded to the United States Government a strip of territory extending fifty miles westward from the Mississippi river. This territory was vacated by the Indians and thrown open to settlement, June 1st, 1833. There was at that time no organized government, but by an act of congress approved June 28, 1834, the area of the state of Iowa as it then existed for the purpose of temporary government, was attached to and made a part of the territory of Michigan.

The legislative council of Michigan passed an act which was approved September 6, 1834, laying off and organizing the counties west of the Mississippi river. This act, which took effect October 1, 1834, had reference to the territory of the Black Hawk Purchase, and it divided that territory into two counties, Dubuque and Demoine.

About that time Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state and by an act of congress approved April 20, 1836, the area of the present state of Iowa, and its two organized counties, was included in the jurisdiction of the new territory of Wisconsin.

At the second annual session of the legislature of Wisconsin, which was held at Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, a law was passed November 6, 1837, which provided for the sub-division of Dubuque county into new counties. The new counties were fourteen in number, and covered not only the territory of the Black Hawk Purchase, but they even reached further west and embraced Indian land that had not yet been ceded to the United States.



The fourteen counties created by this act in the order in which they were named in the title of the legislative act were, Dubuque, Clayton, Jackson, Benton, Linn, Jones, Clinton, Johnson, Scott, Delaware, Buchanan, Cedar, Fayette and Keokuk. Since its organization there has been no change in the boundary of Jones county. It remains today so far as its boundary lines are concerned, the same as it was when organized by the act of November 6, 1837.

This act gave Jones county its historic setting from a geographical standpoint. This is the Jones county about which the following pages are written.

Jones county was named in honor of General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, who at the time Dubuque county was sub-divided, represented the territory of Wisconsin in Congress.

Only a part of these counties were organized at that time. Jackson county was equipped with an organizing sheriff in the person of William A. Warren, of Bellevue. He was also in a limited sense, made the sheriff of Jones county and Linn county. For matters of court jurisdiction, Bellevue was, during 1838 and a part of 1839, the capital of Jones and Linn counties. An election precinct was designated in each of these and the report of votes sent to Bellevue.

#### POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The first territorial legislature, after the separation of Iowa from Wisconsin, met in Burlington, November 12, 1838. During this session, the county of Jones was organized, or at least an act was passed with this end in view.

The act passed by this legislature to organize the county was as follows:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the council and house of representatives of the territory of Iowa*, That the county of Jones be, and the same is hereby, organized from and after the first day of June next, and the inhabitants of the said county be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties of this territory are entitled; and the said county shall be a part of the third judicial district, and the district court shall be held at the seat of justice in said county, or such other place as may be provided until the seat of justice is established.

Section 2. That Simeon Gardner of Clinton county; Israel Mitchell of Linn county, and William H. Whitesides of Dubuque county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice in said county, and shall meet at the house of Thomas Denson on the second Monday of March next, in said county, and shall proceed forthwith to examine and locate a suitable place for the seat of justice of said county, having particular reference to the convenience of the county and healthfulness of the location.

Section 3. The commissioners, or a majority of them, shall within ten days after their meeting at the aforesaid place, make out and certify to the governor of this territory, under their hands and seals, a certificate containing a particular description of the location selected for the aforesaid county seat:





and, on receipt of such certificate, the governor shall issue his proclamation affirming and declaring the said location to be the seat of justice of said county of Jones.

\* \* \* \* \*

Section 6. The commissioners aforesaid shall receive, upon making out their certificate of the location of the seat of justice of said county, each three dollars per day, and also three dollars for every twenty miles going to and returning from their respective homes.

Section 7. Upon the presentation of the certificate aforesaid to the treasurer of Jones county, the treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay the respective sums allowed by this act out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved January 24, 1839.

It seems that these men failed to carry out the provisions of this act, and we find the county seat not to have been located until the following year, or 1840. In the legislature of 1839-40, three other commissioners were appointed, as follows: Thomas M. Isett, of Muscatine county; John G. McDonald of Jackson county, and B. F. Moffitt of Delaware county.

These commissioners performed the duties enjoined upon them by the territorial legislature, the following report of their action being now on file in the clerk's office at Anamosa:

#### COUNTY SEAT COMMISSIONERS.

Jones County, Iowa, April 22, 1840.

We, the undersigned, being appointed commissioners to locate the county seat of Jones county by an act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Iowa, passed at their second session, met in pursuance of said act, and after being sworn according to law, we proceeded to discharge the duties of our office agreeable to law, and after viewing the situation of the county, we came to the conclusion that the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township 85 north, range 3 west of the fifth principal meridian, was the best location that could be made in Jones county, and we called it by the name of Edinburgh.

JNO. G. McDONALD,

T. M. ISETT,

B. F. MOFFITT, *Commissioners.*

The record does not show what compensation B. F. Moffit received for this work. John G. McDonald received thirty-six dollars and T. M. Isett received fifty-one dollars. Colonel Thomas Cox of Bellevue was the surveyor.

#### FIRST ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first election of county officers took place in the fall of 1839. Of the county commissioners elected on this occasion, only two appeared at the recorded meetings of the Board, Thomas Denson and Charles P. Hutton. From sources





outside of the record, it has been determined that the third commissioner was H. G. Seeley.

William Hutton was the first clerk of the commissioners' court. Hugh Bowen was the first sheriff of Jones county. Clark Joslin was the first recorder.

There were three polling places at the election of 1839, and there were three election precincts—Bowen's Prairie, Walnut Fork and Farm Creek. The judges of the election of 1839 were Orville Cronkhite, Eli Brown, I. H. Simpson, William Clark, James Hutton, and J. C. Raffety. The clerks were Thomas S. Denson, George H. Brown and D. G. Morgan.

It will be remembered that an election had been held in September, 1838, or one year previous, for the purpose of electing representatives to the Iowa Legislature. This election was in the cabin of Barrett Whitemore. Only eleven votes were cast, and a representative, R. G. Roberts was elected from Cedar, Jones, Johnson and Linn counties.

### SOME EARLY COMMISSIONER'S RECORDS.

The first recorded meeting of the commissioner's court was held February 3, 1840. The first act of the commissioners was to appoint Hugh Bowen, assessor, in the place of Daniel Chaplin, who declined to serve.

In the further proceedings, we find that George Mefford presented a petition for a county road. It was also ordered that the regular meetings of the board should be held thereafter at the house of Donald Sutherland until further ordered.

It was at this meeting also that the county commissioners who had been appointed by act of the legislature to locate the county seat made their report which is set out above, locating the place and calling it Edinburgh.

An act of congress provided that, as each new county was organized, the United States government would grant to the county commissioners a quarter section of land on which the county seat should be located. Accordingly, we find from the book of Original Entries, that on June 20, 1840, Thomas S. Denson and Charles P. Hutton, as commissioners of Jones county, claimed the quarter section above mentioned, being the northeast quarter of section 36, township 85 north, range 3 west of the fifth principal meridian. This was within half a mile of the geographical center of Jones county and its central location was the argument which secured for it the honor of being the first seat of county government. When the county seat was moved from Edinburg to Newport, no change was made in this grant of land, and the county commissioners retained this quarter section, and later upon this land the county poor farm was established. This same land has remained the property of the county and is now a part of the present county farm.

The day after Edinburg was laid out, Colonel Thomas Cox, at the solicitation of J. D. Walworth, came to the present location of Anamosa, and laid out a town which was called Dartmouth. This plat was never recorded. The place did not grow or develop, and of course the efforts expended to plant a town, came to naught.



The first tax was made July 6, 1840, being five mills on the dollar of taxable property in Jones county, and a poll of fifty cents upon each voter.

We find that on November 5, 1840, Clement Russell paid into the county treasury twenty-five dollars for the privilege of keeping a grocery. To those who have not been upon the border, it may be a question why grocerymen in a new country should be so heavily taxed. The initiated will understand that a frontier grocery was simply a saloon of the lowest character, where whisky was the only article on sale, and which could be obtained at a reasonable price, in any quantity from a glassful to a barrel.

In April, 1841, we find six dollars appropriated to Donald Sutherland for rent of rooms in which the county commissioners had held meetings.

Henry Hopkins was the first counsel and prosecuting attorney and for his services, he was allowed thirty-four dollars at the meeting of the board in March, 1842.

October 3, 1842, the territorial road from Dubuque to Marion, was approved on that portion of it which was included in Jones county. James Butler and P. Scott were the commissioners appointed by the legislature to view the same.

The first licensed ferry of which there is a record, was granted Adam Overacker, across the Wapsipinicon river at Newport. This license was for the consideration of two dollars, continued for one year from April 13, 1847. A two-horse vehicle was charged twenty-five cents; one horse, twelve and one-half cents; footman, six and one-quarter cents.

In order to fund the increasing floating indebtedness, and to maintain the county warrants as near par as possible, it was ordered, October 7, 1850, that the clerk of the commissioner's court, issue bonds of the county, bearing ten per cent interest, due in five years, the bonds to be for fifty dollars each, and not to exceed forty in number. These bonds were to be issued to any one who would present the treasurer's receipt for the amount.

In 1851-52, various state roads were surveyed and platted, among which were highways from Anamosa to Bellevue; Anamosa to Garnavillo, Clayton county; Cascade, by way of Canton, to Maquoketa; Cascade to Garry Owen; Denson's Ferry to the house of Thomas McNally, in Washington township; Anamosa to the Davenport and Marion road; Anamosa to Camanche; Fairview to Tipton. Most of these roads are yet the principal roads of travel through the county.

### ELECTION PRECINCTS.

At a meeting of the county commissioners, July 6, 1840, Jones county was divided into four precincts for electoral purposes, as follows:

Walnut Precinct, comprising townships 83 and 84, in ranges 1, 2, and 3 west of the fifth principal meridian.

Buffalo Fork Precinct, comprising townships 83 and 84, range 4 west.

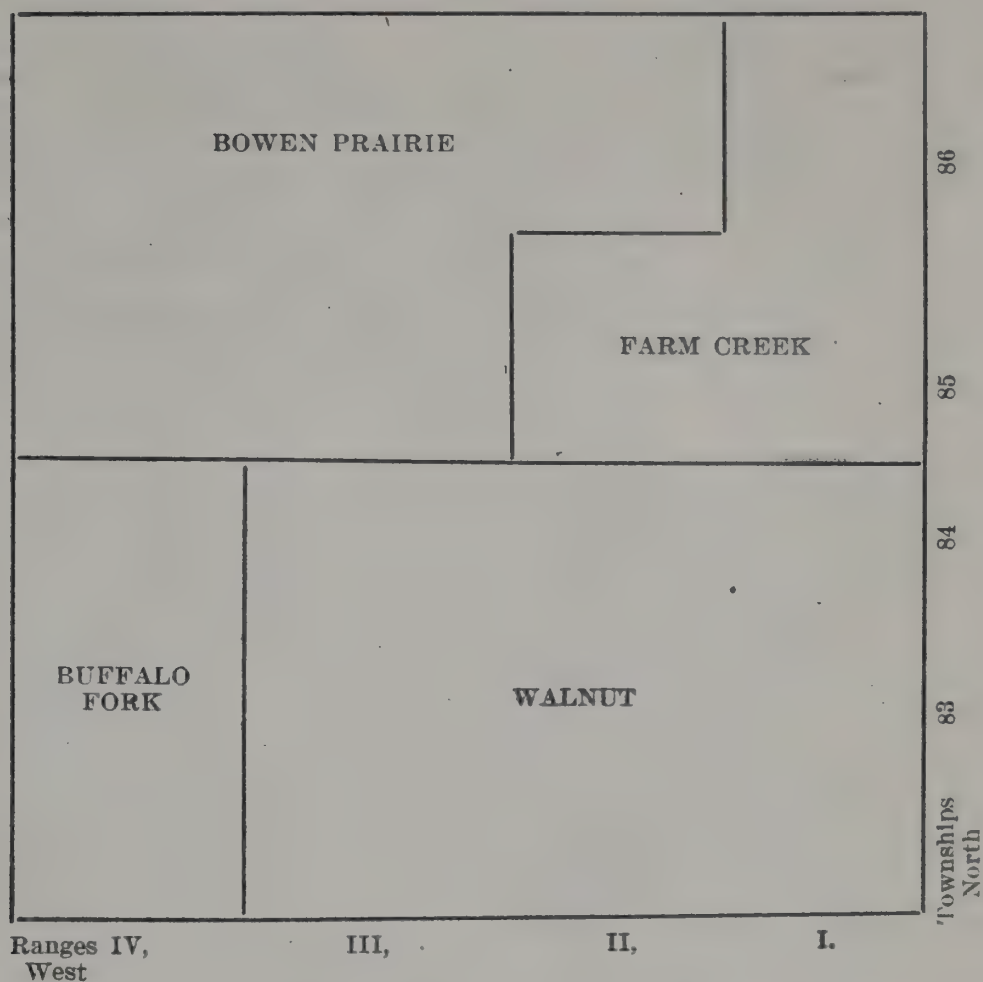
Bowen Prairie precinct, comprising congressional township 86, ranges 2, 3 and 4, and township 85, ranges 3 and 4.

Farm Creek precinct, comprising townships 85 and 86, range 1, and township 85, range 2.





The civil partition of Jones county in 1840, might, therefore, be represented as follows:



The judges of elections appointed at the time of organizing the precincts were:

For Bowen Prairie—William Dalton, William Clark, Charles Johnson. Election to be held at the house of Joseph E. Green.

For Walnut—Moses Garrison, Isaac H. Simpson and O. Cronkhite. Election to be held at the house of Norman Seeley.

For Buffalo Fork—John G. Joslin, Clement Russell and G. H. Ford. Election to be held at the house of Clement Russell.

For Farm Creek—Jacob Peet, Hezekiah Winchell and John E. Lovejoy. Election to be held at the house of Abraham Hostetter.

Bowen Prairie Precinct was made Road District No. 1, with Franklin Dalby, supervisor; Buffalo, No. 2, with Clark Joslin, supervisor; Walnut, No. 3, with John Merritt, supervisor; Farm Creek, No. 4, with George Mefford, supervisor.

### ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

At the meeting of the county commissioners' court, July 5, 1842, it was resolved to organize the county into townships, which should have their regular





township officers and local government. The precincts were accordingly changed into townships, without altering their boundaries.

ROME was organized as a township, July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Walnut precinct, given above, the first township election to be held at the residence of N. B. Seeley.

FAIRVIEW was organized as a township, July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Buffalo Fork precinct, given above.

WASHINGTON was organized as a township, July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Farm Creek precinct, given above.

RICHLAND was organized as a township July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Bowen Prairie precinct, given above.

From this arrangement it will be seen that Rome, Fairview, Washington and Richland were the four original townships of the county, and out of these have been carved the townships as they exist today.

CLAY was organized as a township April 3, 1844, including what is now known as Wyoming, that part of the present township of Clay which is south of the Maquoketa river, all of Scotch Grove township, south of the river, and a strip about one mile in width upon the eastern border of Wayne township, extending north, through Monticello, until it touched the river. The first election was held at the house of John Sutherland.

MONTICELLO was organized as a township June 10, 1847, from Richland township, and included all of that township south of the Maquoketa river, being most of the territory now occupied by Monticello, Wayne, Cass and Castle Grove.

GREENFIELD was organized as a township with its present boundaries, being separated from Fairview, and corresponding to congressional township 83, range 4.

The townships now known as Cass and Wayne were separated from Monticello and attached to Fairview April 21, 1848.

HALE was organized as a township in July, 1851, and included the present townships of Hale and Oxford, which were on that date separated from Rome. The first township election was held at the house of Joseph Bumgarner.

JACKSON was organized as a township in July, 1851, and included the present townships of Madison and Jackson, which were on that date separated from Rome. The first township election was held at the house of Charles Beam.

CASS was separated from Fairview and organized as a township, with its present boundaries, March 1, 1852. The first election was held at the house of W. J. Beaks.

WYOMING was separated from Clay township February 8, 1854, and organized, with its present boundaries, under the name of Pierce township, which was a couple of years later, changed to Wyoming. The first election was at the house of William Stuart.

CASTLE GROVE was separated from Monticello and organized with its present boundaries, January 1, 1855. The first election was held April 2, 1855, at the school house near Mr. Beardsley's. John Scott, Horace Downer and Ezra C. Springer were judges of election, and Thomas S. Hubbard, and Albert Highby were the clerks of election.

On January 1, 1855, Monticello township was extended across the river to the northern boundary of the county, corresponding to its present boundary,



and included that part north of the river that had formerly belonged to Richland township.

MADISON township was organized, with its present boundaries, January 1, 1855. The first election was held April 2, 1855.

SCOTCH GROVE was separated from Clay and organized as a township, with its present boundaries, in February, 1855. The first election was held at the Scotch Grove schoolhouse, April 2, 1855.

OXFORD was separated from Hale township and organized with its present boundaries, in March, 1855. The first election was held at the house of John Bryan.

WAYNE was set off from Fairview township and organized with its present boundaries, March 5, 1856. The first election was held at the house of O. G. Scrivens, April 7, 1856.

It will be observed that the last township was not formed until some sixteen years after the organization of the county, and that certain districts belonged, at different periods, to quite a number of different townships. Wayne township, for instance, had belonged to Richland, Monticello and Fairview previous to its organization as an independent township. Greenfield, Cass, Wyoming, Castle Grove, Madison, Scotch Grove, Oxford and Wayne suffered no changes in their boundaries after organization as independent townships. Rome, Fairview, Washington, Richland, Clay, Monticello and Hale townships arrived at their present boundaries by a process of elimination or whittling off, until each had just what territory was left and the adjoining townships had received all the territory they were to have. Each township now corresponds to the congressional numbering with the township north and range west, rendering the political geography of the county as simple as a chess board.

Lovell township was organized as a separate township about January, 1898, with the same boundaries as Monticello township, the latter being included within Lovell township, the corporation of Monticello being declared a separate township and called Monticello township.

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## THE TOPOGRAPHY OF JONES COUNTY.

By E. E. REED.

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(The following interesting chapter on the general surface conditions existing in Jones county, written by Ervin E. Reed, of Monticello, will be a valuable addition to the History of Jones County, and will be fully appreciated by all students of natural science. Mr. Reed has a natural and gifted aptitude for the study of the geological and soil formations of Mother Earth, and the study of the physical geography of a country is to him a pleasure and a delight. The phenomena existing in Jones county, which Mr. Reed very pointedly describes with reference to the origin and course of the streams and rivers, should be





OK

## Find 4 Skeletons in Anamosa Cave; Two of Children

ANAMOSA, March 21. — Horse Thief cave at the state park is yielding up its dead. The cave is known to contain a number of inner rooms of various sizes, but the entrance is so choked with the wash of years that it has been difficult to gain entrance to the cavern. Excavation of this wash was recently commenced under supervision of A. D. Corcoran, who explored the cave many years ago.

The skeletons of four human beings have already been unearthed. Two of the skeletons are those of adults and the others are those of children. One of the skeletons is over six feet long and evidently that of a man of powerful physique. Another of the skeletons is that of a mere baby.

Mystery surrounds the origin of these skeletons and their presence in Horse Thief cave. The cave got its name from an early day when it was reputed to be the rendezvous of horse thieves of this section of Iowa. It is located in a wild, out-of-the-way spot, which made it ideal as a hiding place for those who plied dishonest trades in the pioneer days.

These skeletons naturally are a matter of great interest and conjecture. Mr. Corcoran says the bones of the largest skeleton about the head and neck are not properly shaped to be those of an Indian. If not the remains of Indians, then how came they in Horse Thief cave and what tragedy was connected with the burial there?





noticed. To the mind untutored in the love and study of the natural sciences, this contribution will not have the interest it will have to the more educated mind, schooled in the study of Mother Earth and her composition.—EDITOR.)

Jones county offers an interesting study to the student of nature who would read the story of the creation in the formation of the rocks and soils, and in the conformation of the hills, valleys and prairies. To the unscientific man the county offers a prospect of beautiful, productive prairies, and graceful rounded and gently rolling timberlands. To the scientific mind, the topography of the county presents characteristics that are astonishing and suggest problems that are confounding and perplexing. To the artist, the landscapes of the county are the rivals in beauty of the creations of his liveliest imagination. To the practical man of affairs, the soils of the county give abounding promise of assured harvests and ample reward for all the labor employed in agriculture, while the forests of hardwood trees furnish fuel and lumber in abundance. All parts of the county are capable of producing material wealth to reward the earnest toiler whose faith and intelligent labor merit reward.

The area of Jones county is nearly equally divided between the prairie lands, and the wooded lands or "timber lands" as they are here locally called. The prairie land was found by the early settler to be destitute of trees, save a few scattered crab-apple or plum trees on the rolling "uplands," and willows in isolated groups in the marshy sloughs. The rolling "uplands" were covered with a thick carpet of wild grass, but it supported no trees save the occasional wild fruit tree, and no bush save the scattered berry bushes, and no herbacious shrub save the red-rooted prairie tea, well known to the pioneer who broke the prairie sod. The prairie soil is rich and productive, and the ease with which it could be brought under cultivation and the rich returns it gives in harvests, invited the pioneer to make his home there. Thus we find that the first settlements were made on the "upland" rolling prairie.

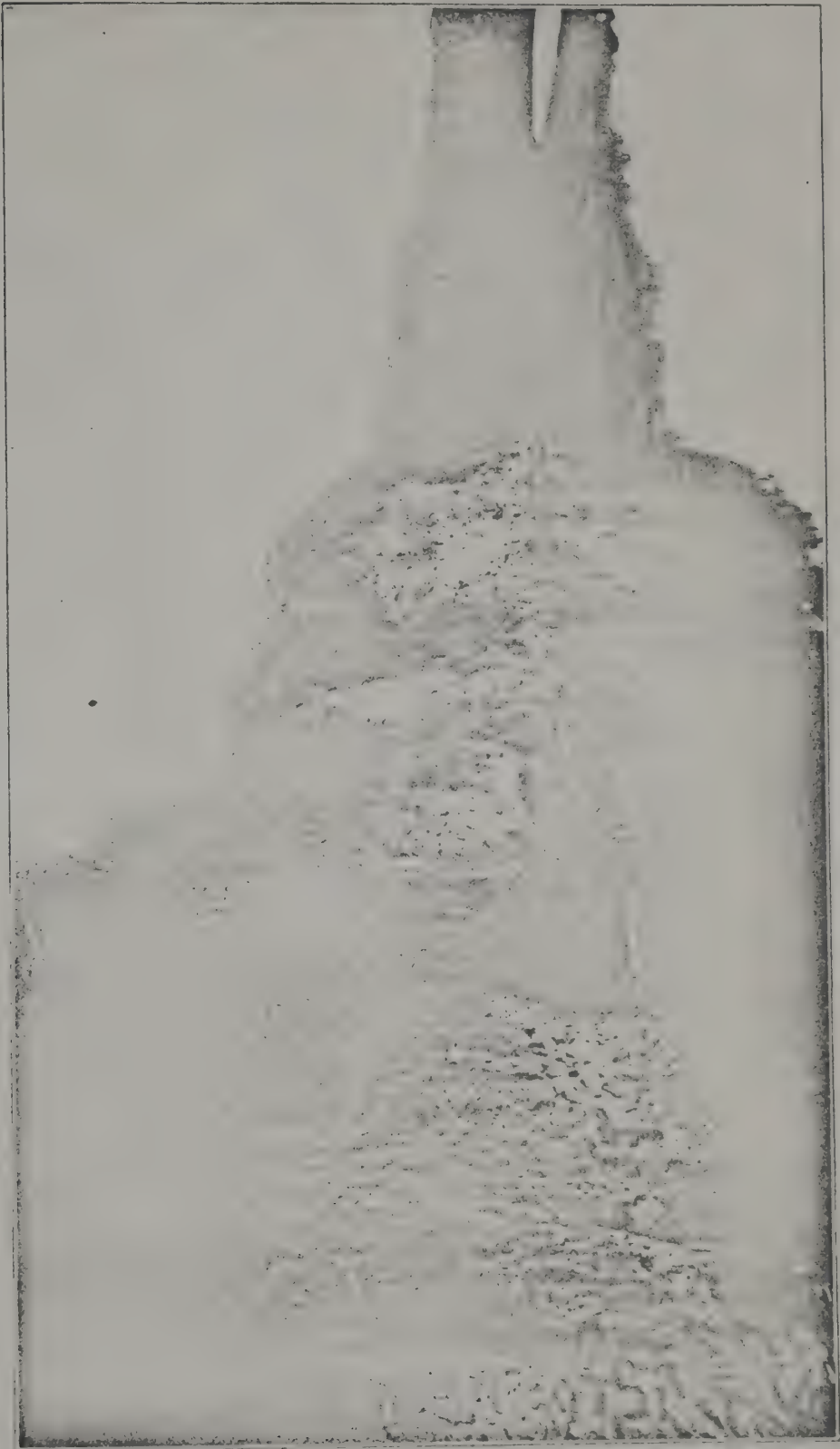
The sloughs or level ill-drained marshes were more obstinate and resisted the approach of the settler. Long grass and rushes covered the slough, which was reeking with water lying beneath the wealth of grassy growth. No animal found a home in the slough excepting the cray-fish and the muskrat. The former built circular chimneys of mud around the openings of their subterranean homes, and the latter built his dome-like mud houses in the sluggish waters. The muskrat has now disappeared and the cray-fish has been banished to a few wet road sides, but the rounded tussacks which mark the sites of former chimneys and mud dome-like houses are found in many pasture fields that have been reclaimed from the former sloughs. The sloughs have yielded to the dominion of man, and the tall grasses and rushes have disappeared. The waters have found their way to the streams, and now corn fields and meadows are found where the pioneer found impassable morasses.

The timber lands presented a harder problem to the settler. The labor and patience necessary to clear the soil of the trees, bushes and roots, rendered the task of making farms there an unprofitable one. When prairie lands could be purchased as cheaply as they could in the early history of the county, there was no inducement to the farmer to clear the timber soil of the growth of trees, or remove from the soil the great stumps and roots of the hardwood forests. But



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THE WAPSIPINION AT SLIDE ROCK





with the advance in the price of prairie lands, the timber lands have been invaded by the farmer, and are now fast yielding to the plow.

Jones county is located in that part of the country which geologists assert was raised above the cosmic waters during the Silurian Epoch, and during the Niagara age of that eon of geologic time. The rocks exposed here are of limestone, the older ones being unseamed and unstratified rock masses, examples of which are found in the rocky promontories and bluffs bordering the principal streams. The newer formations are regularly stratified and evenly deposited, as are the rocks found in the quarries at Stone City and elsewhere in the county. The irregular rock masses of the older formation, called domolite, furnishes good stone for the burning of lime, and in various parts of the county a good grade of lime has been produced. At present the cost of fuel makes the burning of lime unprofitable and none is now produced within the county. The domolite is the kind of stone in which galena or lead ore is found, and the prospectors have repeatedly looked for this metal in the ledges of the bluffs within the county. Small quantities of lead have been found, but never has there been a lead mine here opened that has rewarded the prospector for his labor. The stratified rocks of the quarries furnish a high grade of building stone capable of being easily dressed into desirable shapes.

By far the most important resource of the county is its soils, and they have been deposited at some far later period of time after the Silurian Epoch had passed. The rich blackish loam that furnishes a favorable seed-bed for the grains and grasses that have brought wealth to the county, is not the direct product of any cosmic action. No flood deposited this rich mantle on the underlying clays. No glacial ice carried it from the north. No volcano belched it forth from the earth's center. No winds scattered it over the hills and prairies. The loams and soils are the products of many agents acting upon the rocks and clays that form the subsoils. Industrious ants and burrowing animals, and the blind earth worms have carried upward to the surface the finer grains found among the underlying clays and subsoils. These little agents' work have been supplemented by action of the rains and frosts, and the active processes of animal and vegetable growth and decay. These agencies, acting through the thousands of years, which must have elapsed since the glacial ice, deposited its successive mantles of clay over this country, and have produced a soil or loam of exceedingly great fertility and productiveness.

Beneath the blackish soils, there is found a nearly continuous sheet of yellowish clay varying in thickness from nothing on the rocky promontories, to ten or twenty feet. Beneath the yellow clay is found a similar layer of bluish clay. Between the layers of clay is found an incontinuous layer of blackish soil, in which are found embedded the trunks and branches of giant trees, representing an interglacial forest. In many railroad cuttings, and road grading, and in many wells, there are found the remains of ancient trees which represent a forest growth of a degree of luxuriance unknown at the present time.

The scientist explains the presence of the clay deposits by calling to his aid vast continental fields of glacial ice which inundated this country at repeated intervals since the country was first raised above the waters. The first of these ice sheets appears to have rested on the surface of this part of the country heavily



enough to scrape off all soils and forest growths it may have found here, but it did not rest on the surface heavily enough to plane down the hills or carve the indurated rocks which pierce the soils.

When the ice sheet melted, it dropped in a fairly uniform layer, a bluish clay in which we find large quantities of small rounded greenstone pebbles. When the first ice sheet that covered this part of the country, which scientists call the Kansan ice, receded, it left its deposit in the form of the blue clay described. This deposit scientists call the Kansan drift.

Long eons of time must have elapsed after the Kansan ice receded before another continental ice sheet submerged the country. During the unnumbered years of the cycles following the deposit of the Kansan drift rank forests of giant conifers sprang up, and what is now Jones county presented in those far-off periods of time, the dark and impenetrable depths of an evergreen and cone-bearing forest. When this forest was at its height, a second ice sheet, known as the Iowan ice, swept southward, leveling it to the ground, and breaking and crushing the giant trunks. The Iowan ice drifted and floated over this part of the country in such a manner as not to disturb in any great degree the soil accumulations of the forest growing times, and there is now discovered beneath the yellowish clay of the Iowan drift and above the blue clay of the Kansan drift, the remains of the inter-glacial soils, and the broken trunks and branches of pine and cedar trees embedded in the deposit and preserved throughout the ages that have elapsed since they saw the light of the sun. The Iowan ice melted and deposited over the country a fine clayey silt, here almost universally found as the yellow subsoil underlying the blackish loams of the prairies. Flinty pebbles are found through the Iowan drift; and over the drift-covered prairie lands are found granite boulders, smoothed and rounded by the action of ice and water. In some localities, the Iowan drift is very thin and imperceptible, as on the flat plains near Monticello and Martelle. There the blue clay of the Kansan drift approaches the surface and is the subsoil found beneath the loam.

There is a cap-like deposit on all the hilltops and high rolling lands of the county differing in a material degree from drift deposits of the prairies. A yellowish clay of exceedingly fine texture is found on all the rounded tops of the hills scattered over the level prairie and on all the upland surfaces of the timber lands. This exceedingly finely pulverized silt deposit varies in thickness from a slight trace where its edges mingle with the clays of the prairie to two or even three score feet on the brows of the forest covered hills. This yellowish clayey deposit is found capping all the higher hills and promontories of the county, and wherever it exists over any considerable area, the hardwood timber trees are found growing indigenously. No boulders or flint pebbles are ever found in this deposit as they are in the drift clays. The same deposits are found in the rich and productive valleys of the Rhine and the Danube in Europe, on the banks of the Amazon in South America, and along the fertile valley of the Hoang Ho in Asia. The deposits of this nature were first noticed along the productive hillsides of the German Rhine, and the German name of "Loess" has been applied to like deposits wherever found.

The loess is usually found filling the valleys and low plains, but in eastern Iowa, the loess is placed only on the highest points of land, and there it is found







forming a cap over the boulder-dotted clay of the Iowan drift. The formation of the loess has been attributed to the action of the glacial waters, and this explanation has been accepted as stating the reason for its appearance in the great valleys of the rivers mentioned, but this explanation will not account for the clay caps that cover the hills of the upper Mississippi valley and those found within Jones county. This county, together with its neighbors, here presents a scientific riddle which has never been satisfactorily solved.

The loams, which the patient activities of centuries have produced over the surface of the drift deposits, are rich in plant food and are arranged physically so as to offer peculiar advantages for easy cultivation. The farms of the county where wealth is being produced most rapidly and with the least labor, are located on the ancient drift plains.

The loess soils are found covering the timber lands and occupy fully one-half of the county. Where the surface slopes are comparatively gentle, there are no better soils than those developed on the loess. It is a fine calcarious clay, free from sand on the one hand and pebbles and boulders on the other. It absorbs and retains moisture well. The roots of plants easily penetrate it to a great depth. And, where the surface is relatively level, a fine, fertile, brownish, easily tilled soil develops. On the steeper slopes, the loess erodes easily and vegetable loam is washed away as fast as it forms, and a hard, stiff, intractable soil results owing to the fresh loess being continually exposed on the surface which the mellowing agencies have not modified or changed into loam. Fortunately, the area where soils of the quality last described are small, and the greater portion of what is called timber land is capable of producing abundant returns to the farmer and stock raiser who intelligently uses the soil. With the rapid advance of land values, the timber lands have attracted the attention of the farmer and stockman, and now large areas that were formerly covered with timber have been brought under the plow, and are producing generous harvests, and are abundantly repaying the industry and patience that transformed them from a wilderness into valuable farm lands.

To the student of nature, the conformation of the surface of Jones county presents many astonishing features, some of which have puzzled the scientific mind from the beginning of geologic study and are yet classed as unsolved problems. To one who is used to seeing the rivers rise as small mountain or hill streams, and rush down their rapid descent, into slow moving rivers in broad valleys, it is astonishing to find that all this is reversed here, and in this one part of all the world, there exists an anomalous drainage system, the like of which cannot be found in any other part of the world. In this region the rivers run in gigantic channels cut in the axis of the highest ridges of the country. The streams all have their origin in low-lying, ill-drained sloughs. The streams here appear to defy the laws of gravitation and flow from the low valleys directly towards the high lands, and find their beds in deep gorges cut lengthwise in the highest ranges of hills and highlands of the country.

We here find that the secondary streams run in channels of constantly increasing depth as they near the principal streams, until, as they empty into the main streams, they run between high limestone bluffs and forest-crowned hills. Throughout the county, and in fact throughout their courses, the principal streams



run in narrow ribbons of flood plains embosomed between precipitous, weather-beaten cliffs or bluffs, and high, loess-covered and steeply rounded hills. The divides are the rational valleys and lie lower than the hilltops bordering the streams.

The north fork of the Maquoketa River rises in the northern part of Dubuque county, within a few miles of the Mississippi River and within sight of the bluffs bordering that stream, and, flowing away from the main stream into which it must finally empty its waters, it runs down its rocky, water-worn gorge on the line between Dubuque and Delaware counties, and enters Jones county at Cascade, where it runs for a short distance through a comparatively level plain and falls over the perpendicular ledge of the underlying rock-bed and enters a rocky gorge again. The depth of the gorge increases below Cascade until the bordering hills attain a height of over two hundred and fifty feet above the water, measured at a distance of a half a mile from the water's edge. Throughout its course in this county, and until it unites its waters with the south fork or main branch of the Maquoketa River, near the city in Jackson county which takes its name from these streams, the north fork buries itself deeper and deeper among the overhanging bluffs and forest-clad hills. Secondary valleys branch from the main gorge at frequent intervals. These are also bluff bordered for a distance varying from a few rods to a mile or more from the juncture with the river's channel. Down such a secondary channel the White Water Creek on the east side and other streams too small to receive even a local name, send their waters into the north fork. By far the greater number of the secondary gorges are dry excepting for short times after the periodical summer rains or during the time of the melting of the winter snows. The occasional streams of water that find their ways down these secondary gorges are often raging torrents, rolling detached rock masses towards the river, and often cutting deep channels at the bottom of the canyons in which they find their beds.

By far the greater number of secondary gorges are steep sided and narrow ravines, V-shaped at the upper ends and widening out and becoming bluff bounded and flat bottomed or U-shaped at their lower ends. These gorges and canyons are deep and forest covered and the sunlight never enters many of them. The slopes are wooded with a dense growth of deciduous trees and densely covered with an undergrowth of ferns and bushes.

The south fork of the Maquoketa is the second largest stream of the county and drains more of the surface than all other streams together. The Jordon and Farm creeks on the north take the waters of Richland and Washington townships from within a short distance of the north fork, and Deer Creek, Kitty Creek, Mineral Creek and Bear Creek encroach upon the rightful territory of the Buffalo and Wapsipinicon rivers. Bear Creek runs for a distance of twenty miles in a course parallel to the latter stream and within two to six miles of that stream, flowing for many miles on the Wapsipinicon side of the rounded loess-covered and forested hills of the divide which forms the highest land between the streams, then flowing through that divide on the south and east of Wyoming, it empties its waters into the Maquoketa which flows north of that natural divide. The south fork rises in flat sloughs of northwestern Delaware county one hundred and four miles from the point where it empties into the Mississippi. It enters this county







at the northwest corner of Lovell township. Above Monticello the narrow gorge-like valley widens out into an alluvial plain. Here the river appears to desert the high hills and it flows for a few miles through one of the three small alluvial plains of the county. Below Monticello, as if frightened at the unusually flat landscape, the river again seeks the higher lands and flows throughout its course in this county through a canyon that repeats in its general characteristics that of the north fork.

The Wapsipinicon or "Wapsi" as it is here called is the largest river of the county, but although it flows across the county from the northwest corner of Cass township to the southeast corner of the county, and although it receives the waters of the Buffalo, which is the largest tributary entering any of the rivers of the county, it drains a very small portion of the area of the county. The waters of the Buffalo join the waters of the Wapsipinicon after they flow but a short distance in the county, and no other stream of such importance as to receive a local name drains into that stream on the north. Walnut Creek gathers the waters from the territory on the south. The sluggish waters lying on the level, low divide between the Wapsipinicon and the Cedar rivers form sloughs and ponds in their hesitancy in determining which way to flow, and finally avoiding the former stream but a few miles to the north, they flow towards the Cedar River. Thus we find that a part of Greenfield township, which lies but a short distance from the Wapsipinicon, flow directly away from that stream towards the Cedar many miles farther away. The deep gorge and hill bordered banks of the Wapsipinicon and Buffalo have the same general characteristics as those of the Maquoketa. Above Stone City, the Wapsipinicon flows through its narrow, rocky gorge with a narrow ribbon of alluvial flood plain bordering each bank at the foot of the canyon walls. At Stone City, the rocky bluffs converge, and the river occupies nearly all its narrow ribbon of bottom land. Below Anamosa the flood plain expands and at Newport it attains the width of a mile. The canyon disappears and the river flows for a few miles through the second alluvial plain of the county. Below Olin, the canyon walls rise again and repeat on a lesser scale the rugged scenery of the upper course. Again in Oxford township, the flood expands to a mile or more in width, and Oxford Junction and Oxford Mills stand in the midst of the third alluvial plain found in this county.

The low divides lying between the high hills bordering the streams are in many cases lower than the rounded and gently curved tops of those hills. The plain near Martelle, which divides the waters of the Wapsipinicon and Cedar rivers is lower than the hills along the banks of those streams, and the water, as it flows from this paradoxical divide into the rivers which cleave the axis of the highest ridge, flow in constantly deepening channels until they empty into those rivers between walls, approximating in character the gorges of those streams.

Southwest of Monticello are found low-lying ridges which diversify the drift plain all the way to the banks of the Buffalo River. Midway between Monticello and Anamosa, the drift plain forming the divide, which is at once a basin and the watershed that divides the waters to the right and to the left, is bounded on the north and on the south by forest covered hills from twenty-five to more than one hundred feet higher than the plain which separates the water of the drainage systems.

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This bottom land divide is diversified by isolated, gracefully curved, elongated hills, like gigantic canoes lying inverted on the sea of prairie. True to its character of paradoxies, this anomalous plain ceases to be the principal divide near Onslow, and the Maquoketa sends a tributary, locally known as Bear Creek, down the general slope to within two miles of the Wapsipinicon, and robs that stream of much of its drainage territory, and reduces the principal divide to a line of hills near the bank of that stream.

The divide between the two forks of the Maquoketa River is represented by the level region known as Bowen's Prairie, which lies on a lower plain than the hilltops along the banks of those streams. The country here presents anomalous formations of topography and deposits of soil found nowhere else in the world. It is a land of "upside-down." The rivers all rise in the lowlands and flow towards the highlands, where they occupy gorges between high hills whose tops are higher than the sloughs from which they drain their waters. The loess, which is elsewhere deposited in the valleys, is here perched on the highest points of the hills, spreading out and down with lessening depth until it disappears entirely before it reaches the valleys. These paradoxies mark this land as one unique among the countries of the world, and perplexing to the student who is unable to explain the conditions here found. We leave these contradictions of nature unsolved as we found them, a problem that can be studied with profit by the student of nature.

### TORNADO HISTORY.

On Sunday, June 3, 1860, a most terrible tornado passed over Linn, a portion of Jones, Clinton and other counties of Iowa and Illinois, resulting in serious loss of life. It was the most disastrous windstorm in the history of the county. Greenfield and Rome townships were in the path of the whirlwind, in Jones county, where nine persons met their death.

The following account of the casualties was given in *The Anamosa Eureka*:

"W. Allen's family, living in the house of William Robinson, were killed, and the house blown to atoms. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, one boy, seven years old, and two little girls, aged five and two years. John Niles of Cedar Rapids, had stopped at Allen's house a short time before the storm, and was also killed. Mr. Allen and Mr. Niles were alive when found, but died shortly after. The others were instantly killed and horribly mangled. Mr. Allen was found about five rods north from where the house stood. Mrs. Allen lay twenty-five rods to the southwest; one girl thirty-three rods southwest, and the other sixty-five rods to the southeast; the boy was about forty rods distant from the house in the same direction. One of the sills of the house, sixteen feet long and eight by ten inches, was found about thirty rods west, buried thirteen feet deep in the soil of the prairie.

"Here the storm was most destructive. The ground was literally plowed up, covered with rails, stakes, etc., standing upright, some of them buried half their length in the ground. The grass was cut shorter than it could have been with a scythe.







"Nine head of horses, thirteen head of cattle and twelve of hogs were found dead on one eighty-acre lot, and nearly as many more were taken from the same land badly injured. Dead dogs, rabbits, cats, domestic and prairie chickens were also found.

"Charles Robinson's house was blown down, his property destroyed and his family injured to some extent. Andrew Pettit suffered the loss of his house. The family were saved by taking refuge in the cellar. Schoolhouses in subdistricts No. 6 and No. 4, in Greenfield township, were demolished. William Kohl lost both house and barn, though the family escaped with but slight injury.

"G. W. Lattimer's house was blown down and his family severely injured. Jacob Cole was left homeless, and mourns the severe injury of his two children. E. M. Nickerson's dwelling was carried entirely from the foundations, but without injury to its inhabitants. M. H. Nickerson's house was carried away. The family were, fortunately, absent. Isaac Staffy's home was destroyed, and the family somewhat injured.

"In Rome township, Mr. Piper's house was swept from its foundations, and two of his children killed. Mr. Piper suffered a double fracture in his arm, and his wife experienced some severe bruises. His barn was unroofed and almost completely destroyed. A heavy lumber wagon near his barn was entirely demolished, and the iron work twisted and bent in almost every shape.

"Elisha Miller lost his house, crops, etc. His son, twelve years of age, was killed, and his wife badly injured. Samuel Cook, a young man living with Mr. Miller was severely maimed. N. Bernard's house was entirely destroyed, and his family more or less afflicted by physical suffering. The houses of Mr. Scoles, William May and William Brockelhurst were almost completely demolished."

### THE TORNADO OF 1878.

The next destructive wind storm given in the records was in the northern part of the county in the year 1878. Considerable damage was done, but the record does not show that any person was killed. The meteorological report of the Monticello weather bureau by M. M. Moulton gives the following account of this tornado:

"The people of Monticello will have occasion to date back to Tuesday, October 8, 1878, for the next two generations at the least. It was general election day for state, county and township officers, and just as the town clock in the schoolhouse tower indicated 5:30 in the afternoon, a destructive tornado struck the southwest portion of the town, and passing off in a northeasterly direction, totally destroyed ten dwelling houses, two churches, nine barns and stables, and one icehouse, and more or less damaging forty-two other buildings.

"The day opened with the temperature fifty-five degrees at 7 a. m., nimbus clouds and a fresh breeze from the south, with a little sprinkling of rain at 10 a. m., and also again at noon. The temperature at noon was seventy-three degrees, and there were nimbus clouds and a gentle breeze from the east. The temperature remained at seventy-three degrees up to and including the time of the tornado. The wind came from the east until the arrival of a stronger current of air from the southwest, when the weather vane backed around, via the north, to the southwest.



For an hour previous to the arrival of the storm, a huge bank of nimbus clouds was seen piled up in the west and southwest, with occasional vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied with loud peals of thunder: and when this ocean of nimbus clouds approached from the southwest, a light strip appeared at the horizon, and widened as the storm made headway in its course. The friction of the wind rolled up the under side of the black clouds, and they had very much the appearance of the waves of the ocean coming in from sea before a heavy gale of wind.

"The first damage done was the total destruction of E. R. Murdock's dwelling house, three miles west and one mile south of Monticello, in Castle Grove township. Then following a line northeasterly, it destroyed the dwelling house of Mr. Brunthaver, in this township, and damaging the school building in district No. 3. Then passing through the south portion of town, crossing Kitty Creek at Skelly's Ford, it totally destroyed James Sloan's dwelling, in section 23, two miles east of town. Then, crossing the Maquoketa River, it destroyed the German church in Richland township, section 19, four miles northeast of town.

"The storm was one-fourth of a mile in width, and lasted less than a minute in any one place, and traveled the whole course of eight or ten miles in a few moments. In the center of the track of the storm the ruins were mostly left in a northeasterly direction, but on either side of the center of the track, the debris was left at every point of the compass. A little hail and rain fell a few moments before and during the work of destruction. In all, it measured less than a quarter of an inch—not enough to wet through the plastering of the houses that lost the roofs. During the whole of the storm, there was a loud, roaring noise, like the roar of the approaching of a thousand trains of cars, or the noise of the ocean while being lashed by a furious storm."

#### SEVERE WINDSTORM OF 1898.

On July 19, 1898, a severe windstorm visited Jones county, and especially the northern part. The storm came up in the early evening. Monticello, Scotch Grove, Center Junction, Cass, Castle Grove and Wayne suffered the most destruction, though there was more or less damage in all parts of the county. No person was injured so far as learned. Barns were blown down, crops injured and trees leveled. The windmills were blown down quite generally. One firm in Monticello alone as a result of the storm, erected over one hundred and fifty windmills.

This was the last destructive windstorm to visit Jones county.

#### EARTHQUAKE HISTORY.

Seismic disturbances are usually credited to mountainous regions, and future generations might not believe that the sensations peculiar to such disturbances have been experienced in Jones county.

The first earthquake disturbances experienced in the county of which any remark has been made, occurred about twenty years ago. It occasioned more than passing notice, though no injury resulted other than the shock to nervous people.





The next earthquake experience occurred on May 26, 1909. In describing this we cannot do better than quote from two reports, one taken from *The Monticello Express* and the other from *The Wyoming Journal*, each published the day following the seismic disturbances.

*The Monticello Express*: "Monticello experienced a distinct earthquake shock, yesterday morning, the 26th inst., at 8:40 o'clock, which lasted several seconds. The direction of the disturbance was north and south. It was not generally observed by those on the street, but people in the second stories of buildings noticed the disturbance. At both the schoolhouses it was observed. In the second story of the Lovell block it shook the windows and produced the feeling produced by a strong wind blowing against a frame house. The typesetting machine in *The Express* office gave its operators the sensation of strong movements. At the racket store some articles were shaken from the shelves, and from different parts of town came experiences that settled the character of the disturbances. During the day came the news that the earthquake was general throughout the upper Mississippi valley. No particular damage was done, aside from broken dishes, but in some places, particularly Dubuque and some Illinois points the movements were so strong that the occupants of factories and tall buildings rushed out into the streets in alarm. We had the same kind of an experience in Monticello a little more than twenty years ago, when the earthquake was credited with the cracking of cement lining of the city reservoir. Some amusing incidents were connected with the seismic movement. Dr. Hefner, who had just adjusted his furnace, supposed it had blown up and rushed into the cellar to find it behaving beautifully. George Guyan asked his partner to drive out the dog he thought was shaking the table. Over in Richland Lester Winner was eating his breakfast, and the table shook so violently he asked his wife to drive the cow away for he was sure she had gotten into the yard again, and was rubbing herself against the house."

*The Wyoming Journal*: "An earthquake shock caused many of our people to sit up and take notice yesterday morning about 8:30. The seismic disturbance was of short duration, and did no serious damage to property, but the vibrations of buildings were startling in the extreme. The writer was in his office in the second story of the Williams block and the thought at the rumble and vibration of the walls was that a heavily loaded truck was being run over the floor of the store below, causing the effect noticed, but the fact that it was a new one in energy and never before experienced raised a question. Enquiry disclosed the fact that others had realized that the earth under them had been a little unsteady at the same time. Dr. E. N. Stoffel was standing in his office leaning against his office safe talking to a friend when the shock came. The safe rocked sufficiently to cause alarm and he got away from it. Glass cases rattled and things looked like a moving picture show for a time of a few seconds. In the Kettlesen store the crockery rattled and there was considerable vibration. At the lumber office of L. W. Butler, Mr. Butler was sitting talking to a traveling man and both were alarmed at the shaking the building received.

"Will R. Eldred, who was confined to his bed in the home of his mother on the hill by reason of an accident the previous day, says his bed shook so he thought there was some one under it giving him a scare and peeked under the bed for the trouble.



"The quake was also felt at Onslow and north in the country as far as the home of James Hamilton in Clay township reports of the quake come in."

### SOME EARLY FLOOD HISTORY.

Jones county has been more fortunate than some of her sister counties in the amount of damage done by storms and floods. The county can also feel just cause for congratulation that the elements and powers have not demonstrated their full destructiveness in our midst. This is especially so when history has been obliged to record such disastrous inflictions of the elements, not only in the mere loss of property, but in the loss of human life in other parts of the country, though far removed in point of miles from our favored and prosperous county. We have had some floods and storms, however, and in order to preserve the record, we give herewith the history as we find it written.

The first flood was June 7, 1851. After raining several hours, the water rose in the Maquoketa, overflowed its banks, and the low, flat lands on both sides of the river were inundated. Joseph Clark, at this time, was living in a log house on the bank of Kitty Creek, just north of lot No. 41 of the original plat of Monticello, and southeast of the house later occupied by August Grassmeyer, on the road to Dubuque. The water came into Mr. Clark's house and put the fire out in the fireplace, and floated the partly consumed wood around the room, and the family had to seek other quarters for safety. At this date the Western Stage Company were running a daily line of stage coaches from Dubuque to Iowa City, and all passengers and the mails had to be transferred across the water in a row boat. The town lot where W. H. Proctor's brick and stone store stands was all covered with several feet of water, and the flood at one time reached Main street in front of the Monticello House. The water that fell in the rain gauge at this storm measured three and seventy-five hundredths inches.

The second flood occurred August 1, 1858. The water at this time was fully as high as that of the flood before mentioned. The west end of the then wooden bridge over the Maquoketa river gave way and dropped on the bank, and the planks of all three of the spans were floated down stream on their way to the Mississippi. The mail and passengers had to be transferred as heretofore, and were taken in at the foot of Main street, near Mr. Doxsee's residence, and landed at the foot of the sand-hill in East Monticello. Frequently, the through mail bags and paper sacks were enough to fill one boat load. There were six families living at East Monticello at this date, viz: Dewey, McDonald, Moulton, N. P. Starks, Houser and Eldredge, and they had to depend upon the ferry-boat for their mail and groceries for several days. A number of the emigrant teams were water-bound, and had to board with the families for a few days on the east side. Total amount of water-fall, four and fifty hundredths.

The third was June 28 and 29, 1865. At this storm, three and eighty hundredths inches of water fell in the two days, and the water in the river came into the third story of the East Monticello flouring mills. The wooden bridge on the military road was only saved by anchoring it to the large cottonwood trees above on the banks of the stream with ropes and chains. The planks of the second bridge did not escape the flood, but were swept down-stream by the water.







The water was high enough to have run into the public cistern on Main street if the reservoir had been built there at that date. Monticello celebrated the 4th of July this year, and the committee had selected the bottom land on Kitty Creek, near the river, for the speaker's stand; but it was changed on account of the water to the vacant lots on the north side of town, where Mrs. Langworthy later lived. The orator of the day, Hon. O. P. Shiras of Dubuque, was obliged, on account of the washout in the railroad, to come and return with a livery team. The approaches to the railway bridge north of town were washed away and damaged so that trains could not pass over the bridge for several days.

The fourth flood was July 4 and 5, 1876. There has perhaps been no rain storm during the entire history of the county which has been the subject of remark more than the 4th of July rain of 1876. In fact all storms even in the modern day are compared with the "Centennial rain." The rain commenced to fall on July 4th about 9 o'clock p. m., and the rain continued to fall for seven hours, although a large share of the three and one-half inches of water-fall was landed in about three hours. The water only came up to the junction of First and East Locust streets, near Petersen's residence, but it came with such violence as to wash away the approaches to the railroad bridge over Kitty Creek, just above the falls, and taking out the wagon and foot bridge between the two falls, root and branch, flooding all the stock yards, drowning several head of hogs belonging to Mayor Wales and William Peterson. Both iron bridges over the Maquoketa stood their ground, although they were surrounded by an ocean of water, and were not reached for several days. The wooden bridge at the foot of First street, over the creek near Skelley's, was securely anchored to the heavy stone abutments, and stood the test admirably, although it was several feet under water for hours. The water had been as high in the creek and river a number of times, but not as destructive to roads and bridges as at this overflow. All four of these rainstorms were accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning, and more or less wind, and everything trembled before the onward march of the storm.

The fifth flood was July 9, 1879. The rain began to fall a few minutes before midnight, previous to the morning of the 9th. A huge bank of clouds, accompanied with thunder and lightning, was piled up in the northwest, and the wind blowing a gentle breeze from the southwest for hours previous to the commencement of the rain; in fact, the whole of the previous day had shown unmistakable signs of the coming storm; and when the wind fiercely veered around to the northwest, the storm had fairly commenced—one huge storm cloud passing over, only to be closely followed by another, fully charged with electricity and saturated with rain; and when it ceased raining at 10 a. m., fully five and sixty hundredths inches had been caught in the rain gauge, making one and ten hundredths inches more than had ever before been measured at one storm during the history up to that time. The water in the Maquoketa River and in Kitty Creek overflowed the banks, and reached the highest watermark about noon of the same day. The water covered the lower creek bridge, both slaughter houses and stock yards, and stood in the street opposite Mr. Peterson's stable. The water in the river came nearly up to Mr. Grassmeyer's lot at the foot of Main street,



and was a little higher than in the flood of 1876, but the water in the creek fell short of the mark for the same storm. But little damage was done to the roads and bridges in the township. The railroads were only slightly damaged, and were all in running order the following day. No damage was done in town, beyond the filling of several cellars with water, and washing away the stock yards' fences.

A hailstorm took place in 1863. The flood of hail on the afternoon of July 30th will be long remembered by those who experienced its destructiveness. For a week previous, the weather had been extremely warm and sultry, and the whole day had shown unmistakable indications of rain. About 4 o'clock p. m., a shower of rain fell with a heavy wind from the west, and was followed in a few minutes by a battering shower of hail. After destroying all the glass on the west side of the buildings, the wind veered around to the east, destroying also all the glass on the north and east sides of most of the buildings. The marks of the falling hail on the fences, buildings and trees were plainly visible for several years afterward. When the storm passed over town, it was about two miles wide, and extended from East Monticello to Stony Creek, near the south line of the township, and all crops and shrubbery embraced within the limits of the storm were battered off close to the ground. Upward of five hundred lights of glass were smashed, and most of the families had to wait until the dealer, Mr. Hickok sent to Dubuque for a new stock of glass. One resident lost one hundred lights of glass from his dwelling house, and there was not an inch square of dry floor in the building. The family had to seek shelter and safety for the time being in the cellar.

A thunder storm occurred August 28, 1879. It was the most terrific storm of the kind experienced in Monticello during the decade previous. It commenced a few minutes before midnight, and lasted for five hours, and during the whole of this time there was an incessant roar of the heaviest thunder, one peal following another in such rapid succession that there was one continual crash of thunder, and the lightning was one continual flash of electric light. The whole town was illuminated brighter than the noonday sun. At the close of the storm, three inches of rain was measured in the rain-gauge. With one exception, this is the greatest rainfall known in years. No very serious damage was done, neither by the electricity, nor the water, in Monticello. A large shade tree in front of H. H. Monroe's residence on North Cedar street was struck by the lightning; also Frank Whitemore's dwelling near by, and several telegraph poles in the south part of town, and a dozen in the north part of town. The telegraph office, in the Union Depot, was more or less damaged. Mr. Dickerson's house, two miles east of town, was struck and slightly damaged. The steeple of the Springer Memorial church, Mr. Dirk's barn and C. E. Marvin's creamery were struck and slightly damaged. Mr. Curtis Stone lost a stack of hay east of town. T. H. Bowen lost a large barn and contents at Sand Springs, and a cow belonging to Mr. Lawrence, of Wayne township, four miles south of Monticello, was killed. The water burst Mr. Suhr's cistern in his new block on First street, and flooded his cellar. The water washed out the newly packed in dirt from the water-works' trenches, filled up all the cisterns and not a few wells in town.







The history of the storms after this period is more or less fragmentary. Upon the removal of the meteorological station from Monticello, no record has been kept other than is recorded in memory and preserved in the newspapers. There have been a number of severe rain and also hail storms during the past thirty years, some of them doing considerable damage, destroying crops, washing out bridges and flooding the lowlands. The writer remembers a storm which occurred in the night in July, 1903. Small bridges suffered severely, and many of the larger bridges required immediate repair before they were safe for travel. But in the record of high water, the mark set in the centennial rain of July 4, 1876, has never been reached in Jones county.

There is a general tendency among observers of weather conditions to magnify the last storm as being the worst in their experience, to declare the cold spell to be the most severe in their history, or to insist that the dry spell is the longest known by the oldest inhabitant. This is a general weakness and for this reason, it is difficult, in the absence of some accurate record, to state which have been the worst storms in a given period. The winter of 1908-9 has been declared by the oldest inhabitants to have been the most mild winter in their experience and that the spring of 1909, was the latest and coldest. The spring of 1907 beyond question was the coldest and most backward in recent years. In the history of Rome township is cited the instance of an ox team being driven on the ice on the Wapsie with some logs on April 10, 1842. These diversities exist and will continue during the frailty of nature.

#### STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICERS FROM JONES COUNTY.

Jones county has been well represented in the state legislature from the days of the first constitutional convention in 1844 down to the present time. We have had several men of considerably more than the average ability of legislators, and all have been worthy of the honor.

Jones county has been honored several times with a state office, and once with a national office. William H. Holmes of Jones county was state treasurer from January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1867. John Russell was state auditor from January 1, 1871 to January 1, 1875. John Russell was speaker of the house of representatives during the twelfth general assembly which convened January 13, 1868. Henry D. Sherman of Monticello, the pioneer dairyman of Jones county, was one of the first state dairy commissioners, 1886-1890. Benjamin F. Shaw of Anamosa, was one of the first state fish inspectors, 1874-1882. S. S. Farwell of Monticello enjoys the distinction of being the only Jones county man sent to Washington, D. C., as a United States representative, 1881-1883, forty-seventh congress.

Jones county has had and still has plenty of good timber out of which state and federal officers are made. When the time comes, Jones county will be prepared with as many men and as good men as the occasion may require.

#### JONES COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

On October 7, 1844, the first constitutional convention convened at Iowa City, the representative from Jones county being John Taylor. The constitution



adopted by this convention was rejected by the people at an election held August 4, 1845, by a vote of seven thousand, two hundred and thirty-five for, to seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-six against.

The second constitutional convention convened at Iowa City, May 4, 1846, Jones county being represented by Sylvester G. Matson. The constitution adopted by the convention was adopted by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1846, by a vote of nine thousand, four hundred and ninety-two for, to nine thousand and thirty-six against. This constitution was presented to congress in December, 1846, and on the 28th day of the same month Iowa was admitted as a state of the Union.

The third constitutional convention met at Iowa City, January 19, 1857, Albert H. Marvin representing Jackson and Jones counties. The constitution adopted by the convention was sanctioned by the people at the election held August 3, 1857, by a vote of forty thousand, three hundred and eleven in favor, to thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and eighty-one against, and by proclamation of the governor took effect September 3, 1857.

*In The Territorial Council.* 1838-40, Cedar, Jones, Linn and Johnson counties sent Charles Whittlesey; 1840-42 Jones and Linn counties were represented by George Greene; 1842-44, Jones and Linn counties sent John P. Cook; 1844-46, Jones and Linn counties were represented by William Abbe.

*State Senators.* 1846-50, Jones and Jackson counties were represented by Philip P. Bradley; 1850-54, Jones and Jackson counties sent Nathan G. Sales; 1854-58, Jones county sent William H. Holmes; 1858-62, Jones and Jackson counties sent Joseph Mann; 1862-64, Jones county sent W. H. Holmes; 1864-66, Jones county sent Ezekiel Cutler; 1866-70, Jones county sent S. S. Farwell; 1870-72, Jones county sent John McKean; 1872-78, Jones county sent George W. Lovell; 1878-80, Henry C. Carr of Cedar county represented Jones and Cedar counties in the senate, the two counties being then combined in a senatorial district; 1880-84, Jones and Cedar counties, John Russell; 1884-88, John C. Chambers; 1888-92, E. B. Bills; 1892-96, J. A. Green, Stone City; 1896-1900, F. O. Ellison, Anamosa; 1900-04; John T. Moffit, Tipton; 1904-09, Robert C. Stirton, Monticello; 1909-, H. R. Chapman, Durant. The thirty-first general assembly, chapter 36 (1906) provided that senators in the general assembly to succeed those whose terms were about to expire should be elected in even-numbered years instead of odd-numbered years.

*State Representatives.* 1838-39, Robert G. Roberts, from Cedar, Jones, Johnson and Linn counties; 1839-40, George H. Walworth, from Jones and Linn counties; 1840-41, Harman Van Antwerp and George H. Walworth, from Jones and Linn counties; 1841-42, Thomas Denson and Samuel P. Higginson from Linn and Jones counties; 1842-43, George H. Walworth and John C. Berry, from Jones and Linn counties; 1843-44, George H. Walworth and Robert Smythe, from Jones and Linn counties; 1844-46, Joseph K. Snyder and John Taylor, from Jones, Linn and Cedar counties; 1846-48, Sylvester G. Matson and George F. Green, from Jones and Jackson counties; 1848-50, D. A. Mahoney and N. G. Sales, from Jones and Jackson counties; 1850-52, R. B. Wykoff and John E. Goodenow, from Jones and Jackson counties; 1852-54, John Taylor, from Jones







county; 1854-56, W. H. Holmes, from Jones county; 1856-58, W. H. Holmes, from Jones county, and William Thomas, from Jackson and Jones counties; 1858-60, H. Steward, from Jones county, and W. S. Johnson, from Jones and Jackson counties; 1860-62, John Taylor, from Jones county; 1862-64, Otis Whittemore and John Russell; 1864-66, John Russell and J. H. Fuller; 1866-70, John McKean and John Russell; 1870-72, John Russell and 1874-76, P. J. Bonewitz and John Tasker; 1874-76, John W. Moore and G. O. Bishop; 1876-78, William T. Shaw and George W. Lathrop; 1878-82, Silas M. Yoran; 1882-86, M. H. Calkins, Wyoming; 1886-88, Geo. W. Lathrop, Oxford Junction; 1888-92, Gerard Eilers, Monticello; 1892-94, Nathan Potter, Olin; 1894-96, F. O. Ellison, Anamosa; 1896-98, A. M. Loomis, Wyoming; 1898-1900, W. D. Sheean, Anamosa; 1900-04, F. J. Sokol, Onslow; 1904-07, R. M. Peet, Anamosa; 1907-09, Clifford B. Paul, Anamosa; 1909—, Wm. M. Byerly, Jackson township.

### COUNTY OFFICERS.

The roster herewith presented is as near complete as the records give it. These are the officials whom Jones county has been delighted to honor during its seventy years of organized existence. With but very few exceptions the men who have been selected to hold official position have been men of ability and integrity. Not only have they been competent to perform the duties which the office imposed, they have also been men who were well worthy of the trust and who have almost to a man, retired from the office with even more of the confidence and respect of their fellowmen, than when they were elected. Future generations can look back on the political and official history with pride and satisfaction.

"In the beginning" of the county government, the official matters were under the control and supervision of a board of three men called COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, viz:—

- 1839—Thomas S. Denson, Charles P. Hutton and ———.
- 1840—H. G. Seely, Thomas S. Denson and Charles P. Hutton.
- 1841—Charles P. Hutton, H. G. Seely and Thomas S. Denson.
- 1842—George H. Brown, Charles P. Hutton and H. G. Seely.
- 1843—William Dalton, Charles P. Hutton, Ambrose Parsons.
- 1844—William Dalton, Adam Kramer and Ambrose Parsons.
- 1845—George G. Banghart, Adam Kramer and William Dalton.
- 1846—Adam Kramer, George G. Banghart and M. H. Hutton.
- 1847—Washington Lamb, George G. Banghart and M. H. Hutton.
- 1848—M. H. Hutton, Washington Lamb and Charles L. D. Crockwell.
- 1849—Washington Lamb, Thomas McNally and C. L. D. Crockwell.
- 1850—Thomas Green, C. L. D. Crockwell and Thomas McNally.

In the year 1851, the board of county commissioners was superseded by the county judge, an office created at that time by the state legislature. The management of the county affairs passed into the hands of the county judge who substantially, performed all the duties previously imposed on the board of county commissioners.



*County Judges*—1851-55, Joseph Mann; 1855-57, G. C. Mudgett; 1857-59, J. J. Huber; 1859-61, William H. Holmes.

In January, 1861, the office of county judge was so modified as to have jurisdiction only of probate and kindred business. The conduct and management of county affairs passed into the hands of a board of county supervisors, composed of one supervisor elected from each township in the county. Four regular meetings were held annually.

*Supervisors*—1861, John Russell, W. H. Hickman, Thomas J. Peak, M. C. Thompson, M. H. Nickisson, Philo Norton, D. N. Monroe, Daniel Leery, H. T. Cunningham, William Leech, Thomas Green, John Decious, Benjamin Freeman, A. A. Reilly, William Hogg, Lawrence Schoonover.

1862—S. Hopkins, William H. Hickman, D. Graham, T. O. Bishop, D. N. Monroe, L. D. Brainard, Benjamin Freeman, A. A. Reilly, William Leech, Thomas McNally, H. T. Cunningham, M. C. Thompson, P. G. Bonewitz, M. C. Walters, John McLees, Philo Norton.

1863—P. G. Bonewitz, Philo Norton, Samuel H. Clark, M. C. Walters, J. Tallman, Joseph Apt, S. Hopkins, David Graham, Franklin Dalby, B. K. Bronson, A. S. Hale, John Waite, Thomas McNally, John McLees, S. P. Southwick, T. O. Bishop.

1864—S. H. Clark, F. M. Hicks, P. G. Bonewitz, Franklin Dalby, John Tallman, Joseph Apt, E. B. Alderman, B. K. Bronson, Philo Norton, A. S. Hale, T. O. Bishop, S. P. Southwick, James McDaniel, Leman Palmer, Thomas McNally, John Waite.

1865—S. P. Southwick, A. S. Hale, Leman Palmer, L. C. Niles, E. B. Alderman, John Waite, W. H. Walworth, Franklin Dalby, John Thompson, S. H. Clark, P. G. Bonewitz, D. L. Blakeslee, Thomas McNally, Joseph Apt, James McDaniel, T. O. Bishop.

1866—F. Dawson, Michael Kenney, Leman Palmer, A. H. Marvin, W. T. Fordham, P. G. Bonewitz, A. S. Hale, H. P. Southwick, J. W. Jenkins, E. B. Alderman, T. O. Bishop, S. M. Johnson, L. C. Niles, John Waite, J. Thompson, S. H. Clark.

1867—J. W. Jenkins, T. O. Bishop, E. B. Alderman, S. M. Johnson, A. H. Marvin, P. G. Bonewitz, H. Steward, W. T. Fordham, A. J. Dalby, A. G. Pangburn, G. W. Lathrop, M. C. Thompson, William M. Starr, J. Sutherland, Francis Dawson, Michael Kenny.

1868—M. C. Thompson, William M. Starr, E. E. Brown, Joseph Cool, T. O. Bishop, A. J. Dalby, Anson Hayden, A. G. Pangburn, A. A. Reilly, Francis Dawson, H. Steward, John Sutherland, Michael Kenny, R. G. Bonewitz, W. T. Fordham, S. M. Yoran.

1869—Hiram Steward, J. A. Crawford, John Wilson, E. E. Brown, H. C. Metcalf, T. O. Bishop, P. V. Farley, A. Hayden, A. G. Pangburn, S. M. Yoran, A. A. Reilly, B. Connell, John Sutherland, Michael Kenny, P. G. Bonewitz, John Tasker.

1870—George W. Lovell, J. A. Crawford, John Tasker, A. G. Pangburn, David Grafft, J. S. Lathrop, Ezekiel Oliphant, Hiram Steward, M. C. Walters, Peter V. Farley, D. Gardner, A. A. Reilly, John Sutherland, T. O. Bishop, Thomas McNally, H. C. Metcalf.





In 1870, the supervisor system was changed so as to place the business in the hands of three men, who should be chosen for a term of three years, from the county at large, one new member being elected each year, after the manner of the former county commissioners.

1871—Hiram Steward, John Tasker, S. M. Yoran.

1872—A. G. Pangburn, S. M. Yoran, Hiram Steward.

1873—S. M. Yoran, John Waite and Hiram Steward.

By vote of the electors of the county in October, 1872, the number of supervisors increased to five members. There has been no change in the number of members down to the year 1909.

1874—J. A. Crawford, Hiram Steward, G. G. Banghart, John Sutherland, W. J. Brainard.

1875—G. G. Banghart, W. J. Brainard, J. A. Crawford, Joseph Cool, Hiram Steward.

1876—M. C. Thompson, F. Griswold, W. J. Brainard, S. H. Clark, G. G. Banghart.

1877—S. H. Clark, M. C. Walters, M. C. Thompson, H. C. Freeman, F. Griswold.

1878—F. Griswold, H. C. Freeman, M. C. Thompson, S. H. Clark, M. C. Walters.

1879—M. C. Walters, S. H. Clark, H. C. Freeman, L. Schoonover, John Bates.

1880—S. H. Clark, H. C. Freeman, John Bates, J. H. Smith, L. Schoonover.

1881—H. C. Freeman, L. Schoonover, John Bates, J. H. Smith, W. M. Starr.

1882—H. C. Freeman, John Bates, J. H. Smith, John Pfeifer, A. L. Fairbanks.

1883—John Bates, John Pfeifer, A. L. Fairbanks, J. A. Bronson, P. Washington.

1884—A. L. Fairbanks, John Bates, John Pfeifer, P. Washington, J. A. Bronson.

1885—J. A. Bronson, A. L. Fairbanks, John Pfeifer, Pat Washington, D. E. Pond.

1886—A. L. Fairbanks, John Pfeifer, D. E. Pond, E. E. Brown, Robert Inglis.

1887—John Pfeifer, A. L. Fairbanks, E. E. Brown, Robert Inglis, D. E. Pond.

1888—F. S. Dumont, Robert Clark, S. Hickman, M. McLaughlin, W. H. Glick.

1889—G. H. George, W. H. Glick, Robert Clark, S. Hickman, F. S. Dumont.

1890—W. H. Glick, G. H. George, S. Hickman, F. S. Dumont, Robert Clark.

1891—G. H. George, E. G. Peet, A. Hans, W. H. Glick, Robert Clark.

1892—G. H. George, E. G. Peet, E. A. Osborne, A. Hand, W. H. Glick.

1893—Matt Noyes, E. A. Osborne, W. H. Glick, F. J. Sokol, E. G. Peet.

1894—W. H. Glick, F. J. Sokol, Matt Noyes, E. A. Osborne, E. G. Peet.

1895—F. J. Sokol, T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet, Matt Noyes, W. H. Glick.

1896—W. H. Glick, T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet, F. J. Sokol, Wm. Sutherland.

1897—T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet, W. H. Glick, Wm. Sutherland, F. J. Sokol.

1898—T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet, Wm. Sutherland, F. J. Sokol, J. R. Clay.



1899—F. J. Sokol, Wm. Sutherland, D. A. Clay, T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet.

1900—T. H. Dunn, Wm. Sutherland, F. J. Brainard, D. A. Clay, Robert Scroggie.

1901—Wm. Sutherland, R. A. Scroggie, D. A. Clay, T. H. Dunn, F. J. Brainard.

1902—R. A. Scroggie, Wm. Sutherland, T. H. Dunn, F. J. Brainard, D. A. Clay.

1903—R. M. Peet, Wm. Sutherland, T. H. Dunn, R. A. Scroggie, D. A. Clay.

1904—A. Matthieson, Wm. Sutherland, R. M. Peet, R. A. Scroggie, D. A. Clay.

1905—A. McDonald, D. A. Clay, R. A. Scroggie, A. Matthieson, R. M. Peet.

1906—D. A. Clay, A. McDonald, A. Matthieson, R. A. Scroggie, R. M. Peet.

1907—Matt Noyes, John Hale, T. J. Finn, Wm. M. Byerly, John Thomsen.

1908—John Hale, Wm. Byerly, T. J. Finn, Matt Noyes, John Thomsen.

1909—John Thomsen, John Hale, Matt Noyes, T. J. Finn, C. J. Murfield.

*Clerks of Commissioners' Court.* 1841-44, William Hutton; 1844-47, Barrett Whittemore; 1847-51, C. C. Rockwell.

*Clerks of District Court.* 1841-48, William Hutton; September, 1848-50, John D. Walworth; September, 1850-52, J. A. Secrist; September, 1852 to April 1856, W. W. Wilson; April 1856, to September 1856, David Kinert; September 1856 to January 1861, E. T. Mullet; January 1861 to January 1867, G. P. Deitz; January 1867-75, J. C. Deitz; January 1875-81, B. H. White; January 1881-87, J. H. Chapman; January 1887-93, R. M. Bush; January 1893-95, W. D. Sheean; January 1895 to December 1896, J. B. McQueen; December 1896 to January 1903, J. A. Hartman; January 1903 to January 1909, J. H. Ramsey; January 1909—, H. G. A. Harper, the present incumbent.

*Sheriffs of Jones County.* 1839-44, Hugh Bowen; September 1844-46, M. Q. Simpson; September 1846-50, G. B. Laughlin; April 1852 to September 1853, F. M. Hicks; September 1853-57, Samuel Lawrence; September 1857 to January 1860, N. S. Noble; January 1860-62, H. H. Metcalf; January 1862-68, David Kinert; January 1868-74, O. B. Crane; January 1874-76, A. J. Byerly; January 1876-82, P. O. Babcock; January 1882-88, T. M. Wilds; January 1888-94, W. A. Hogan; January 1894-98, P. O. Babcock; January 1898-1904, Hiram Arnold; January, 1904—, W. A. Hogan, the present incumbent.

*Recorders.* 1841-42, Clark Joslin; September 1842-47, Edmond Booth; September 1847-49, William Sterling; September 1849-51, Ira B. Ryan; September 1851-53, Samuel T. Buxton; September 1853-57, Jonas J. Huber; September 1857 to January 1860, F. L. McKean; January 1860-65, John D. Walworth; January 1865-69, J. S. Perfect; January 1869-75, Richard Daniels; January 1875-81, R. L. Duer; January 1881-86, H. Van Dusen; January 1886-93, Jas. Robertson; January 1893-95, S. H. Brainard; January 1895-1901, Miles Cook; January 1901-07, C. W. B. Derr; January 1907-09, H. G. Halsey; January 1909—, Earl Boyer, the present incumbent.

*Treasurers.* Prior to 1865, the recorder performed the duties of treasurer. January 1866-68, W. Cronkhite; January 1868-74, L. Schoonover; January 1874-76, J. H. Dickey; January 1876-82, Thomas E. Patterson; January 1882-88,

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S. L. Easterly; January 1888-93, F. M. Rhodes; January 1893-1900, J. W. Waite; January 1900-07, J. F. Petcina; January 1907—, W. K. Pearson, the present incumbent.

*Auditors.* A portion of the auditor's present duties were performed by the county judge from 1861 to 1870. The first auditor was elected October, 1869; January 1870-74, Charles Kline; January 1874-82, Robert Dott; January 1882-88, S. Needham; January 1888-90, Ossian Fakes; January 1890-95, W. A. Miller; January 1895 to July 1897, H. S. Richardson; July 1897 to January 1903, W. S. Barker; January, 1903-09, W. J. Mills; January 1909—, Louis Gardner, the present incumbent.

*County Superintendents.* This office was established in 1859. January 1860-62, B. F. Shaw; January 1862-64, H. D. Sherman; January 1864-66, D. Harper; January 1866-68, L. Carpenter; January 1868-70, J. R. Stillman; January 1870-72, Alexander Hughes; January 1872-74, E. B. Champlin; January 1874-76, G. O. Johnson; January 1876-82, O. E. Aldrich; January 1882-83, J. B. L. Caldwell; January 1883-86, Luther Foster; January 1886-90, Geo. E. Wood; January 1888-94, E. R. Moore; January 1894-1900, T. J. Cowan; January 1900-07, Clifford B. Paul; January 1907—, Miss Catherine Maurice, the present incumbent.

*County Attorneys.* The office of county attorney was established in 1886. Prior to this time, the duties of the office were performed by the district attorney of the eighth judicial district. F. O. Ellison, at present judge in the eighteenth judicial district, and Jones county resident judge, was elected to the newly created office of county attorney in the fall of 1886. January 1887-92, F. O. Ellison; January 1892-95, E. H. Hicks; January 1895-1900, M. W. Herrick; January 1900-02, E. E. Reed; January 1902-04, C. J. Cash; January 1904-06, A. G. Bauder; January 1906—, C. J. Cash, the present incumbent.

*Coroners.* No record exists prior to 1851. September 1851-53, G. H. Ford; September 1853-54, Alexander Rooney; September 1854-55, William Haddock; September 1855-57, Alexander Delong; September 1857-59, M. H. Byerly; September 1859 to January 1864, E. Dalby; January 1864-76, V. C. Williston; January 1876-78, George W. Birdsall; January 1878-80, V. C. Williston; January 1880-82, W. W. Calkins; January 1882-86, Z. G. Isbell; January 1886-88, J. M. Paul; January 1888-91, Z. G. Isbell; January 1891-94, W. A. Scott; January 1894-1904, T. B. Kent; January 1904—, B. H. Chamberlain, the present incumbent.

*County Surveyors.* L. A. Simpson, was probably the first to hold this office. From his time until 1851, there is no reliable record. September 1851-53, Moses A. Clark; September 1853-55, E. K. Johnson; September 1855-57, Lewis W. Steward; September 1857 to January 1860, George Welsh; January 1860-62, John Leery; January 1862-64, Henry D. Smith; January 1864-66, F. Merriman; January 1866-72, D. L. Blakeslee; January 1872-74, R. O. Peters; January 1874-76, T. J. Townsend; January 1876-80, O. Burlingame; January 1880-81, C. F. McGrew; January 1881-82, T. J. Townsend; January 1882-86, R. O. Peters; January 1886-97, H. M. Jeffries; January 1897-99, R. O. Peters; January 1899—, J. F. Whalen, the present incumbent.



## COUNTY ORGANIZATION, 1909.

*Supervisors' Organization.*

John Thomsen, chairman.

Committees:

Finance—Matt Noyes, C. J. Murfield.

Poor farm—John Hale, John Thomsen.

Roads and bridges—T. J. Finn, John Hale.

Equalization—T. J. Finn, John Hale.

Claims—T. J. Finn, C. J. Murfield.

Poor outside poor farm—Matt Noyes, C. J. Murfield.

Salaries—T. J. Finn.

Public buildings—Matt Noyes.

School fund—Matt Noyes.

Bonds—John Thomsen.

District road and bridge committees:

John Hale—Cass, Fairview and Castle Grove.

Matt Noyes—Lovell, Scotch Grove and Wayne.

T. J. Finn—Richland, Washington and Clay.

C. J. Murfield—Greenfield, Rome and Jackson.

John Thomsen—Madison, Wyoming, Hale and Oxford.

*County Officers.*

Auditor—Louis Gardner; deputy, Miss Reva M. Crow.

Clerk district court—H. G. A. Harper; deputy, L. A. Miller.

Sheriff—W. A. Hogan; deputy, Earl Miller.

Recorder—Earl Boyer; deputy, Miss Anna Hanson.

Treasurer—W. K. Pearson; deputy, I. H. Brasted.

County attorney—C. J. Cash.

Superintendent of schools—Miss Catherine Maurice.

County coroner—Dr. B. H. Chamberlain.

County surveyor—J. F. Whalen.

Steward county home—T. A. King.

Janitor courthouse—F. M. Bagley.

Bailiffs—H. E. M. Niles, F. M. Bagley.

Grand jury—John F. W. Allen, Wyoming; J. W. Byerly, Jackson; A. C. Burroughs, Greenfield; M. M. Franks, Madison; E. O. Green, Clay; Charles Gardner, Hale; Thomas Lister, Fairview; John H. Lubben, Castle Grove; John McDonald, Washington; J. H. Rickels, Lovell; Wm. Sutherland, Scotch Grove; George A. Wasoba, Oxford.

*Judges and Reporters, District Court, 1909.*

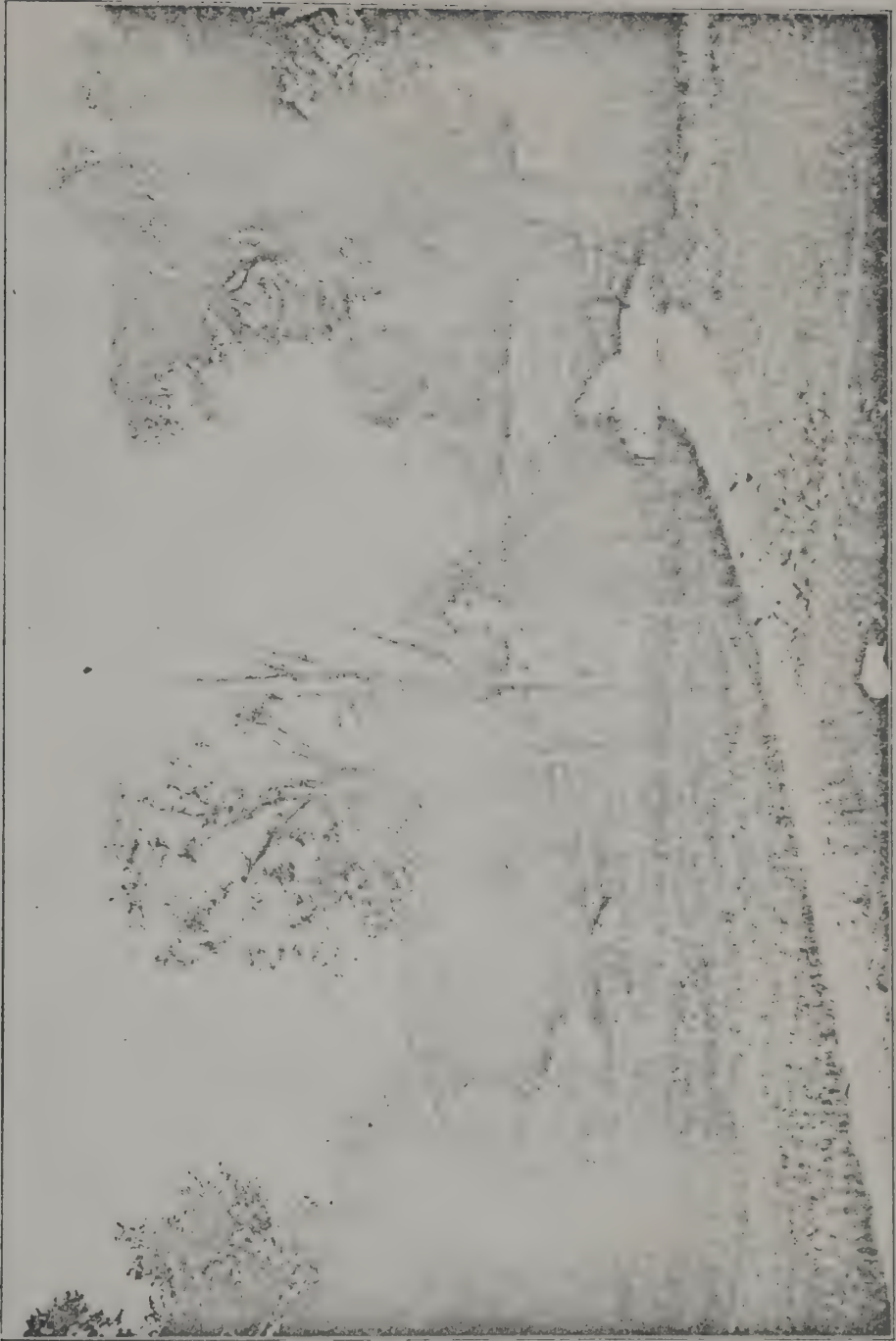
Hon. F. O. Ellison, judge, Anamosa; reporter, C. M. Brown.

Hon. W. N. Treichler, Tipton; reporter, H. H. Burr.

Hon. Milo P. Smith, Marion; reporter, C. W. Sutliff.







SAM'S CREEK BRIDGE ON THE BUFFALO.



## OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS.

The Monticello Express, The Anamosa Eureka, The Anamosa Journal.

## COUNTY EXPENSES.

Every taxpayer of Jones county has more than a passing interest in the amount of money necessary to pay the running expenses of the county government. From the tables given below it will be seen that the amount of financial oil needed to keep the wheels of government running smoothly, has increased more rapidly than the increase of population. The money has been used judiciously and a good account has been given of the outlay. When the increased valuation of property in the county is considered, the increased expenses are met without a greatly increased levy.

Tables have been prepared showing the items of expense for the years 1865, 1878, 1895 and 1908, and also showing the total expenses for each year since 1880 down to the present time.

## COUNTY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Supervisors' salaries .....	\$ 996.62
Keeping prisoners and jail expenses.....	423.25
Township officers and assessors.....	1329.96
Paupers and poorhouse .....	2669.35
Sheriff, bailiffs and expenses .....	833.23
Sheriff's fees state cases.....	129.70
Election expenses .....	255.00
Fuel, lights, supplies, incidentals, books and stationery.....	866.91
County printing .....	726.70
Insane hospital expense.....	997.77
Juror's fees .....	1375.80
Witnesses, grand jury.....	166.10
Attorney fees and expenses, railroad bonds.....	732.89
Bounties—wolves, wildcats, etc .....	248.00
Clerk's salary .....	600.00
Treasurer's salary, per cent. on tax collected.....	1050.00
Deputy treasurer's salary .....	800.00
Deputy clerk's salary.....	800.00
County superintendent .....	16.90
District attorney fees.....	46.19
Total .....	15004.37

## COUNTY EXPENSES FOR 1878.

Supervisors' salaries .....	\$ 777.59
Salaries of officers.....	4400.00

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is a question which has been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common.

The second of these is the question of the development of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has developed from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common.

The third of these is the question of the future of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race will continue to evolve. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race will be created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common.

The fourth of these is the question of the present of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race is currently evolving. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common.

The fifth of these is the question of the past of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common.

The sixth of these is the question of the future of the human race. It is a question which has also been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which holds that the human race will continue to evolve. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which holds that the human race will be created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are many other theories, but these are the two most common.



Witnesses .....	2138.70
Deaf, dumb and insane .....	405.45
Jurors .....	3490.00
Attorneys and reporters .....	1193.50
Sheriff, bailiffs and janitor .....	1286.33
Jail expenses .....	961.40
Justices and constables .....	1607.00
Insane hospital .....	1515.56
Poor outside poor farm .....	2658.15
Bridges .....	14473.44
Fuel, lights, repairs .....	691.28
Assessors, township clerks and trustees .....	1759.90
Postage and express .....	134.05
Books and stationery .....	797.40
Printing .....	1779.53
County superintendent .....	958.07
Election expenses .....	456.20
Bounty on scalps wild animals .....	242.00
Township tax collectors .....	1140.59
Poor farm .....	2557.96
Benton county. Johnson calf case .....	208.00
Copying mortgage index .....	175.00
Clerk's fees, criminal cases .....	52.25
Settlement title, Coleman lots .....	40.00
Miscellaneous .....	4.10
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$45903.45</b>

## COUNTY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Supervisors' salaries .....	\$ 1049.99
County officers .....	6841.75
County superintendent .....	1245.61
Jurors .....	2567.25
Witnesses .....	1700.36
Sheriff, bailiffs and janitor .....	2179.17
Jail expenses .....	414.45
Attorneys and reporters .....	589.96
Fuel, light, insurance and repairs .....	412.48
Postage and express .....	240.00
Books and stationery .....	836.12
Printing .....	2503.64
Justices and constables .....	769.79
Assessors, township clerks and trustees .....	4111.66
Election expenses .....	380.80
County officers supplies .....	325.61
Bounty on wild animals .....	121.00



Poor outside poor farm .....	6278.24
Poor farm .....	3195.78
Deaf, dumb, feeble minded and insane .....	5572.68
Bridge .....	8678.45
School books .....	1923.41
Soldiers' relief .....	1136.00
County road .....	984.65
Orphans' home .....	479.20
Miscellaneous .....	334.93
Total .....	\$54872.98

## COUNTY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Supervisors' salaries .....	\$ 1885.55
County officers' salaries.....	9124.35
Superintendent of schools.....	659.02
District court jurors.....	5348.30
Justice court jurors.....	14.50
District court witnesses.....	1336.90
Justice court witnesses.....	66.00
Sheriff, bailiffs, janitor.....	3427.32
Jail expenses .....	545.53
Attorneys and reporters.....	1829.82
Fuel, light, repairs and insurance.....	1873.12
Postage and express .....	274.18
Poor outside poor farm.....	5574.09
Poor farm .....	3633.43
Books and stationery.....	618.49
Printing .....	2422.24
Justices and constables.....	548.04
Assessors, township clerks and trustees .....	2003.66
Election expenses .....	2635.51
Domestic animals .....	283.25
County office supplies.....	1254.90
Bounty, wild animals.....	654.30
Deaf, dumb, feeble minded and insane .....	9224.02
Orphans' home .....	324.00
Soldiers' relief .....	2075.00
School books .....	789.16
Bridges .....	22987.30
Road .....	6314.41
Inquest .....	139.00
Quarantine and board of health .....	754.59
Drainage expenses and miscellaneous.....	153.80
Total .....	\$88791.78





## HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

## COUNTY EXPENSES SINCE 1880.

1880	.....	\$39994.73
1881	.....	\$33291.35
1882	.....	\$49847.39
1883	.....	\$45735.58
1884	.....	\$57837.29
1885	.....	\$51748.87
1886	.....	\$41984.39
1887	.....	\$53132.12
1888	.....	\$39412.89
1889	.....	\$45690.89
1890	.....	\$46255.48
1891	.....	\$48520.59
1892	.....	\$57083.42
1893	.....	\$60223.66
1894	.....	\$60653.64
1895	.....	\$54872.98
1896	.....	\$55252.33
1897	.....	\$62278.57
1898	.....	\$57439.28
1899	.....	\$66230.31
1900	.....	\$66115.21
1901	(Bridge expenses \$11050).....	\$62019.33
1902	(Bridge expenses \$11533).....	\$67663.55
1903	(Bridge expenses \$26157).....	\$85209.79
1904	(Bridge expenses \$23188).....	\$88180.11
1905	(Bridge expenses \$16704).....	\$76266.80
1906	(Bridge expenses \$25260).....	\$86835.95
1907	(Bridge expenses \$29936).....	\$98232.60
1908	(Bridge expenses \$22987).....	\$88791.78

## JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

## JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENT FOR 1864.

The following table, though incomplete, was taken from the assessors' books as found in the auditor's office. Some of the township books were missing. No books of an early period could be found in years in which real estate was assessed.

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO  
LIBRARY

1. The first part of the book is devoted to a general survey of the history of the subject.	1-10
2. The second part is devoted to a detailed study of the various theories of the subject.	11-25
3. The third part is devoted to a critical examination of the various theories of the subject.	26-40
4. The fourth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the subject.	41-55
5. The fifth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the subject.	56-70
6. The sixth part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the subject.	71-85
7. The seventh part is devoted to a study of the various theories of the subject.	86-100



## JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENT FOR 1864.

Townships	Horses	Cattle	Value	Sheep	Value	Swine	Value	Vehicles	Value	Moneys and Credits	Farm Utensils	Other Taxable Property	Total Personal Property	Assessor
Cass	267	869	\$10,395	794	\$1,579	634	\$ 925	102	\$2,488	\$ 2,320	20	\$ 250	\$25,824	A. L. Fairbanks
Castle Grove	314	980	11,970	859	1,715	753	1,071	110	2,640	3,490	841		30,229	Henry Henderson
Clay	319	955	12,575	435	861	1,087	2,108	136	2,772	1,400	85		29,233	E. E. Brown
Anamosa	169	425	6,630	37	74	157	337	95	3,105	13,510	452		52,988	J. S. Murfield
Greenfield	457	928	16,372	888	1,776	1,308	2,473	152	3,443	750	75		33,736	H. C. Freeman
Hale	347	794	13,273	420	1,840	919	1,075	123	3,644	2,958	975		32,138	L. B. Smith
Jackson	291	653	13,225	435	870	639	1,153	102	2,146		1,665		27,511	M. D. Corcoran
Madison	292	1,008	12,160	101	202	960	2,111	141	2,713	1,678			27,808	Abraham Courtwright
Oxford	318	1,040	13,227	223	416	1,158	2,070	112	2,106	2,937			32,089	W. J. Bunting
Richland	377	1,464	14,649	514	1,082	1,125	1,362	144	3,100	16,014			46,689	Hiram Steward
Rome	433	1,121	21,928	822	1,644	1,084	3,904	136	2,943	8,347	120		49,835	H. P. Collins
Scotch Grove	385	1,019	13,989	249	503	1,207	1,703	134				21	33,866	Michael Kenney
Washington	304	1,442	14,886	347	694	1,963	3,207	184	3,542	1,000			34,681	Henry Simmons
Wayne	365	979	13,909	497	1,794	455	1,255	23	774	4,636	1,032	740	32,565	D. L. Blakeslee
Wyoming City	78	161	3,220	527	1,056	328	1,165	40	1,350	6,623		621	22,166	D. L. Blakeslee
Wyoming Twp	348	1,107	13,100	752	1,504	1,184	3,036	132	3,442	6,658	365	758	40,635	D. L. Blakeslee
Total polls, 2,675. Merchandise—Clay, \$700; Anamosa, \$17,975; Oxford, \$725; Rome, \$500; Wayne, \$600; Wyoming, \$5,200. Total property—Fairview, \$42,674; Monticello, \$54,571.														

Total polls, 2,675. Merchandise—Clay, \$700; Anamosa, \$17,975; Oxford, \$725; Rome, \$500; Wayne, \$600; Wyoming, \$5,200. Total property—Fairview, \$42,674; Monticello, \$54,571.





JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENT FOR 1879.

(The valuations herewith given, were raised five per cent by the state executive board.)

Towns and Townships	Acres	Value Land	Value of Town Lots	Personal Prop.	Total
Cass .....	22,908	\$ 196,073	\$ .....	\$ 57,745	\$ 253,818
Castle Grove .....	22,755	204,825	495	58,864	264,184
Clay .....	22,280	181,939	3,619	40,828	216,386
Fairview .....	21,701	205,132	4,504	64,229	273,865
Greenfield .....	22,645	206,484	5,165	106,796	318,445
Hale .....	22,850	193,742	.....	70,778	264,520
Jackson .....	22,228	183,207	.....	30,869	214,076
Madison .....	22,106	206,709	19,655	79,396	305,760
Monticello .....	22,022	215,217	514	52,976	268,707
Oxford .....	22,253	189,269	14,330	88,254	291,853
Richland .....	22,911	171,422	4,665	38,662	214,749
Rome .....	22,172	200,925	.....	58,873	259,798
Scotch Grove .....	22,443	198,765	1,036	51,331	251,132
Washington .....	22,866	166,508	.....	36,421	202,929
Wayne .....	22,575	206,312	5,205	71,282	282,799
Wyoming .....	22,200	191,498	9,060	62,615	263,173
Anamosa .....	.....	.....	170,225	98,036	268,261
Monticello, .....	.....	.....	158,466	146,614	305,080
Olin .....	.....	.....	28,887	20,890	49,777
St. Berry Hill .....	.....	.....	15,110	2,604	17,714
Wyoming, town .....	.....	.....	66,600	71,254	137,854
Totals .....	358,915	\$3,108,027	\$507,536	\$1,309,317	\$4,924,880

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Towns and Townships	1861	1871	1879	1893	1909
Cass .....	\$129,344	\$299,267	\$253,818	\$303,695	\$310,050
Castle Grove .....	137,775	278,274	264,184	363,787	331,495
Clay .....	149,124	229,759	216,386	224,704	195,312
Fairview .....	165,489	220,660	273,865	305,742	289,994
Greenfield .....	152,207	311,152	318,445	414,215	415,805
Hale .....	135,109	263,165	264,520	306,187	318,812
Jackson .....	142,399	247,136	214,076	282,514	299,125
Madison .....	131,275	267,301	305,760	343,132	342,424
Monticello .....	187,951	250,330	268,707	306,926	329,457
Oxford .....	137,389	280,848	291,853	303,427	356,327
Richland .....	151,078	259,325	214,749	255,354	281,561
Rome .....	144,561	290,598	259,798	317,047	346,009
Scotch Grove .....	156,672	285,893	251,132	313,520	329,456
Washington .....	121,220	224,882	202,929	223,634	212,167
Wayne .....	128,709	308,521	282,799	430,114	427,320
Wyoming .....	176,525	236,731	263,173	288,050	296,626
Anamosa .....	.....	296,969	268,261	348,264	365,579
Monticello, Town .....	.....	217,416	305,080	358,336	405,579
Wyoming, Town .....	.....	147,435	137,854	137,088	129,840
Olin .....	.....	.....	49,777	88,903	134,345
Oxford Jct. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	88
Onslow .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,788
Center Jct. ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75,768
Total .....	\$2,323,827	\$4,935,662	\$4,924,880	\$6,069,252	\$6,389,199



JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENT FOR 1895.

Towns and Townships	Polls—total	Dogs—total	Acres	Value	Value Town Lots	No. Cattle	Value Cattle	No. Horses	Value Horses	No. Swine	Value swine	Merchandise	Monies and Credits	Total Personal Property	Grand Total
Cass	173	85	22,047	\$249,772	\$	2,230	\$18,101	660	\$14,507	2,103	\$2,981	\$	\$14,305	\$53,923	\$303,690
Clay	159	73	21,878	181,291	2,925	1,306	11,004	610	10,917	1,899	2,321	320	14,020	40,488	224,701
Castle Grove	154	85	22,350	241,631	490	2,800	23,777	699	17,317	2,816	4,232	360	12,320	61,666	363,787
Fairview	333	111	21,673	232,067	6,704	1,776	14,409	1,005	21,531	1,257	2,092	2,300	19,238	66,970	305,742
Greenfield	200	48	22,831	341,549	6,586	2,268	17,468	954	16,289	3,887	5,655	3,080	20,740	66,080	414,215
Hale	210	82	22,380	246,683	3,131	1,871	16,714	732	13,501	3,126	5,655	2,450	14,895	56,573	306,187
Jackson	298	54	21,723	240,511		2,030	15,307	680	15,217	2,052	3,601		5,370	41,295	282,534
Monticello	294	102	21,770	241,460		2,803	23,134	723	15,992	1,560	2,427		20,560	65,466	306,926
Madison	156	76	21,791	289,511		2,771	22,351	750	15,641	3,020	5,034		8,760	56,621	343,132
Oxford	204	85	21,937	254,558	6,920	1,867	15,051	565	13,055	2,328	3,801	395	9,550	42,849	303,427
Route	210	107	22,208	255,741		1,751	13,492	1,035	22,230	2,651	5,159	880	14,636	61,306	317,017
Richland	156	70	22,727	206,690	1,475	2,093	17,793	459	8,650	2,034	3,177		16,050	47,789	255,354
Scotch Grove	171	100	22,335	261,068	1,483	2,118	16,710	612	13,843	2,314	3,694	1,440	10,520	50,069	313,520
Washington	143	66	22,647	180,631		1,587	11,600	600	11,021	3,856	4,354		14,268	43,003	223,634
Wayne	258	118	21,939	341,376	7,785	3,281	26,098	646	12,001	2,816	4,297	5,950	39,878	90,953	430,114
Wyoming	168	102	21,824	242,767		1,898	15,080	708	14,417	2,438	3,571		10,010	45,283	288,050
Anamosa	311	58			219,462	121	1,083	269	6,564	5	15	49,035	57,035	128,812	348,264
Monticello	281	49			165,746	111	982	323	6,402	8	11	40,257	103,795	192,590	338,336
Wyoming	226	23	56	1,708	62,060	133	1,140	144	2,592	12	25	15,180	49,350	72,420	137,088
Oxford Jet.	190	13	171	2,588	41,135	82	718	65	1,359	10	20	11,350	8,320	23,274	66,997
Olden	172	15	94	1,608	43,805	60	585	156	2,665	29	89	13,610	24,185	43,400	88,903
Onslow	60	4	83	2,355	18,476	73	621	93	2,206	92	108	7,844	21,376	30,248	57,087
Center Jet.	72	11	262	4,084	11,364	65	516	65	1,617	13	28	6,440	38,724	48,388	63,836
St. Berry Hill	44	5			15,700	39	406	27	665	53	149		10,060	12,002	27,702
Total	4,858	1,542	354,586	\$4,009,657	\$615,236	35,411	\$283,749	12,610	\$261,489	40,058	\$63,516	\$161,141	\$558,025	\$1,444,359	\$6,069,252

Total number mules, 254; value, \$6,027. Total number sheep, 2,514; value, \$2,514. Total number vehicles, 1,477; value, \$18,427. Total capital employed in manufacturing, \$10,663. Taxable furniture, \$11,011. Taxable farm utensils, \$7,811. Total corporation stock, \$36,553. Other taxable property, \$23,423.





Actual Value	Sheep over 6 Mo. old	Actual Value	Goats over 6 Mo. old	Actual Value	Vehicles, including Automobiles and Bicycles	Actual Value
2,843	328	\$ 679	..	..	66	\$ 2,392
1,776	300	764	..	..	74	2,428
1,336	153	408	..	..	44	1,392
2,049	283	971	..	..	39	1,652
5,076	730	1,808	..	..	92	4,200
6,552	548	1,708	..	..	42	2,700
6,484	222	548	..	..	69	1,996
5,820	76	196	..	..	89	2,564
2,702	298	748	..	..	32	1,460
8,926	115	324	..	..	71	2,024
5,192	115	308	..	..	27	1,516
6,856	395	970	..	..	..	1,200
7,132	.....	.....	..	..	56	1,924
8,152	589	1,486	35	72	55	1,216
9,620	39	102	..	..	150	4,746
5,502	429	1,061	1	2	41	1,356
344	....	.....	..	..	112	11,636
804	27	92	..	..	22	768
48	....	.....	..	..	21	1,000
28	....	.....	..	..	148	4,024
256	....	.....	..	..	22	2,107
496	....	.....	..	..	45	1,010
152	....	.....	..	..	23	1,064
....	....	.....	..	..	....	400
260	6	24	..	..	70	2,440
7,406	4,608	\$12,197	40	82	1,430	\$59,215



ABSTRACT OF ASSESSMENT, JONES COUNTY, IOWA—1909.

TOWNSHIPS	Polls, under 45	Over 45	Dogs, male	Female	Total No. Acres Taxable Land 1-100	Actual Value	Actual Value of Lots	Total Actual Value of Real Estate	Total Actual Value of Personal Property	Net Actual Value	Total Horses	Value Horses	Stallions	Actual Value	Mules and Asses over 1 year old	Actual Value	Total Cattle Except Cows	Value Cattle	Cows	Actual Value	Swine over 6 Mo. old	Actual Value	Sheep over 6 Mo. old	Actual Value	Goats over 6 Mo. old	Actual Value	Vehicles, including Automobiles and Bicycles	Actual Value	Moneys and Credits from Form No. 2 on Roll	Actual Value Merchandise	Actual Value Corporation Stocks and Shares	Actual Value Capital Employed in Manufactures	Actual Value other Personal Property
Cass	44	83	46	5	22,711	\$1,059,224		\$1,059,224	\$180,796	\$1,240,020	566	\$33,523	3	\$ 1,600	11	\$ 990	1,101	\$20,022	1,201	\$ 29,247	2,368	\$ 12,843	328	\$ 879			66	\$ 2,392	\$ 76,600	\$ 1,000	\$ .....	\$ 300	\$ 225
Castle Grove	71	54	88		32,326.98	1,075,904		1,075,904	250,076	1,325,980	656	36,564	6	1,152	18	1,096	1,854	37,036	1,330	31,792	3,736	17,776	300	764		74	2,428	120,568				100	
Clay	66	71	93		22,230	660,244	3,048	663,292	117,958	781,248	468	27,688			12	760	944	16,996	746	19,380	2,557	11,336	153	408		44	1,362	37,300				2,196	
Fairview	114	112	107		29,695.99	936,728	11,018	947,746	212,732	1,159,976	679	34,080	6	2,606	9	504	870	14,738	1,054	25,972	2,440	19,049	283	971		39	1,652	106,432	2,022			10,608	
Greenfield	121	59	64		22,279.37	1,298,336		1,298,336	228,656	1,526,992	894	54,992	6	3,920	12	964	1,441	28,136	920	22,816	5,152	29,076	750	1,808		4	92	4,200	78,128			4,912	
Hale	130	77	91		22,307.37	1,061,240	16,796	1,081,036	194,212	1,275,248	676	52,096	4	1,100	24	2,428	1,359	38,522	911	22,988	3,293	16,552	548	1,708		42	2,700	44,212	11,000				
Jackson	110	62	75		22,174	1,025,704		1,025,704	170,796	1,196,500	659	37,328	6	1,800	18	992	1,697	32,060	977	23,448	2,806	16,484	222	548		69	1,966	52,652				3,488	
Lovell	100	93	97		21,740.01	1,041,932		1,041,932	275,896	1,317,828	598	42,764	10	2,800	13	640	1,026	17,580	1,506	37,336	4,701	15,820	76	196		99	2,584	148,620				5,480	
Madison	78	64	77		21,830.24	1,143,944		1,143,944	255,732	1,399,696	702	41,310	1	200	13	820	2,143	43,672	1,117	27,912	4,517	22,702	298	748		52	1,460	79,892				4,036	
Oxford	107	76	70		21,867	1,197,624	25,068	1,222,692	202,716	1,425,408	630	46,852	4	1,252	5	528	1,360	31,930	1,093	29,480	3,173	18,926	115	324		71	2,024	62,392	1,000			7,668	
Richland	53	47	81		22,738	868,728		868,728	257,516	1,126,244	579	44,212	1	100	10	712	2,452	43,796	1,136	30,900	3,132	15,192	115	308		27	1,516	116,880				452	
Rome	133	65	85		21,717.24	1,298,087	18,580	1,227,276	156,760	1,384,036	657	34,516	8	2,244	42	2,440	1,321	29,503	882	22,166	3,001	16,856	393	970			1,200	6,848				2,724	
Scotch Grove	113	82	109	0	22,318.19	1,078,557	4,988	1,083,840	233,984	1,317,824	644	55,168	8	1,520	11	1,180	1,970	44,352	1,021	24,772	3,155	17,132				56	1,324	81,180	3,300			2,960	
Washington	54	35	56		22,520.14	695,780		695,780	122,888	848,668	512	39,896			5	316	1,731	33,513	982	25,088	4,117	18,152	589	1,486	35	72	55	1,216	43,200				944
Wayne	156	75	135		21,945.08	1,320,114	15,546	1,335,660	373,620	1,709,280	756	40,594		1,100	27	1,544	1,626	26,558	1,858	44,516	3,184	19,620	39	102		150	4,746	218,072	9,572			3,806	
Wyoming	110	70	95	5	21,704.99	994,468		994,468	192,036	1,186,504	654	55,873	6	2,060	7	440	1,460	34,488	990	27,676	2,760	15,502	429	1,061	1	2	41	1,356	51,746	100			3,732
CORPORATIONS																																	
Anamosa	336	292	78	9			1,004,044	1,004,044	458,272	1,462,316	186	13,592	6	1,628	8	600	25	416	114	2,900	60	344				112	11,636	282,064	121,204	10,000	1,000	9,668	
Crater Jct.	33	26	11	1	269.50	20,876	42,288	63,164	239,908	303,072	52	4,336	1			87	4,996	43	1,076	165	804	27	92		22	768	206,496	15,448	500			160	
Martelle	28	26	4		193	20,260	64,156	84,416	51,732	136,148	43	2,904	1	200		9	123	30	552	5	48				21	1,000	17,588	14,388	9,060			864	
Monticello	188	212	26				723,640	723,640	998,812	1,722,552	198	10,912	3	1,160	14	1,012	11	172	98	2,404	3	28				148	4,024	830,640	125,796	16,540			20,204
Oshtemo	99	102	22		464.25	37,288	240,508	277,796	259,583	537,384	79	4,554	2	502	1	300	96	2,800	67	1,658	33	256				22	2,107	184,021	42,250			5,058	
Onslow	30	44	3	1	84	4,600	99,720	104,320	203,736	311,056	74	4,816			6	600	9	132	60	1,432	30	718	124	496		45	1,010	104,730	33,780			1,436	
Oxford Jct.	126	94	14	2	171.50	15,092	188,664	203,756	151,684	355,440	74	4,816			6	600	9	132	60	1,428	29	152				23	1,064	71,200	43,048			3,500	
West Cascade	18	17	3		10	1,800	47,524	49,324	28,596	77,920									4	96							400	28,000					
Wyoming	98	101	11				239,660	239,660	279,700	519,360	131	8,984	2	1,200			21	620	80	2,188	42	260	6	24			70	2,440	209,096	47,448			6,940
Total	2,521	1,989	1,545	67	354,417.85	\$16,769,925	\$2,745,255	\$19,515,180	\$6,041,616	\$25,556,796	11,205	\$715,458	86	\$27,338	266	\$18,866	24,186	\$505,679	18,267	\$458,407	52,523	\$277,406	4,608	\$12,197	40	82	1,430	\$59,215	\$3,258,837	\$471,556	\$36,200	\$4,800	\$109,403





## GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF JONES COUNTY.

The growth and development of Jones county has not been marked by any sudden change. Its onward progress has been steady. There have been no booms to break later with disaster and ruin. No feverish haste or stampede has invited relapse or disaster. Its citizens have come with the idea of making Jones county their home. They have erected substantial homes and surrounded themselves and their families with those necessities which make for comfort and permanency of home. Jones county has been an agricultural community from the day when the first inhabitants broke the soil and began the raising of the products which later were to form the chief crops of the farmer. In the later years, industries were started, only to perish in the evolution of the times.

Up until about 1875, the population rapidly increased, and since that time, the population has remained about twenty thousand. The growth of the population can best be seen and illustrated by a comparison of the census reports since 1838. In 1838—241; 1840—475; 1844—1,112; 1846—1,758; 1848—1,779; 1849—2,140; 1850—3,007; 1851—3,400; 1852—4,201; 1853—6,075; 1856—9,835; 1859—13,475; 1860—13,306; 1863—13,495; 1865—14,376; 1867—16,228; 1869—18,113; 1870—19,731; 1873—18,930; 1875—19,166; 1880—21,052; 1885—19,654; 1890—20,233; 1895—20,088; 1900—21,954; 1905—20,427.

The growth and development of the several towns in the county by comparison in years, beginning in 1870 with those towns which were large enough to be given in the census reports, will make interesting reading, and the same is herewith given:

	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905
Anamosa .....	2,083	1,605	2,083	1,874	2,078	2,006	2,891	2,878
Monticello .....	1,337	1,587	1,877	1,826	1,938	2,079	2,104	2,156
Wyoming .....				620	704	795	794	808
Oxford Junction .....				908	752	726	780	800
Olin .....				485	519	648	692	679
Onslow .....					237	249	263	274
Center Junction .....					210	253	255	214
Martelle .....							158	161

## COMPARATIVE POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS, 1860 AND 1905.

In the 1905 population, the towns are included in the townships named.

	1860	1905		1860	1905
Cass .....	597	778	Monticello .....	886	2,954
Castle Grove .....	559	701	Oxford .....	697	1,584
Clay .....	623	626	Richland .....	862	814
Fairview .....	1,249	4,021	Rome .....	844	1,568
Greenfield .....	836	775	Scotch Grove .....	736	761
Hale .....	570	833	Washington .....	1,048	553
Jackson .....	551	731	Wayne .....	580	919
Madison .....	565	981	Wyoming .....	1,144	1,828
Total 1860 .....					13,306
Total 1905 .....					20,427

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The following statistics in regard to the crops and produce of Jones county, were taken from the official census of Iowa for 1905:

Name of Product	Acres	Bushels	Value
Corn	86,534	3,516,690	\$1,422,885
Wheat	662	7,038	5,892
Oats	27,486	896,573	274,109
Barley	7,684	218,713	86,146
Rye	872	11,170	6,342
Buckwheat	116	1,337	1,353
Clover hay	1,185	1,621*	9,728
Timothy hay	50,017	70,338*	427,827
Millet and Hungarian	246	458*	2,487
Alfalfa	9	18*	101
Wild hay	566	820*	3,636
Other forage crops			20,861
Other farm crops			4,859
Clover seed	45	56	304
Timothy seed	557	3,730	4,896
Other grass seeds		320	154
Irish potatoes		169,732	54,555
Sweet potatoes		483	216
Sweet corn		19,580	7,305
Apples			23,916
Peaches			23
Plums			2,306
Cherries			6,157
Berries			11,900
Chickens	208,505†		70,001
Other fowls	12,325†		11,475
Eggs	684,547†		92,321
Dairy products			473,938
Vegetables			23,390

## TAX LEVIES FOR 1909.

The following is the tax levy for Jones county, as fixed by the board of supervisors for 1909, at their regular meeting in September.

CONSOLIDATED		TOWNSHIP ROAD LEVY	
	Mills		Mills
State .....	3.4	Cass .....	3.5
State university .....	.2	Castle Grove .....	3.5
Agricultural college .....	.2	Clay .....	.1
State normal .....	.1	Fairview .....	4
County .....	3.8	Greenfield .....	3
Poor .....	1	Hale .....	3
Bridge .....	5	Jackson .....	4
Road .....	1	Lovell .....	4
Soldiers' relief .....	.3	Madison .....	3.5
School .....	1	Oxford .....	3.5
Insane .....	1	Rome .....	4
	<hr/>	Richland .....	3
Total .....	16	Scotch Grove .....	3.5
		Wayne .....	4
		Washington .....	4
		Wyoming .....	4

## TOWNS.

Corporation	Water	Sinking	Library	Grading	Electric Light	Bond	Sidewalk	Interest	Cemetery	Agriculture	Total
Corporations—											
Anamosa .....	10	5	..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	22
Center Junction .....	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Olin .....	10	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Onslow .....	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Oxford Junction .....	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Monticello .....	8	3	..	3	..	..	1	..	1	5	23
Martelle .....	10	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12
Wyoming .....	9	5	5	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	22
West Cascade .....	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12





## SCHOOLS.

TOWNSHIPS	Teachers	School House	Contingent	School Purposes
Cass township	8	.....	1	.....
Castle Grove township	7	.....	1 1/2	.....
Fairview township	9 1/2	.....	3 1/2	.....
Hale township	9 1/2	.....	1 1/2	.....
Richland township	6 1/2	.....	1 1/2	.....
Rome township	6	3	1	.....
Scotch Grove township	5	.....	2	.....
Washington township	6 1/2	.....	1 1/2	.....
Wayne township	4	.....	2	.....
Independent Districts—				
Anamosa	19	.....	6 1/2	*1 1/2
Center Junction	10 1/2	.....	2 1/2	.....
Monticello	14	.....	6	*2
Olin	16	2	8	*3
Onslow	8	.....	4	.....
Oxford Junction	13	.....	3	.....
Wyoming	15 1/2	.....	5 1/2	.....
West Cascade	.....	.....	2	.....
Clay township—				
Clay Mills	.....	.....	2 1/2	35
Defiance Hill	7 1/2	.....	2 1/2	.....
Mineral Valley (no levy)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Hill	6 1/2	.....	3	.....
Sutton	.....	.....	.....	16
South Temple Hill	13	.....	2	.....
Victory	.....	.....	.....	8
White Oak Grove	4 1/2	.....	2 1/2	.....
Greenfield township—				
Bunker Hill	5	.....	2	.....
Cherry Grove	4 1/2	.....	1 1/2	.....
Cottage Hill	8	5	2	*5
Center	6 1/2	.....	1 1/2	.....
Hazel Hill	5	.....	2	.....
Laurel Hill	6 1/4	.....	1 1/4	.....
Martelle	5	.....	2	.....
No. 1	3 1/4	.....	1 1/4	.....
West Corner	5	.....	1	.....
White Oak	10	.....	2	.....
Jackson township—				
Antioch	8 1/2	.....	1 1/2	.....
Black Oak	7	.....	2	.....
Brushwood (no levy)	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center	.....	.....	11	.....
Hazel Green	6	.....	.....	11
Midland	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newport	.....	9	.....	14
Pleasant Hill	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Valley	4	5 1/2	1 1/2	.....
Waggoner	6 1/2	.....	.....	2 1/2
Lovell township—				
No. 1	8	.....	2	.....
No. 2	6	.....	4	.....
No. 3	5	.....	2	.....
No. 5	8	.....	1	.....
No. 6	5	.....	2	.....
No. 7	7	.....	2	.....
No. 8	.....	.....	.....	8
No. 9	12	2	.....	.....
Madison township—				
Madison Center	4	.....	.....	.....
Madison Village	8	.....	.....	7
Maple Grove	.....	.....	.....	.....
Niles	9	.....	2	.....
Oak Grove	6	.....	.....	.....
Pine Grove	6	.....	2	.....
South Madison	6	.....	.....	.....
Oxford township—				
No. 1	7	1 1/2	2 1/2	.....
No. 2	5	.....	1	*8
No. 3	7	.....	2	.....
No. 5	4 1/2	.....	.....	*5 1/2
No. 6	14	.....	3	.....
No. 7	.....	.....	.....	8
Wyoming township—				
Baldwin (no levy)	12 1/2	.....	1 1/2	.....
Beers Creek	9	2 1/2	2 1/2	.....
Pence Ridge	9	.....	2	.....
Pleasant Ridge	13	.....	7	.....
Monmouth	.....	.....	9	.....
South Prairie	.....	.....	.....	6
Valley	8	.....	5	.....
Canton (Jackson Co.)	5.1	.....	1.5	.....
Dayton (Cedar Co.) S. D.	7	.....	2	.....
Spencerville	.....	.....	.....	.....

• Bond.



## HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

## COUNTY SEAT QUESTIONS.

Almost every western county has found the location of a permanent seat of justice and of government one of the vexatious problems which beset organized society. In this respect Jones county has not been an exception.

The commissioners appointed by the legislature for the purpose of choosing a site for a county seat fixed upon a spot one half mile north of the geographical center of the county, as is related on another page of this history. The town here laid out received the name of Edinburg. As yet we cannot say with Burns

"Edina! Scotia's darling-seat!  
All hail thy palaces and towers!"

The palaces and towers did not grow. The soil was obstinate. A quagmire was its only park; the wild prairie its only scenery. A visitor thus describes it:

"Edinburgh was a city of grass. Its streets run in all directions. In fact, it was all street. You could wander over its entire extent without getting sight of a single wall—brick, stone or wood. The earth below and the blue vault above were the only signs that the place was intended for human habitation; and, as all cities require ornament of some kind, a bounteous nature had planted there and reared a few scattering trees. Such was Edinburgh in the summer of 1840."

A log cabin was erected as a courthouse, commodious in size for the then sparse population of Jones county, in which Judge Wilson dispensed the justice meted out to territorial settlers by the federal court. In April, 1841, we find by the commissioners' record, that E. Sutherland was allowed one hundred and forty dollars for building this primitive capitol building, and a few months later, James Spencer appears as a claimant for fifty dollars on account of work done in rendering comfortable this same building.

Another log cabin was erected by William Hutton, who was, at that time, commissioners' clerk, as well as clerk of the district court. This cabin was occupied as a dry goods store and grocery, especially the latter, which was stocked mostly with "corn juice." The store not proving a profitable investment, was soon abandoned, and the same enterprising clerk erected a two-story frame hotel, where he might entertain the judge, jury and witnesses by night after recording their doings by day. This hotel is said to have been furnished with nothing save a few chairs; a sheet-iron parlor stove; the public table made of two rough boards laid lengthwise; and by way of night's lodging, a load or two of nice prairie hay, cut a few hours previously, and pitched into the upper windows.

Edinburg seems to have had no advantages over a dozen other places, save its central location. It manifested no signs of growth, and the people rapidly became dissatisfied. Other towns were growing up in the county, and it was but natural that the pioneers should prefer going to some settlement when they visited the county seat, instead of journeying out into the wilderness. No county officer made it his residence throughout the year. William Hutton, the clerk, lived at Farm Creek. The recorder was to be found at Fairview, and probate business received attention at Cascade. This state of affairs naturally bred discontent. Nobody was satisfied, not even the county officers themselves. Finally a petition was sent to the legislature for relief, and a bill was passed in that body, providing





that the commissioners of Jones county should assemble and name two places to be voted upon by the citizens, deciding in that way their choice of a county seat.

February 28, 1846, the commissioners held a special meeting at the house of George G. Banghart for that purpose. By a species of playing into one another's hands, now commonly known as log-rolling, the commissioners arranged matters to suit their individual preferences, and named the point now known as Newport, and a place adjoining Cascade, on the south side of the river, now locally known as Dale's Ford. The latter was in the corner of the county. There were about a dozen votes cast at this farce election, and Newport received the majority of the votes. The result was viewed rather in the light of a joke. There was a solitary dwelling where Newport was to be laid out, the lone cabin of Adam Overacker.

May 11, 1846, the county commissioners held their first meeting at the new seat of justice. The ground on which Newport was located was given by Adam Overacker to the county, being a ten-acre tract described as lot 2, section 33, township 84, range 3 west. Here the town was duly platted under date of July 2, 1846, by G. G. Banghart, Adam Kramer and Adam Overacker, and in the same month, at sheriff's sale, twenty-eight lots were sold in behalf of the county. The proceeds of this sale aggregated three hundred dollars and twelve cents, or an average of less than eleven dollars per lot. The highest price paid was twenty-six dollars by Levi Cronkhite.

Preparations were made here for the erection of a log courthouse, and some of the timbers were placed on the ground, but nothing was ever done toward its completion. The commissioners rented a room from Adam Overacker for their meeting, and made arrangements with him to supply rooms to accommodate the court at the proper season.

When Judge Wilson reached the spot and found there was no place prepared for holding court, save in a room in a log shanty; saw no other house in the vicinity, and naught in view save trees and waving prairie grass, he got into his buggy and drove back to his home in Dubuque. No term of court was held during the time the county seat was at Newport. The result of the election which fixed upon Newport as the seat of the county, was generally regarded as a joke. It satisfied no one except Adam Overacker, and was much less suited to the needs of the county than Edinburg. As soon as possible, the assistance of the legislature was again called in, and the privilege was granted by that body to vote for a county seat, according to their own inclinations. If this election should not show a majority for any one point, a second election should be held, in which the two places having the greatest number of votes in the first election should be the only ones in the field.

In the first election held under this grant by the legislature, in the spring of 1847, five points were returned, viz.: Lexington, Newport, Rome, Monticello and Scotch Grove. No votes were given to Edinburg. Newport and Lexington stood highest, and in the second contest, about two weeks later, a victory resulted in favor of Lexington, whose name was afterward changed to Anamosa by authority of Judge Wilson, of the district court.

After the election, the commissioners met at Edinburg, June 10, 1847. They adjourned until 7 o'clock, June 11th, when they immediately took a recess to



meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at Lexington. We might therefore say that this town became the county seat between 7 a. m. and 1 p. m., June 11, 1847. The house of G. H. Ford was temporarily secured for court purposes and the transaction of county business.

Lexington had been surveyed by R. J. Cleveland June 18, 1846, with Mahan & Crockwell as proprietors. It was replatted, with provision for a public square, in June, 1847, by H. Mahan, John D. Crockwell and G. H. Ford, who, in accordance with a previous pledge, donated to the county of Jones fifty lots of the new town and a public square. Of these lots, forty-eight were sold at the July term of the commissioners' board realizing to the county seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The contract for building a two-story frame courthouse was let to G. H. Ford at eight hundred dollars. This building was thirty by forty feet, and could not have been built at so low a price had it not been that most of the necessary material was already donated to the county. This courthouse was first occupied January 3, 1848.

Various attempts have been made in later years to remove the county seat from Anamosa to a more central locality.

In the vote of April 6, 1857, a contest was waged between Anamosa and Madison, with a result of one thousand and twenty-four to seven hundred and seventeen in favor of the former.

In the following year, an attempt to remove the seat of justice to the northeast quarter of section 1, Jackson township, failed by a majority of thirty-three votes. The ballot stood one thousand, two hundred and seventy-eight to one thousand, two hundred and forty-five.

In October, 1874, the people of the county were called upon to decide between Anamosa and Center Junction. The contest was a bitter one and not without some fear on the part of the friends of Anamosa. The latter, however, were successful by a vote of one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three to one thousand five hundred and ninety-two. Center Junction had selected the site of the new courthouse which was to be where Dr. J. M. Young's residence now stands, north and east of the C. M. & St. P. depot.

About 1880 or a few years later, Wyoming was found with the county seat bee buzzing within her borders. Petitions were in active circulation, preparations were in progress for the erection of the new courthouse "on the brow of the hill, on the west side of the creek which runs through the center of the town." But this contest did not reach a vote.

There has been no further active contest for the removal of the county seat from the present county capital.

#### THE COURTHOUSE.

The courthouse at Lexington as above mentioned, built by G. H. Ford, was far in advance of any county structure up to that time. The building was completed according to the terms and accepted, and for the first time Jones county had a courthouse that could boast of more than one room. Here were installed the county offices, clerk, treasurer, recorder, sheriff and school commissioner, each







in his own apartment; and people were no longer required to hunt up the clerk at Farm Creek, the recorder at Fairview, the sheriff at Bowen's Prairie, or the treasurer and school commissioner miles away in other townships.

And so it continued to be until January, 1864, when the building having grown old and needing repairs from time to time, the county having increased in population, and the county offices becoming cramped for room by the accumulation of books of record, and the danger of quick destruction in case of fire, which any evil-minded person might bring about, the board of supervisors accepted a proposition to remove the records and fixtures to the then new brick block up town belonging to H. C. Metcalf.

Though the old building did good service for the county for some eighteen years, yet it was not free from the gnawings of the "tooth of time." The action of the board at the January meeting, 1864, was as follows, and it will be seen that the report of the commissioners, Messrs. B. K. Bronson, F. M. Hicks and John Tallman, was in a somewhat humorous vein:

"Whereas, H. C. Metcalf has generously offered to Jones county suitable rooms for county offices and a commodious hall in which to hold the district court, for the term of two years free of rent, with the privilege of using the same three years longer for such rent as the board of supervisors may see fit to allow, and,

"Whereas, The ruinous and dilapidated condition of the building known as the Jones county courthouse, now only renders it a fit habitation for bats and owls, and as we, the representatives of Jones county, do not desire longer to dispute possession with a class of tenants whose claims are vastly superior to ours, therefore

"Resolved, That this board accept said proposition and order a removal of the public records as soon as said Metcalf shall make to the county the lease of the aforesaid rooms, in accordance with the conditions above stated."

This resolution was finally adopted on the sixth day of the term, January, 1864. The old courthouse was sold at auction, November 15, 1864, to Alderman & Williams for two hundred and fifty dollars and was moved up town.

On February 14, 1875, the career of this historic structure was ended by fire. It had been built when the county had less than two thousand population and in its limited way, it had served its purpose, and the flames were unkind in hiding from the view of the later population, the structure which in the early career of the county, had been accorded the name of "courthouse."

The rooms rented of Mr. Metcalf were occupied free of rent for two years, when they were leased at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per year. The county offices remained here until the fall of 1871, when they were removed to their present location in Shaw's new block. The courtroom was removed to Lehmkuhl's block in January, 1871, the hall in Metcalf's building being inadequate to the needs of the county. For three years, the county rented the rooms occupied by the county. During the time of the contest for the county seat with Center Junction, in 1874, Anamosa in its corporate capacity appropriated three thousand dollars and private citizens subscribed two thousand dollars more, with which amount and one thousand dollars additional pledged, the entire second floor of Shaw's block and the auditor's office on the first floor were purchased and conveyed to the county of Jones, to belong to said county so long as they were



occupied for county and court purposes. In the event that the county seat is removed from Anamosa, these rooms are to revert to their former owners, the city and citizens of Anamosa. Arrangements were later made for the occupancy of the second room on the lower floor for the county treasurer's office at an annual rental of three hundred dollars. This arrangement is yet in effect.

There have been no further changes in the apartments for the county and district court purposes. The building and rooms do not compare very favorably with the modern and commodious brick courthouses of some of the newer counties of the state, though the building is serving its purpose without much expense to the taxpayers of the county.

#### SOME IMPROVEMENTS.

The offices are provided with fire-proof vaults for the security of the county records, and some of the offices, notably the clerk's office, have been equipped with modern cases to store the records. H. G. A. Harper, the present clerk, has systematized the records of his office, and by so doing has made the records of the office of some practical value. Louis Gardner, the present auditor, has in a like manner, given to the routine work of his office, and to the records of his office, a much needed revision and systematizing. It must be admitted that the older county records are very incomplete and unsatisfactory. The present courthouse is not a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," though the county officers are doing nobly in making it answer the needs of the county.

#### EDUCATIONAL.

Jones county has maintained a good system of education during her years of settlement. The early settlers will yet speak in glowing terms of the advantages for education offered by the rural schools of the county. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true that there were more pupils enrolled in the schools of Jones county thirty, forty or even fifty years ago, than there are at the present time. In the school census of 1867, there were nearly seven thousand children of school age in the county. At the present time there are about six thousand.

There are nine town schools with a total teaching force of sixty-three teachers and a total number of pupils of about two thousand, five hundred. There are about one hundred and thirty rural schools with a rural school population of over three thousand. Every rural school is now provided with a school library. All but one graded school has a library. Every spring, applicants for rural graduation meet for the purpose of examination in the common branches. Those who pass the examination are admitted to the high schools of the county without further examination. Uniform county text-books are used in the county.

The general assembly has shorn the county superintendent of many of the duties which formerly were required in the office. All examination papers are now passed upon by a state board of examiners, and the competency of the applicant for a teacher's certificate determined. This relieves the county superintendent of some onerous duties, but it adds to the complexity of the machinery required to grind out a teacher's certificate.







The present county superintendent, Miss Kate Maurice, is the first lady to occupy that office in Jones county. She is now serving her second term in that capacity, and to all intents and purposes, the schools of the county are receiving that careful attention necessary for educational development. Miss Maurice began her teaching experience in the rural schools of Jones county, and later taught in the graded schools of Monticello, Ames, Des Moines and other points. She was born and raised in this county and makes a conscientious and painstaking official.

We give herewith a list of the rural and graded schools of the county, together with the number of pupils in the township or district, and also the number enrolled, and also other data. The school tax levy will be found under the title "The Tax Levies for 1909," on another page.



## HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

## RURAL AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

Name of School	No. of Pupils	No. Attending	Names of Teachers	Salary	Director	Secretary	Treasurer	Value of Property	Value of Apparatus	No. of Books in Library
Class 1.....			Florence Erickson...	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	Geo. Watt.....					
2.....			Cola Monroe.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	Tom Day.....					
3.....			Jennie Birk.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	N. P. Gooley.....					
4.....			Eunice Logg.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	Fred Husman.....					
5.....			Jennie Hale.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	W. A. Hale.....					
6.....			Ethel Cunningham...	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	C. B. Darrow.....					
7.....			Margaret Spellman...	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	E. H. Grimm.....					
8.....			Mary Baum.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	E. Patnode.....					
	247	175		Average \$37.50		Ida Lake.....	A. L. Fairbanks....	\$4,800	\$1,050	629
Castle Grove 1.....			Mary Evers.....	\$35 and \$40	P. J. Kehoe.....					
2.....			Florence Hubbard...	\$35 and \$40	S. M. Hosford.....					
3.....			Bertha Locher.....	\$35 and \$40	Jas. Lacey.....					
4.....			Mabel Helsey.....	\$35 and \$40	J. A. Helken.....					
5.....			Hazel Hubbard.....	\$35 and \$40	J. H. Lubben.....					
6.....			Olive Cramer.....	\$35 and \$40	S. C. Pfell.....					
7.....			Closed	\$35 and \$40	M. Cashman.....					
8.....			Kathryn Evers.....	\$35 and \$40	Frank Foley.....					
9.....			Pearl Orcutt.....	\$35 and \$40	E. E. Orcutt.....					
	273	174		Average \$28.20		J. H. Delscher....	Arthur McDonald...	4,050	785	800
Clay—										
Clay Mills.....			Lizzie McMaster....	\$31.87	Mrs. C. M. De Sarte	W. N. Lippett.....	Mr. C. M. De Sarte..	400	20	61
Defiance Hill.....	25	16	Closed		G. Dawes.....	A. K. McMaster.....	B. W. Streeper.....	800	300	80
Mineral Valley.....	20	14	May Leonard.....	\$30.00	W. H. Orr.....	Eliza Orr.....	B. H. Orr.....	525	65	38
Pleasant Hill.....	30	17	Margaret Keating...	\$32.14	Michael Hughes...	Patrick Hughes...	Michael Lawless...	350	100	26
South Temple Hill..	19	17	Loretta Keating....	\$32.14	Thomas Keating...	Thomas Keating...	Margaret Kelly....	400	35	28
Sutton.....	15	16	Claydes Bradley....	\$26.00	Thomas Moran.....	Leon Carpenter...	R. A. Scroggie.....	300	40	4
Victory.....	35	21	Ethel Hunt.....	\$35.00	W. A. Hicks.....	J. D. Needans.....	E. A. Horton.....	1,000	40	91
White Oak Grove... 30			Ruby Bodenhofer...	\$40.00	James Kennedy...	M. D. English.....	Mrs. Jas. Kennedy..	400	25	60
Fairview.....			Lillian Green.....	\$40.00	Geo. Thomas.....					
4.....			Alberta Conlin.....	\$40.00	J. R. Wry.....					
5.....			Maude Powers.....	\$40.00	Clayton Hartman...					
6.....			Rose Seely.....	\$40.00	C. G. Peet.....					
8.....			Almora Peet.....	\$40.00	Frank Parks.....					
9.....			Ethel Thomas.....	\$40.00	G. M. Calvert.....					
10.....					J. L. Joslin.....	Glenn Peet.....	T. W. Watters.....	3,825	110	401
Greenfield township—										
Cherry Grove.....			Blanche Monroe.....	\$36.28	E. D. Barto.....	H. S. McConaughy..	W. B. Meeks.....	800	25	68
Center.....	10	8	Daisy M. Miller.....	\$40.00	W. H. Miller.....	Emerson Shotwell..	E. G. Peet.....	800	40	38
Cottage Hill.....	21	22	Florentine Pollock...	\$40.00	G. A. Newman.....	J. S. Armstrong.....	A. S. Russell.....	800	75	43
Bunker Hill.....	18	19	Herbert Peet.....	\$37.50	Uriah Barr.....	R. H. Russell.....	R. S. Russell.....	800	50	86
Hazel Hill.....	27	25	Edith Hsley.....	\$37.18	W. H. Kline.....	A. C. Burroughs....	Adam Kunroy.....	800	40	51
Laurel Hill.....	12	15	Flora Fisher.....	\$35.62	E. F. Ellison.....	Mrs. John Garrett..	F. D. Holcomb....	800	150	65
No. 1.....	16	13	Elie Hester.....	\$37.35	J. I. Klinefelter....	Mrs. Jas. McMurtin..	C. R. Hester.....	500	10	45
West Corners.....	24	24	Jennie Manley.....	\$38.00	Dan McAnn.....	Michael McCann.....	Andrew Baird.....	500	50	25
White Oak.....	27	24	Aenes O'Malley.....	\$36.87	D. C. Bowers.....	A. K. Burroughs....	E. M. Henry.....	200	12	23
Hale township	18	12	Anna Ballard.....	\$38.83	C. O. Woodard.....					
1.....			Matta Herrick.....	\$38.83	C. C. Wood.....					
2.....			Mary Peeler.....	\$38.83	C. C. Wood.....					
3.....			Laura Vaughn.....	\$38.83	L. J. Rose.....					
4.....			Mattie Carson.....	\$38.83	Ed. Simmons.....					
5.....			Mina Brink.....	\$38.83	D. L. Gillick.....					
6.....			Birdie Carter.....	\$38.83	Joe Koranda.....					
7.....			Lydia Bradley.....	\$38.83	A. E. Christophersen.					
8.....			Hattie Brink.....	\$38.83	Ed. Lyon.....					
9.....			Amy Smith.....	\$38.83	G. H. Gardner.....					
	234	253				Henry Kruse.....	John Inglis.....	5,000	1,000	580





## HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

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Name of School	No. of Pupils	No. Attending	Name of Teachers	Average Salary	Director	Secretary	Treasurer	Value of Prop-erty	Value of Apparatus	No. of Books in Library
<b>Jackson township—</b>										
Antioch .....	32	22	None	\$37.50	J. M. Ivery.....	R. A. Russell.....	W. F. Strawman.....	\$1,200	\$150	81
Black Oak .....	34	20	Mary Farragher.....	\$35.00	W. F. McNelly.....	James Robertson.....	Jas. Brown.....	600	50	75
Brushwood .....	17	0	No school house.....		Frank Blahney.....	Max Rohwedder.....	Lewis Ryers.....			
Center .....	13	15	Nora Spellman.....	\$35.00	Harry Witham.....	T. I. Platter.....	A. J. Lewis.....	500	10	12
Hazel Green .....	15	15	Lillian Farragher.....	\$33.57	C. R. Graft.....	Ray Stivers.....	A. D. Lyons.....	500	30	16
Newport .....	31	29	Myrtle Hofacre.....	\$36.87	J. F. Waggoner.....	F. M. Glenn.....	B. J. Switzer.....	1,500	50	25
Pleasant Hill .....	46	33	Herman Erickson.....	\$37.65	J. E. Taylor.....	Jas. McCormick.....	W. A. Houston.....	1,000	20	15
Pleasant Valley .....	22	17	Kittie Whalen.....	\$34.50	W. G. Bistine.....	A. B. White.....	John Hanlon.....	600		43
Wagoner .....	21	10	Catherine Gaylin.....	\$31.66	Millon Byerly.....	Lena Daly.....	G. W. Johnson.....	1,000	5	48
Midland .....	35	24	Kate Hanlon.....	\$32.22	Andrew Ambuhl.....	Geo. Rhelets.....	G. L. Lovell.....	700		90
Lovell 1 .....	21	21	Marle Bateman.....	\$35.00	Herman Harms.....	Mike Breene.....	H. M. Carpenter.....	1,500	300	199
2 .....	40	30	Frieda Hansen.....	\$37.50	D. E. Kelsoe.....	W. F. Hintz.....	G. L. Lovell.....	600	100	70
3 .....	39	27	Harriet Campbell.....	\$33.88	C. A. Schatz.....	Fred Smith.....	G. L. Lovell.....	600	100	93
4 .....	33	20	Nellie Criley.....	\$36.00	R. Gerdes.....	L. Darling.....	G. L. Lovell.....	500	100	100
5 .....	25	19	Anna Wernimont.....	\$32.50	R. Winkler.....	H. Wernimont.....	G. L. Lovell.....	425	50	71
6 .....	16	8	Elizabeth Schoenherr.....	\$35.00	Jno. Eden.....	R. Bohlen.....	H. M. Carpenter.....	700		53
7 .....	30	24	Mabel Kneess.....	\$37.22	Fred Reuter.....	J. W. Hoult.....	E. G. Hicks.....	450	90	59
<b>Madison—</b>										
Center .....	22	13	Lillian Urban.....	\$32.22	Cornelius Martensen.....	Howard Brutsman.....	Emma Urban.....	1,200	30	22
Village .....	27	26	Flossie Lyon.....	\$40.00	Charles Eye.....	Francis Woodworth.....	H. G. Mannel.....	500	8	90
Maple Grove .....	20	10	Nellie Kellum.....	\$40.00	H. D. Story.....	G. W. James.....	Emma Story.....	600	50	98
Niles .....	25	28	Olive Haddock.....	\$32.91	A. G. Bender.....	W. N. French.....	Smith James.....	600	50	37
Oak Grove .....	12	9	Carolyn Schneider.....	\$32.05	Alphus Le Master.....	A. E. Overly.....	Geo. Jusanek.....	500	100	44
Pine Grove .....	29	15	Ethel Rice.....	\$35.00	George Andrews.....	J. A. McDonald.....	J. N. M. Thompson.....	500	25	100
South .....	24	11	Mildred Williamson.....	\$32.22	Chas. Saxson.....	E. F. Rohwedder.....	A. M. Kimball.....	800	200	99
Oxford 1 .....	23	18	Clara Sazma.....	\$37.50	Ed. Dostal.....	A. J. Burda.....	Joseph Buresh.....	750	50	30
2 .....	29	18	Katie Peckosh.....	\$40.00	C. A. Schwab.....	Ira Schwab.....	Bert Nowachek.....	800	5	50
3 .....	21	21	Alice O'Rourke.....	\$37.50	B. J. Hanson.....	Ed Shimerda.....	Geo. Norton.....	323	50	31
4 .....	19	15	Lillie Kahn.....	\$35.00	Frank Burda.....	J. A. Stroka.....	Jno. Burda.....	1,400	40	24
5 .....	26	15	Ada Fredlausk.....	\$38.83	James Henik.....	E. F. Tyrrell.....	W. C. Field.....	700	25	35
<b>Richland township—</b>										
No. 1 .....			Loyola Lane.....	\$32.29	John Lane.....	Thomas McQuillen ..	Geo. Rogers .....	3,100	265	520
2 .....			Sadie Conlin.....	\$32.29	Joseph Strang.....					
3 .....			Sophia Collins.....	\$32.29	F. H. Kurt.....					
4 .....			Emma Behn.....	\$32.29	W. W. Yousee.....					
5 .....			Anna Boner.....	\$32.29	W. W. Yousee.....					
6 .....			Gertrude Sullivan.....	\$32.29	Nick Montemach.....					
7 .....			Fannie O'Rourke.....	\$32.29	Will McGovern.....					
8 .....			Margaret Martin.....	\$32.29	Will Martin.....					
<b>Rome township—</b>										
No. 1 .....	229	143	Lovle M. Tedford.....	\$48.88	W. D. Merritt.....					
2 .....			Marjorie White.....	\$43.88	Geo. Clay.....					
3 .....			Carrie Page.....	\$48.88	Cyrus Lamb.....					
4 .....			Myra Cowan.....	\$48.88	W. A. Ladd.....					
5 .....			Laura Arthur.....	\$43.88	Duane Rigby.....					
6 .....			Aitia Williams.....	\$43.88	J. C. Porter.....					
7 .....			Lacy McCoy.....	\$48.88	J. R. Vernon.....					
8 .....			Nellie Clothier.....	\$45.88	I. B. Williams.....					
9 .....					P. J. Fagan.....					
<b>Scotch Grove twp.—</b>										
No. 1 .....	237	203	Alice Green.....	\$35.00	W. L. Miller.....		E. R. Easterly.....	4,050	320	625
2 .....			Margaret Sutherland.....	\$40.00						
3 .....			Nellie Sutherland.....	\$55.00						
4 .....			Victoria Fowler.....	\$40.00						









RURAL AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

Towns	President of Board	Secretary	Treasurer	Supt. Salary	Ast. Average Salary	No. Teachers Employed	No. of Pupils	No. Pupils Enrolled
Anamosa	Dr. Erb	Earl E. Miller	T. E. Watters	\$1,400.00	\$40.89	18	898	586
Center Jet.	J. E. Coder	Wm. Stingley	W. N. Leech	585.00	40.00	63	63	71
Monticello	A. B. Coffee	J. W. Brown	F. W. Hoffman	450.00	35.00	59	59	71
Monticello	Geo. Inglis	J. N. Petersen	E. G. Hicks	1,400.00	51.33	17	659	502
Onslow	O. C. Johnston	R. C. Walters	T. B. Johnston	675.00	45.83	79	79	70
Olun	C. A. Cole	C. J. Brickley	K. T. Lamb	900.00	45.00	239	239	219
Oxford	C. A. Leflingwell	Frank Kenny	F. H. Shirmanek	900.00	43.75	6	189	182
Oxford Mills	Lorenzo Hogsden	E. J. Thurston	Oscar Bowker	540.00	40.00	79	79	90
Wyoming	W. J. Beckwith	D. A. White	R. Fishwild	1,000.00	48.00	261	261	262



## POLITICAL STATUS OF JONES COUNTY.

Attention has been given to the religious and social conditions in Jones county, and it will form an interesting chapter to review the political situation. A government of the people, by the people and for the people cannot well exist and prosper without having its principles supported, and this is usually done by organizations called political parties.

Politically, Jones county has been since 1856, a republican county. The new party movement in 1874, called the anti-monopoly movement, formed an alliance with the democratic party, which in 1873, elected their ticket by from three hundred to four hundred majority. Some of those on the ticket had previously been republicans. They were opposed however, by the regular republican nominees, and their success was of course a defeat of the opposite party.

The formal organization of the republican party was effected on the 5th day of January, 1857, at a meeting held in Anamosa on that date, of which C. L. D. Crockwell was chairman, and George Higby, secretary.

A committee to report a plan of organization was appointed, composed of A. H. Marvin, of Monticello; Thomas S. Hubbard, of Castle Grove; W. S. Niles, of Madison; H. O. Brown, of Clay; J. S. Dimmitt, of Fairview. The committee reported the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas, We have full confidence in the national organization of the republican party, and believe that we should use all honorable means for the triumph of its principles; therefore,

Resolved, That the republicans of Jones county adopt the following course for an organization in said county: First, That there be a central committee of three appointed, residents of Anamosa, who shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to call meetings, conventions, etc., in this county, and shall attend to the distribution of tickets at elections; Second, That an executive committee of one from each township be appointed to cooperate with the central committee, and to call meetings in their several townships; Third, That the central and executive committees shall elect from their number a president, treasurer and secretary

As this central committee, W. J. Henry, C. L. D. Crockwell and J. S. Dimmitt were chosen.

The following township executive committee were chosen: Milo Q. Thompson of Cass; George Higby of Castle Grove; John Russell of Clay; Pratt R. Skinner of Fairview; Thomas Goudy of Greenfield; C. F. Lewis of Hale; M. H. Byerly of Jackson; John Niles of Madison; A. H. Marvin of Monticello; Jas. Kent of Oxford; A. G. Brown of Pierce (now Wyoming); Barrett Whittemore of Richland; D. R. Carpenter of Rome; John E. Lovejoy of Scotch Grove; G. C. Mudgett of Wayne.

A. H. Marvin and W. H. Holmes were the first delegates chosen to represent Jones county in the republican state convention of 1857.

It is to be regretted that a similar record cannot be given of the formation and organization of the democratic party in Jones county.

The republican and the democratic parties have been the leading political organizations in Jones county. From the record before us, from 1852 down to the past election, the republican party has carried the county at every election, as to





the head of the ticket, except at four elections, to wit: In 1889 Horace Boies defeated Hutchinson for governor by a vote of two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight for Hutchinson, republican, to two thousand, two hundred and sixty-seven for Boies, democrat; again, in 1891, Boies, democrat, two thousand, five hundred and twenty-six votes to two thousand, four hundred and twenty-two for Wheeler, republican; in 1892, Grover Cleveland, democrat for president, by a vote of two thousand four hundred and nineteen to two thousand four hundred and forty, defeated Benjamin Harrison, republican; and in 1906, Porter, democrat, by a vote of two thousand two hundred and sixty-one, defeated Cummins, republican, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, for governor. The high mark of the republican party was in 1868, when Grant defeated Seymour by a majority of one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven; again in 1872, when Grant defeated Greely by a majority of one thousand and forty-eight; and again in 1880, when Garfield, republican for president received two thousand six hundred and seventeen votes as against one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven for Hancock, democrat, Garfield receiving a majority of nine hundred and ninety. The next highest mark was in the presidential election in 1900, when McKinley, republican, defeated Bryan, democrat, by a majority of nine hundred and sixty-nine.

The vote on local county nominees has not always followed the vote for the head of the ticket. Frequently there have been several of the county offices filled by democrats. The vote the past few years has been very close. At the present time the sheriff, superintendent of schools, recorder, county attorney and four county supervisors, are democrats; while the auditor, clerk of the court, treasurer, coroner and one county supervisor are republicans.

Other political parties have existed in Jones county, but none have ever gathered much support. The greenback movement made a small start, having cast forty-four votes in 1876. The prohibition party has developed some strength and has had a county ticket in the field at each election for several years. At the election in 1908, the prohibition party received fifty-two votes in the county; while the socialist party cast twenty-three votes and the people's party received two votes, both from Richland township.

The taxpayers' party was organized in Jones county through the personal activity of John G. Krouse of Madison township, in 1897, and a county ticket was placed in the field. Although receiving promises of support, at the election less than twenty votes were cast for the party. The party platform enunciated a number of good principles, but several of its planks did not meet with sufficient approval to make it a permanent party.

There have been a number of quite aggressive campaigns. During the presidential campaigns of 1888 and 1892, the republican party was thoroughly organized, marching clubs with streaming banners and flaming torches fired the zeal of the young voters, while the orators proclaimed in burning words the calamity which would follow the election of the candidates of the opposing party. Several barbecues and ox roasts followed the victory in 1892. The democratic party conducted a "gum shoe" campaign and with a thorough organization and personal solicitation, secured a strong and influential following.

The practical workings of the primary law has had a tendency to demoralize the party organizations, and cripple the effectiveness of the party, and also stifle



the ambitions of candidates of limited means residing in the lesser populated districts.

Since the enactment of the primary election law, the county convention has become a memory. The democratic county conventions have usually been conducted without much factional feeling, though there have been exceptions. The last few conventions held by the party had developed quite an active factional feeling. The Cleveland and Bryan wings, the sound money and the free silver branches, clashed on the floor of the convention and the question of party diplomacy in the selection of candidates, became an interesting one. The republican county conventions likewise have been the center of skillful party manipulation, and the selection of candidates, strenuous. In the convention in 1903, fifty-six ballots were required to nominate a county attorney, the longest battle of ballots in the history of the county. J. E. Remley of Anamosa, A. A. Cole of Albia, R. M. Corbit of Wyoming and A. G. Bauder of Monticello, were the candidates, the latter receiving sufficient votes to nominate on the fifty-sixth ballot. Each candidate having had his hearing on the floor of the convention, harmony and good will followed the meeting. The conventions and caucuses of the prohibition party have been harmonious in the extreme, and the candidates have been nominated and defeated without as much as a ripple on the surface of their party waters.

Notwithstanding some indiscretions in the party nominations, good men have uniformly been elected to office in Jones county. No county officer has ever been removed for incompetency or misconduct, nor has there ever been a charge preferred against any county officer for misconduct or inefficiency. It is true there have been superior men in office, and because of this the standard of the office has been raised. The best men do not always seek office or allow themselves to be thrust into office. Neither do the most competent candidates always secure the election. It is necessary to good government that there should be at least two strong opposing political parties, and so long as Jones county enjoys this necessity, the standard of efficiency in office will be maintained.

### THE ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below a summary of the vote in Jones county, beginning with the presidential election of 1852, and an annual vote since 1878.

1852—Pierce, 338; Scott, 266; 1856—Fremont, 964; Buchanan, 663; 1860—Lincoln, R., 1,453; Douglas, D., 1,097; 1864—Lincoln, 1,530; McClellan, D., 941; 1868—Grant, R., 2,400; Seymour, D., 1,277; 1872—Grant, R., 2,285; Greeley, D., 1,237; 1876—Hayes, R., 2,591; Tilden, D., 1,763.

The table below is an abstract of the votes by townships on the head of the ticket, each year down to the last election in 1908.





P.	1898 Sec. of State		1899 Governor.		1900 President.	
	Dobson, R.	Porter, D.	Shaw, F.	White, D.	McKinley, R.	Bryan, D.
12	124	58	10	74	143	61
6	69	75	2	92	87	82
10	73	86	6	92	84	84
4	573	313	57	314	611	341
9	77	101	2	102	100	102
14	125	63	121	72	154	66
8	107	101	164	97	106	94
6	65	85	77	114	110	87
15	208	50	198	67	243	58
30	271	160	309	194	334	175
14	109	287	104	288	128	282
4	45	111	29	96	64	102
22	243	136	244	127	289	117
13	125	53	129	53	143	42
1	13	107	13	121	12	136
12	115	116	104	107	131	97
26	238	121	262	130	282	123
250	2580	2023	2586	2140	3021	2052



VOTES BY T WNSHIPS.

	1884 President.		1885 Governor.		1886 Sec. of State		1887 Governor.		1888 President.		1889 Governor.		1890 Sec. of State		1891 Governor.		1892 President.		1893 Governor.		1894 Sec. of State		1895 Governor.		1896 President.		1897 Governor.		1898 Sec. of State		1899 Governor.		1900 President.		1901 Governor.		1902 Sec. of State		1903 Governor.		1904 President.		1906 Governor.		1908 President.	
	J. G. Blaine, R.	G. Cleveland, D.	Wm. Larrabee, R.	C. E. Whitney, D.	F. D. Jackson, R.	Cato Sells, D.	Larrabee, R.	Anderson, D.	Harrison, R.	Cleveland, D.	Hutchinson, R.	Boles, D.	McFarland, R.	Chamberlain, D.	Wheeler, R.	Boles, D.	Harrison, R.	Cleveland, D.	Jackson, R.	Boles, D.	McFarland, R.	Dale, D.	Drake, R.	Babb, D.	McKinley, R.	Bryan, D.	Shaw, R.	White, D.	Dobson, R.	Porter, D.	Shaw, R.	White, D.	McKinley, R.	Bryan, D.	Cummins, R.	Phillips, D.	Martin, R.	Bunker, D.	Cummins, R.	Sullivan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Parker, D.	Cummins, R.	Porter, D.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.
120	57	110	44	120	52	117	47	119	61	108	65	128	70	111	80	115	74	128	68	131	63	130	71	145	75	130	73	124	58	100	74	143	64	96	40	118	51	134	54	139	42	101	44	109	54	
67	102	59	87	59	96	61	99	57	102	66	102	65	93	81	106	69	113	63	99	72	84	60	95	93	89	85	69	75	69	75	82	87	82	53	56	48	77	59	106	70	73	67	89	97		
103	78	92	86	97	78	87	83	106	85	81	94	90	99	436	415	458	357	473	354	364	503	366	581	356	599	346	573	813	517	314	611	341	516	207	477	293	495	331	572	292	455	384	518	406		
434	306	412	280	408	297	380	312	451	312	412	353	423	350	436	415	458	357	473	354	364	503	366	581	356	599	346	573	813	517	314	611	341	516	207	477	293	495	331	572	292	455	384	518	406		
97	128	106	114	87	111	72	114	76	122	66	108	75	125	75	115	75	128	84	121	98	117	86	110	95	121	87	113	77	101	102	100	102	58	67	74	89	71	89	97	89	62	127	105	104		
149	56	130	53	133	54	124	56	141	67	133	63	119	72	147	77	133	82	131	75	142	68	131	77	165	56	129	66	125	63	121	72	154	66	94	50	115	42	120	50	135	67	78	80	109	72	
86	119	84	99	80	112	81	88	90	94	84	107	82	106	103	108	95	111	110	107	106	106	111	103	118	104	111	96	107	101	104	97	106	94	68	70	86	97	91	83	103	92	73	100	97	70	
150	79	160	63	175	71	155	81	183	91	167	74	172	70	203	86	201	74	204	69	210	69	206	62	232	55	214	67	208	50	198	67	243	58	167	39	168	38	194	66	189	63	127	106	196	67	
309	284	281	296	297	313	261	306	321	288	298	340	306	314	295	373	334	331	325	307	367	278	354	302	436	212	337	270	271	160	166	194	334	175	217	122	237	154	251	198	348	161	223	256	245	241	
149	288	123	243	79	302	81	256	107	271	84	275	95	235	31	291	113	274	119	263	112	280	97	301	159	284	106	257	109	287	104	288	128	282	74	195	86	232	111	238	147	225	86	250	122	273	
41	110	33	103	34	118	35	115	49	135	38	123	36	134	35	135	30	138	34	126	43	113	51	118	77	110	46	128	45	111	33	96	64	102	22	50	28	57	35	80	68	86	50	37	56	106	
220	100	206	84	213	87	212	86	217	101	93	104	226	107	223	121	227	117	251	111	235	107	261	129	270	146	245	141	243	136	244	127	289	117	188	99	206	114	217	117	254	121	164	141	223	153	
137	56	120	56	114	55	120	53	118	56	105	57	117	65	127	67	106	78	113	75	116	68	126	71	149	52	126	62	125	53	123	53	143	42	94	28	89	20	113	50	125	39	91	52	110	52	
11	156	5	128	9	145	5	128	7	149	8	134	4	146	9	137	9	152	10	143	5	120	10	130	7	147	7	112	13	107	13	121	12	136	9	58	5	98	8	130	9	120	13	127	8	136	
120	104	103	88	120	80	120	107	136	111	118	120	115	123	120	128	109	123	108	115	108	122	107	126	133	189	116	108	115	116	104	107	131	97	67	87	53	98	73	107	92	108	71	172	70	136	
260	116	240	119	221	138	225	150	240	142	233	144	259	148	282	179	265	148	169	164	271	159	305	143	263	142	238	121	262	130	282	123	200	77	247	88	256	111	300	109	124	166	260	128			
2503	2109	2263	1928	2233	2109	2140	2081	2428	2187	2188	2267	2312	2270	2422	2526	2419	2440	2505	2274	2578	2226	2600	2322	3055	2143	2585	2160	2580	2023	2586	2140	3021	2052	2048	1337	2161	1657	2377	1882	2833	1834	1867	2261	2154	2167	





## EARLY MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The first couple married in Jones county were Thomas J. Peak of Monticello and Miss Rebecca M. Beardsley. This event of historic interest took place on Christmas day, 1839. The groom was a native of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, where he was born September 9, 1813. In 1837 he came to Iowa from Illinois in company with B. Beardsley, locating claims in what is now Castle Grove township. They returned to Illinois for the winter, and in the following April returned to Iowa and took permanent possession of their claims. The bride was a daughter of B. Beardsley and was born in Delaware county, New York. Mr. Peak died at Monticello, January 8, 1900, and Mrs. Peak died at the same place, December 24, 1907.

In those pioneer days, the procuring of a marriage license was more than a formal matter, and was not as easily obtained as now. Mr. Peak had to go to Sugar Grove, Cedar county, Iowa, a distance of sixty-five miles taking him four days. But as his mind was in a happy frame, and his thoughts dwelt on the happy event which was about to take place in his life, the effort had its reward and he felt well repaid for his trouble.

William Moore and Alvira Neal, parents of Mrs. T. A. King, the present wife of the steward of the county home, might have had the distinction of being the first couple married in the county, had it not been that the license was procured in Dubuque county. They resided a short distance from the Dubuque county line, and the officiating clergyman required the wedding couple to walk over the line into Dubuque county to be within the jurisdiction of the license, and there just over the borders of Jones county, under the sheltering protection of a large oak, in May, 1839, they were pronounced man and wife in the presence of five of their friends who had accompanied them likewise on foot.

The first marriage license issued in Jones county was granted to Edmund Booth and Mary Ann Walworth, July 25, 1840, and on the following day they were married by Justice John G. Joslin. This is the first marriage that appears on the record in the clerk's office at Anamosa at the present time. Anent the procuring of this license also hangs a tale. Mr. Booth went to the clerk's house to get a permit, as it was termed, to be married. The clerk was not at home, and as he had no office other than his cabin and residence, this was naturally the place where he would be expected to be found. Mr. Booth was told that the clerk was cradling wheat about two miles north of Cascade. Nothing daunted, Mr. Booth set out on foot in search for the clerk who was found working for a man named Brown. When Mr. Booth got there, neither of them had any pen or pencil or paper to write out the permit. Printed forms were not then in use in the clerk's office. Mr. Booth and Mr. Clerk then returned to Cascade where the permit was written and signed. With a lighter heart, Mr. Booth trudged his way homeward and on July 25, 1840, the first marriage ceremony in the county was performed under the authority of a Jones county license.

It is also of interest to note in connection with the marriage of Mr. Booth and Miss Walworth that the justice of the peace was not burdened with marriage information and had no form other than what appeared in the newspaper which he happened to have. The printed service used in the marriage of Queen Vic-



toria and Prince Albert, who had been married on February 10th previous, was in the newspaper which Justice Joslin happened to have in his possession. This was read by Justice Joslin in the ceremony. Both the bride and the groom were deaf mutes; neither could speak a syllable or hear a sound. The marriage was simplicity itself. There was no gorgeous display of bridal flowers and neither was there present a grand retinue of bridesmaids to make the event similar in splendor to the modern day ceremony. The union of hearts and the cementing of the lives was perfect in spirit and sufficient unto the day was the happiness thereof.

There were two more marriages in the year 1840. In 1841 the number increased to eleven for the year.

We herewith give the names of the parties married in Jones county, down to December 30th, 1854, including the first marriage, which is not of record in the Jones county records. The other data given, has been taken from the records found in the office of the clerk of the district court.

Thomas J. Peak to Rebecca M. Beardsley.....	Dec. 25, 1839
Edmund Booth to Mary Ann Walworth .....	July 25, 1840
James Dawson, 21, to Emily A. Wilcox, 29.....	Nov. 10, 1840
David Varvel, 29, to Margaret E. Beardsley, 22.....	Dec. 15, 1840
James Miller to Catherine Mefford.....	Jan. 4, 1841
David McCoy to Catherine Mefford .....	Jan. 4, 1841
Richard J. Cleaveland, 35, to Mary Elizabeth Seeley, 26...	April 8, 1841
Francis Dawson, 27, to Jane Boyd, 19.....	May 27, 1841
L. A. Simpson to Mary Bumgarner .....	July 1, 1841
Aquilla Baugh, 27, to Eunice Emeline Graft, 17.....	Aug. 10, 1841
John Hannon to Anne Smith.....	Nov. 25, 1841
Reuben Bunce to Elizabeth M. Spencer.....	Nov. 26, 1841
Wm. B. Curtis to Marietta Russel.....	Dec. 26, 1841
W. H. Garrison to Rebecca Cronkhite.....	Dec. 26, 1841
Thaddeus M. Smith, 30, to Anna Maria Smith, 20.....	Dec. 29, 1841
Alvin Winchel to Melinda Pate.....	Jan. 11, 1842
Henry Mann to Catherine Mann.....	May 15, 1842
Chas. Benoist to Rhoda Mellinger.....	Aug. 8, 1842
Willard Holt to Martha Notrup.....	Sept. 16, 1842
E. H. Warren to Lucy Nurse.....	Jan. 24, 1843
Joshua R. Clark and Caroline M. Spencer.....	March 4, 1843
Samuel Shintaffen and Rebecca Stratton.....	March 26, 1843
John C. Taylor and Lucinda Ann Hickox.....	Aug. 10, 1843
Hugh Simmons and Hannah Simmons.....	Aug. 20, 1843
Samuel Starry and Rhoda Bungarner.....	Sept. 9, 1843
S. N. Stylus and Mary Turner.....	Oct. 26, 1843
M. H. Hutton and Matilda V. Titus.....	Nov. 3, 1843
Truman I. Peet and Nancy Crow.....	Dec. 3, 1843
Chas. Romer and Anna Williams.....	Feb. 20, 1844
Geo. H. Brown and Mary Alloway.....	Feb. 22, 1844
M. S. Buckman and Hannah Winchel.....	March 20, 1844
C. S. Turner and Caroline Pate.....	Oct. 8, 1844





Alonzo B. Clark and Anna Mann .....	Nov. 9, 1844
Solomon Eliot and Minerva Chaplin.....	Feb. 10, 1845
Wm. Dawson and Isabella Boyd.....	April 30, 1845
A. Overacter and Phebe Kramer.....	Sept. 14, 1845
Johnson Knight and Ann Simpson.....	Jan. 3, 1846
John Fenal and Mary Kelly.....	Jan. 18, 1846
C. H. Lain and Mary Cornwell.....	Feb. 1, 1846
Nathan Burnito and Jane Hargadin.....	April 30, 1846
John Stevenson and Christie McClain.....	June 16, 1846
William Thrapp and Joannah Shearman.....	March 16, 1847
Geo. C. Perkins and Elizabeth Edginton.....	March 30, 1847
Thomas Head and Catherine Burk.....	April 3, 1847
Chester Hamilton and Emeline K. Jenks .....	May 20, 1847
Noah Aldrich and Esther Hines.....	June 23, 1847
Michael Sandouski and Sarah Williams.....	Sept. 30, 1847
George M. Taylor and Lavina Betzer.....	Oct. 4, 1847
Joseph Clark and Matilda Ann Spencer .....	Oct. 8, 1847
Commodore Gilkison and Eliza Mershon.....	Dec. 9, 1847
David Scott and Emily Lock.....	Dec. 9, 1847
Corydon Chaplin and Hannah Rooney.....	Jan. 8, 1848
Geo. Falls and Mary Rooney.....	Jan. 8, 1848
Elias V. Miller and Susanna Grand.....	Jan. 13, 1848
Aaron Smith and Mary Ann Johnson.....	Feb. 17, 1848
Daniel Livingstone, Jr., and Mary Jane Balch.....	March 9, 1848
Elam Rafferty and Evaline Grafford.....	March 12, 1848
David W. Graft and Christina Byerly .....	March 30, 1848
C. H. Mershon and Leah Grauel.....	April 1, 1848
Filden Hazelrig and Lydia P. Harvey.....	April 4, 1848
Orin Scoville and Lydia Hines.....	April 11, 1848
Miles Russel and Jane C. Randall .....	April 13, 1848
John L. Williams and Dianah Knight .....	April 16, 1848
O. P. Sant and N. L. Tryon.....	May 3, 1848
Ezra C. Tracy and Mary Schelly.....	May 21, 1848
Wm. Howard and Jane Freed.....	June 11, 1848
Wm. F. Sosbe and C. M. Bodenhofer .....	June 15, 1848
William F. Hohimer and Mary Lupton.....	Aug. 20, 1848
Richard Roe and Juliet Taylor.....	Aug. 31, 1848
Isaac Garrison and Almeda Lamunion.....	Sept. 6, 1848
Patrick Mahon and Ellen Glenn.....	Sept. 7, 1848
Wm. W. Walrods and Julien Hicks.....	Sept. 14, 1848
John Lang and Bridget Devaney.....	Sept. 30, 1848
Geo. Hansen and Hannah Shearman.....	Nov. 23, 1848
Andrew Stinger and Emily A. Dawson.....	Dec. 17, 1848
Alexander Hamilton and Louisa Houseman.....	Dec. 25, 1848
Jos. Gilford and Penina Spencer.....	Dec. 28, 1848
John E. Holmes and Catherine Livingstone.....	Feb. 15, 1849
Wm. C. Hatcherson and Sarah Miller.....	Feb. 18, 1849



Joshua Benadom and Caroline Frary .....	Feb. 26, 1849
Malachi Kelly and Margaret Leonard.....	April 8, 1849
Ezekiel Grandon and Eliza Smith.....	June 16, 1849
Richard Green and Harriet Lewis.....	July 4, 1849
Jos. F. Berry and Lucinda Osborn.....	July 15, 1849
Peter Smith and Mary Lawless.....	Aug. 12, 1849
James Wood and Mary A. Hampton.....	Aug. 18, 1849
John Scheck and Mary E. Bodenhofer.....	Aug. 27, 1849
Wm. Jardine and Rachel Vice.....	Sept. 16, 1849
Wm. J. Hester and Margaret J. Gilbert.....	Sept. 24, 1849
John Scott and Mary Ann Choppin.....	Nov. 11, 1849
Henry Knight and Betsy McKeever.....	Dec. 9, 1849
Flaville Scoville and Cornelia Hoyt.....	Dec. 9, 1849
Simon Grauel and Rhoda Miller.....	Dec. 9, 1849
Wm. Sterling and Ann Parsons.....	Dec. 25, 1849
Harvey F. Dalton and Manda Selder.....	Dec. 27, 1849
John Harcourt and Lucinda Snook.....	Dec. 27, 1849
Richard Durgan and Thankful A. Tompkins .....	Jan. 1, 1850
Orrin Harvey and Mary Jane Ryan.....	Jan. 8, 1850
John Cook and Lydia Henin.....	Jan. 17, 1850
Simeon Green and Sarah Wright.....	Jan. 20, 1850
Chas. White and Mary Ellen Crow.....	Feb. 1, 1850
George Graft and Mary Seely.....	March 16, 1850
Edward Hansen and Louisa Boyd.....	March 31, 1850
Daniel Livingstone and Mary Hipple.....	April 4, 1850
Geo. W. Peters and Emeline Winchel.....	April 21, 1850
Henry Kaffitz and Louisa Hamilton.....	April 25, 1850
Peasly Hoyt and Hannah Mitchell.....	June 26, 1850
Wm. M. Wilcox and Amanda Gamberton.....	July 4, 1850
James Dorrigan and Mary Lynch.....	Aug. 4, 1850
Edward Reese and Martha Joslin.....	Aug. 4, 1850
John N. Garrison and Elizabeth Cole.....	Aug. 8, 1850
Ira Bates and Elizabeth Spear.....	Sept. 12, 1850
Joseph Miller and Rebecca Grauel.....	Oct. 10, 1850
William Niles and Louisa Warrington.....	Oct. 20, 1850
John Alspach and Mary Ann Renfrew.....	Nov. 20, 1850
Patrick O'Bryan and Catherine Farley.....	Nov. 24, 1850
Israel Fisher and Maria Antoinette Crane.....	Dec. 15, 1850
Pratt R. Skinner and Mary A. Lagourgue.....	Dec. 25, 1850
James Stingley and Nancy McCormick.....	Jan. 15, 1851
Caleb B. Rigby and Sarah Libbold.....	Jan. 30, 1851
Thos. Byers and Lucinda Kramer.....	Feb. 7, 1851
John C. Taylor and Marriet Shearman.....	Feb. 9, 1851
James W. Selders and Lavina E. Lockwood.....	March 4, 1851
Chancey Conklin and Catherine Smith.....	March 4, 1851
Jeremiah Lockwood and Hannah Bachelder.....	April 3, 1851
Wm. Whitlach and Hulda A. Phillips.....	April 6, 1851





Jacob Rearick and Christy McClain.....	April 6, 1851
Joseph Mann and Caliphima O. Peet.....	May 3, 1851
Harvey Garrison and Amanda H. Ayres.....	June 13, 1851
✓Burt Smith and Irena A. Reed.....	July 3, 1851
James Ridings and Charlotte Sutherland.....	July 24, 1851
James Mann and Elizabeth Winchel.....	Aug. 26, 1851
Robert Keneday and Mary Ann Hogan.....	Aug. 30, 1851
J. W. Singer and Caroline Bassett.....	Sept. 3, 1851
Thos. Porter and Nary A. Craft.....	Sept. 16, 1851
Jesse M. Davis and Rosan Delong.....	Sept. 24, 1851
Samuel Michel and Sutha Wright.....	Sept. 25, 1851
Myron Sarton and E. A. Wilhite.....	Sept. 29, 1851
E. Waldren and Elmina Bibby.....	Oct. 5, 1851
Iabus Starry and Eleanor Simpson.....	Oct. 17, 1851
Thomas Simpson and Louisa Robinson.....	Oct. 26, 1851
Andrew I. McFry and Mary Hutton.....	Nov. 1, 1851
Benjamin Lake and Anna Smith.....	Nov. 8, 1851
Lewis Ingraham and Susan Romini.....	Nov. 15, 1851
Thos. McKeever and Mary Cahill.....	Dec. 3, 1851
Erastus Munger and Rebecca Pence.....	Dec. 11, 1851
Jacob R. Betzer and Rebecca Stover.....	Jan. 19, 1852
John Beatty and Mary Jane Thomas.....	Jan. 29, 1852
Eldad Cooley and Sarah McRill.....	Jan. 29, 1852
Philip A. Lewis and Margaret Jane Cronkhite.....	Feb. 11, 1852
Thomas Smith and Margaret Jane Burke.....	Feb. 13, 1852
William Ward and Sarah Carey.....	Feb. 26, 1852
John Cole and Rebecca Bumburner.....	March 7, 1852
James P. Crawford and Minerva Strode.....	March 14, 1852
Henry Cole and Mary Simpson.....	March 17, 1852
Geo. Clymer and Elizabeth Myers.....	March 18, 1852
Michael Stover and Catherine Betzer.....	March 28, 1852
Benj. Abrams and Mary Foust.....	March 30, 1852
C. L. Camberton and Sarah M. Parker.....	May 4, 1852
Amos Roe and Eliza A. Foust.....	May 15, 1852
Peter Hughes and Julia Hughes.....	May 18, 1852
William Caldwell and Sarah Barnhill.....	May 24, 1852
Wesley Cooper and Philena Cole.....	June 1, 1852
J. C. Bell and Margaret Sinclair.....	June 8, 1852
Geo. Hotz and Catherine Weaver.....	June 10, 1852
Alfred L. Warrington and Catherine Scott.....	July 19, 1852
Wm. Sutherland and Mary E. Hutton.....	July 20, 1852
Selden Harding and Sarah Ann Pindell.....	Aug. 1, 1852
William Walston and Sarah Waite.....	Aug. 12, 1852
Joseph Mann and Betsy Mann.....	Aug. 14, 1852
William Stivers and Emily Baugh.....	Aug. 22, 1852
James P. Tibbets and Lois Ann Cooley.....	Aug. 24, 1852
Edward Troy and Honora Mullady.....	Aug. 26, 1852



Levi K. Miller and Mary Ann Green.....	Sept. 7, 1852
Mathias H. Houstman and Agnes Merritt.....	Oct. 9, 1852
John W. Wagner and Nancy Jane Soesbe.....	Oct. 12, 1852
H. Burns and Sarah Pute.....	Oct. 19, 1852
William I. Patterson and Electa M. Damont.....	Oct. 21, 1852
John Easterly and Anna Myers.....	Oct. 22, 1852
Wm. F. Arnold and Orpha Alspach.....	Nov. 13, 1852
Joseph Porter and Abigail Brooks.....	Nov. 15, 1852
Alexander Beatty and Mary E. South.....	Nov. 17, 1852
C. T. Samson and M. M. Crane.....	Nov. 19, 1852
Samuel S. Buxton and Mary A. Skinner.....	Dec. 16, 1852
John M. Taylor and Elizabeth Lucas.....	Dec. 16, 1852
Allison Jeffries and Hannah Myers.....	Dec. 19, 1852
Henry Miller and Harriet Jeffries.....	Dec. 19, 1852
C. B. Moses and Catherine Sutherland .....	Dec. 23, 1852
John Mitchell and Harriet Street.....	Dec. 25, 1852
William Haddock and Sarah Cornwall.....	Dec. 25, 1852
James Wilson and Cynthia M. Silsbee.....	Jan. 1, 1853
James Curren and Martha Jane Bennight.....	Jan. 7, 1853
Andrew Soper and Sarah Brundage.....	Jan. 19, 1853
Ross Porter and Sarah Jane Brown .....	Jan. 20, 1853
O. G. Randall and Fidelia Eastman.....	Feb. 2, 1853
Joseph Merritt, Jr., and Rebecca Merrit.....	March , 1853
John Byers and Mary E. Graham.....	March 27, 1853
James Olmstead and Lucy G. Hannah.....	April 12, 1853
Thomas Silsby and Susanna Conaly.....	April 21, 1853
Abram Miller and Caroline Freeman.....	May 7, 1853
Jacob Lamb and Mary Jane Easterly.....	May 8, 1853
Joseph Gerard and Rebecca Coleman.....	June 16, 1853
David Kenison and Emily Sheffield.....	June 20, 1853
William Gillilan and Martha Parsons.....	July 17, 1853
Isaac N. Plummer and Mary E. Strode.....	July 20, 1853
Timothy Soper and Adelia Maria Starkweather .....	Aug. 3, 1853
Jos. M. Miller and Mary Jane Strawn.....	Aug. 6, 1853
Jesse E. Barnhill and Ellen Sutherland.....	Aug. 19, 1853
William Frees and Lydia Rafferty.....	Aug. 25, 1853
Edward O'Bryan and Catherine O'Conner.....	Aug. , 1853
Elias G. Miller and Nancy Strawn.....	Aug. 27, 1853
A. B. Kendig and Sarah Porter.....	Sept. 7, 1853
Frederick Dumont and Delia Hakes.....	Sept. 4, 1853
Thomas Sinkey and Emily Hildreth.....	Sept. 11, 1853
P. M. Baker and Amelia Joslin.....	Sept. 14, 1853
John A. Fields and Sarah J. Squires.....	Sept. 16, 1853
Petty M. Smith and Ellen Hall.....	Sept. 17, 1853
William Hindman and Sarah Jane Kyle.....	Sept. 12, 1853
Jacob Easterly and Mary Ann Newman.....	Sept. 25, 1853
Benjamin Lake and Minam Finch.....	Oct. 9, 1853





James Kirkpatrick and Jane Barclay.....	Oct. 16, 1853
Abraham Straight and Mary Jane Younger.....	Oct. 12, 1853
Francis M. Hostetter and Julia Ann Bradley.....	Oct. 13, 1853
H. R. Long and Barbara Ann Cronkhite.....	Nov. 2, 1853
Thos. Head and Nancy Glum.....	Nov. , 1853
Aaron Tracewell and Louemma Green.....	Nov. 22, 1853
John McGowan and Mary Courtney.....	Nov. 30, 1853
M. J. Hindman and Elizabeth Kyle.....	Dec. 6, 1853
John P. Choppa and Nancy McBee.....	Dec. 28, 1853
John Belknap and O. E. Gates.....	Jan. 1, 1854
Samuel Barnhall and Martha Rodman .....	Jan. 3, 1854
Cornelius Ingram and Sarah Ann Brown.....	Jan. 12, 1854
Isaac V. D. Lewis and Mary Ann White.....	Jan. , 1854
Wm. F. Mayer and Nancy Jane Graft.....	Jan. 31, 1854
Bratna W. Curtis and Phoebe E. Fay.....	Feb. 9, 1854
Sanford Lucas and Rosanna Tahn.....	Feb. 15, 1854
E. K. Johnson and Louisa M. Randall.....	Feb. 16, 1854
John B. McQueen and Hildah S. Bissell.....	Feb. 19, 1854
Alexander Long and Lucinda Stingley.....	Feb. 21, 1854
G. W. Stevens and Christina Slife.....	Feb. 24, 1854
John Marselle and Hannah Todd.....	Feb. 26, 1854
A. E. White and Elizabeth A. Clein.....	March 26, 1854
Henry A. Newman and Mary Barker.....	March 28, 1854
L. D. Smith and Eliza H. Overly.....	April 2, 1854
Robert McGinty and Mary Clark .....	April 6, 1854
John Tabor and Margaret Barton.....	April 14, 1854
Adam Knight and Mary Jane Tompkins.....	April 16, 1854
E. H. Evans and Philena Brundage.....	April 18, 1854
Joseph Morgen and Jemima Jane Spencer.....	April 23, 1854
Lewis Ainsworth and Persis Bartholemew.....	April 24, 1854
Lucius B. Irish and Maria Jane Brown.....	April 24, 1854
Jacob Bowen and Savalla Ann Brown.....	May 2, 1854
William T. Shaw and Helen A. Crane.....	May 4, 1854
H. W. Roberts and Lydia Vanvoltenburg.....	May 7, 1854
Ogden Horton and Emily Green.....	May 12, 1854
Peter Vanvoltenberg and Lydia Holt.....	May 15, 1854
Adam J. Kramer and Elisabeth A. Ristine.....	May 15, 1854
John S. Warrington and Mary Jane Taylor.....	May 28, 1854
William Smothers and Elizabeth Clymer.....	June 8, 1854
John M. Potter and Eliza Jane Torrence.....	June 22, 1854
William Southench and Eleanor Warrington.....	June 22, 1854
James Orr and Mary Murry.....	June 29, 1854
William Milton and Hester Ann Richardson.....	June 29, 1854
Riley Terniliger and Mary Adelia Benedict.....	July 3, 1854
Henry Benscotee and Sarah Ann Smothers.....	July 27, 1854
John W. Arnold and N. C. Miller.....	July 30, 1854
John Helmie and Mary Jane Byers.....	July 30, 1854



Jeremiah E. Friend and Algetha N. Hall.....	Aug. 13, 1854
Daniel Moyer and Pansy Spade.....	Aug. 26, 1854
M. O. Felton and Anna M. Krouse.....	Aug. 29, 1854
Guiles J. Hakes and Phoebe Jane Rundall.....	Aug. 31, 1854
A. W. Barker and Almira Dodge.....	Sept. 1, 1854
Alexander Hillis and Louisa F. Arnold.....	Sept. 17, 1854
John Giblu and Martha Jane Peasly.....	Sept. 20, 1854
William H. Hoffman and Emeline Gumbaugh.....	Sept. 21, 1854
John Holmes and Clarissa Lain.....	Sept. 28, 1854
Leonard Gee and Lucinda Hutton.....	Oct. 2, 1854
Geo. Sturdevant and Mary Louisa Espy.....	Oct. 3, 1854
Thomas Robinson and Esther Waite.....	Oct. 11, 1854
William Raines and Nancy Maria Benton.....	Oct. 26, 1854
Alexander G. Beardsley and Augusta Bartholemew.....	Oct. 30, 1854
William Ainsworth and Maria Ingram.....	Nov. 2, 1854
Frederick Boody and Magdaline Echer.....	Nov. 5, 1854
Samuel M. Miller and Martha Jane Arnold.....	Nov. 12, 1854
James McGargill and Catherine Lavery.....	Nov. 15, 1854
F. M. Sacrest and Mary A. Mershon.....	Nov. 16, 1854
Edwin M. Hamilton and Louisa C. Harbaugh.....	Nov. 18, 1854
Ambrose Hill and Catherine Bodenhofter.....	Nov. 19, 1854
Unison D. Vaughn and Nancy N. Countryman.....	Nov. 20, 1854
Jedediah Ferris and Mary Page.....	Nov. 22, 1854
William Kelly and Eliza McBee.....	Nov. 26, 1854
Luther Abbe and Clarissa Smith.....	Dec. 2, 1854
Isaac Orcutt and Emily Downer.....	Dec. 6, 1854
Mead Vaughn and Alvira Rountree.....	Dec. 10, 1854
Francis McBride and Ann Maria McNan.....	Dec. 20, 1854
Geo. E. Reyner and Hannah L. Mackrill.....	Dec. 24, 1854
Lafayette Scott and Martha V. Brown.....	Dec. 28, 1854
John Byerly and Felicia Alspach.....	Dec. 30, 1854

### EARLY DAIRYING.

The following short sketch from the pen of H. D. Sherman, written for this history, will give the reader an accurate idea of the origin and development of the dairy industry in Jones county. Mr. Sherman was the pioneer dairyman of Jones county and erected the first creamery in the county. Our pioneer was also one of the first state dairy commissioners in Iowa. Mr. Sherman is now a resident of Cedar Rapids, though he still retains a commendable interest in the progress of the dairy industry in Jones county.—EDITOR.

"I came to Jones county from Elgin, Illinois in 1859. During the winter of 1859 and 1860, and also in the winter of 1860-61, I taught school at Anamosa. In 1861 I located at Monticello and taught school until 1870.

"Prior to 1863, all the butter produced in the county was received at the stores, and the same price was paid for all grades. In 1863 I began buying butter on the streets of Monticello for cash, paying according to the grade or quality,





and with the assistance of a boy, I handled a large per cent of the butter and eggs produced in the northern half of the county.

"At that time the energies of the farmers were devoted to grain raising, especially to the raising of wheat. But the time came when the substance in the soil that produced wheat, was exhausted. And then came the vermin and destroyed what wheat did grow. Farmers began to look for other sources of profit.

"I continued in the business of buying butter, eggs and poultry. As the business increased, in 1874, I took as partner Mr. H. F. Pierce. In the fall of 1875 we built Diamond Creamery, the first in the county. The first milk was received at the creamery in the spring of 1876. In order to start the creamery, we were obliged to send to Illinois for a churn. When the churn arrived at the depot it was the talk of the town, and the remark was made, 'I guess Sherman is going to churn all the milk in the county.' It was a sixty gallon box churn.

"When we built the creamery we did not have the pledge or assurance of a single dairy, but by June of that year we had all the milk we could handle. The capacity of the creamery was ten thousand pounds of milk a day. The next year we increased the capacity. The milk was delivered at the creamery direct from the dairy morning and night in warm weather and once a day in cold weather. The cream was obtained by the temperature system. We first set the milk in large tin pans surrounded by water and we afterward changed and used the deep setting or shotgun can. All the creameries we built and operated were on the full milk plan. We never gathered cream from the farmers. Neither had we any cream separators. They were not in use, and in fact the cream separator had not been invented at the time we began the creamery business.

"The first separator I ever saw was on exhibition at the international dairy fair in New York city in 1878. It was a little bit of a thing about as big as a gallon jug.

"In 1874 we began selling the most of our butter to Simpson, McIntyre and Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and when we began the creamery business we sold the most of our product to the same firm. In 1879, we sold to Simpson, McIntyre & Co., a half interest in the creamery business, and from that time, the Boston firm had the sale and disposal of all the products of the creameries.

"The Diamond was the first creamery in the west to pack butter in tin cans, large quantities of which were sold to the United States government. The brand of butter in an early date became known all over the world and established for itself a reputation for fine butter. We built and operated creameries in the townships of Wayne, Scotch Grove, Castle Grove and Richland, and we had three in Linn county. In all of these creameries the cream was churned and the butter delivered at the home creamery at Monticello. At the time I sold my interest in 1884, we were operating ten or twelve creameries. At the International Dairy Fair, held in New York city in 1878, the Diamond Creamery was awarded sweepstakes prize for the best butter made at any time or place, and also received first prize for Iowa Creamery. Again in December, 1879, at the Dairy Fair in New York, Diamond was awarded the two first prizes for keeping qualities for butter made in June and September; also for butter salted with Higgins' Eureka Salt.



"For the first ten or fifteen years that I shipped butter to the eastern markets, I was obliged to suffer a depreciation or discrepancy of two or three dollars a hundred, in price on the same quality of butter compared with eastern, because it was from the west. But the time came when we swept that distinction out of existence, and Jones county in an early day did her full share to bring credit and honor to the dairy industry of the state of Iowa.

"It is a fact worthy of note, that at the exhibits at Philadelphia in 1876, and also at the dairy fairs in New York city in 1878-79, in all of the universal cases when butter east and west could compete, in every individual case, the first prize came west of Chicago, and the fact was fully established that good butter could be produced in the west."

### ODDS AND ENDS.

#### M. E. APPOINTMENTS BY CONFERENCE IN 1874.

Anamosa, J. B. Casebeer; Wyoming, H. H. Green; Johnson, W. N. Chaffee; Langworthy, C. A. Hawn; Monticello, Thomas Thompson; Monmouth, W. B. Milner; Cascade, supplied by C. F. Bentley; Maquoketa, G. R. Manning.

#### PETIT JURORS, DECEMBER, 1867.

Cass, O. B. Doyle; Clay, John Palmer; Fairview, T. E. Belknap, Chas. Lewis; Greenfield, J. W. Arnold, H. D. Keller; Hale, Philip Bramer, Jasper Dalby; Jackson, Isaac Hay; Madison, David H. Sherrill; Monticello, Joseph Clark; Rome, Jonathan Easterly; Richland, Otis Whittemore; Scotch Grove, John E. Lovejoy; Wayne, Joseph Garrett; Washington, B. H. Leonard; Wyoming, O. J. Bill, E. M. Franks.

#### MONTICELLO MARKETS, JUNE 20, 1867.

Gold .....	\$ 1.30	Beans .....	3.00
Flour .....	13.00	Butter .....	.10
Spring wheat.....	1.25	Cheese .....	.15
Oats .....	.45	Lard .....	.08
Corn, ear .....	.70	Live hogs .....	\$3.50 to \$4.00
Rye .....	.65	Cattle .....	4.00 to 5.50
Barley .....	.60	Wood, per cord .....	4.00 to 5.00
Potatoes .....	1.25	Wool .....	.20 to .40

#### WYOMING MARKETS, OCTOBER 1, 1909.

Flour .....	\$ 6.40	Lard .....	.15
Corn .....	.75	Barley .....	.45
Potatoes .....	.60	Oats .....	\$.35 to .40
Butter, dairy .....	.27	Hogs .....	7.00 to 7.25
Butter, creamery .....	.32	Cattle .....	4.00 to 7.00
Eggs .....	.25	Wood, cord .....	5.00 to 6.00





## ABSTRACT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1867.

Acres of land, 353,740, value.....	\$2,510,212.00
Town property .....	295,389.00
Meat cattle, 15,782, value.....	221,098.00
Horses, 7,293, value.....	369,332.00
Mules and Asses, 133, value.....	10,890.00
Sheep, 22,044, value .....	44,199.00
Swine, 23,338, value.....	48,222.00
Vehicles, 2,534, value .....	84,675.00
Merchandise .....	113,262.00
Moneys and credits .....	172,352.00
Taxable household goods .....	1,590.00
Corporation stock .....	40.00
Farming utensils .....	10,687.00
Other taxable property .....	34,605.00
Total personal .....	1,143,298.00
<hr/>	
Total property .....	\$3,970,118.00

## SCHOOL CENSUS, AND SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT, APRIL, 1867.

Anamosa .....	598 children
Castle Grove .....	262 children
Clay .....	393 children
Cass .....	254 children
Fairview .....	497 children
Greenfield .....	386 children
Hale .....	316 children
Jackson .....	329 children
Monticello .....	784 children
Madison .....	274 children
Oxford .....	303 children
Rome .....	408 children
Richland .....	323 children
Scotch Grove .....	356 children
Washington .....	420 children
Wayne .....	330 children
Wyoming .....	576 children
Total children .....	6,809
Total sum apportioned, \$5,991.92 or 88 cents per scholar.	

## STATUS OF AIR SHIP NAVIGATION IN AUGUST, 1909.

Ere another decade shall have passed, navigation by means of an air ship, no doubt will have been successfully accomplished, and will no longer be an experiment. In the development of this means of transportation, it will be



interesting to know just what stage was reached in 1909. The people of Iowa are giving the matter more or less attention from the fact that Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright who have been leaders this year in aerial flights, were formerly residents of this state. On July 25, 1909, Monsieur Louis Bleriot in his monoplane made a successful flight across the English Channel between Calais and Dover a distance of twenty-one miles in twenty-three minutes. This fact was given considerable attention as an accomplishment and fixed public attention throughout the civilized world upon the air ship as a practical passenger conveyance to a degree which no other event in the history of aeronautics has succeeded in doing.

On the same day the Wright brothers' aeroplane, driven by Orville Wright, and carrying a passenger, made a world's record for duration of flight by a heavier-than-air machine carrying a driver and passenger. The Wright aeroplane flew one hour, twelve minutes and forty seconds, beating the time made under similar conditions by his brother Wilbur Wright, in France, in August, 1908. Wilbur Wright, in France, in January, 1909, without a passenger, remained in the air two hours, eighteen minutes and thirty seconds, and covered a distance of about seventy miles.

The *Outlook* in the edition of August 7, 1909, gives a general description of the air ships of the present day, which we give herewith as a means of preserving for readers of the future, the information being interesting reading at this date.

"The air ships of the present day may be divided into two general classes—the dirigible or lighter-than-air machine, and the aeroplane or heavier-than-air machine; aeroplanes are again classified in two types—the biplane and the monoplane. Count Zeppelin, of Germany, is perfecting the dirigible, Bleriot the monoplane and the Wright Brothers the biplane. In sea terms, the dirigible may be roughly compared to the sub-marine boat, the monoplane to the sloop and the biplane to the schooner. The dirigible is not a flying machine in any sense, although that term may be applied more reasonably to the aeroplane. The Zeppelin dirigible, or air ship floats in the air, supported by from a dozen to twenty air and gas tight apartments filled with hydrogen, which is lighter than air, just as the sub-marine floats in the water supported by water and air-tight compartments, filled with atmosphere, which is lighter than water; it is moved forward by rapidly revolving propellers, which act upon the surrounding air just as the sub-marine's propellers act upon the surrounding water. It is a veritable air ship. The aeroplane, on the contrary, flies as the boy's kite flies; the kite will not rise of itself, nor will it stay aloft if the kite string is cut; it flies only when the boy pulls it against the resisting air which presses upon its surfaces. So the aeroplane will not rise of itself; it must get a start by rolling down an incline, when the revolving propellers begin to push its great double or single surface against the air as the boy's kite-string pulls the kite against the resisting air. When the motor stops, the aeroplane falls as the kite falls when the string is cut. To start it again somebody or some mechanical contrivance must run with it, as the boy runs with his kite before playing out the string which connects his motor arm with the flying toy.





"The advantages of the air ship over the aeroplane as a practical conveyance are thus seen at a glance. In their present stage of development the aeroplane of the Wright or Bleriot type is the more picturesque and romantic, the air ship of the Zeppelin school is the more utilitarian, although it would be folly to assert what may or may not be accomplished in the future in the development of the aeroplane along utilitarian lines. Flying in an air ship today is like swimming without a life preserver—a graceful and adventurous accomplishment.

"Aerial navigation is no longer a matter of mere speculation, like the question of the habitability of the planet Mars; the air is actually being navigated. There remain now only the amplification of methods and machinery already demonstrated to be practicable."

#### THE NORTH POLE.

After centuries of speculation, and decadés of effort, the most northern point of Mother Earth has been reached, and to America comes the glory of the achievement. Early in September, 1909, the announcement was made that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, accompanied by two Eskimos, had on April 21, 1908, stood, in the midst of a waste of ice, at the point where all directions are south, where latitude reaches a maximum, where longitude vanishes, where the magnetic needle is reversed, and the North Star is in the zenith. Five days later, another message thrilled the world that Commander Robert E. Peary had also reached this coveted point of the earth's surface on April 6, 1909, after twenty-three years of effort. A controversy at once arose, principally on the part of Peary who claimed that Cook's story should not be taken too seriously, and this controversy continues to grow, with Dr. Cook the popular favorite. This discovery is the most important geographical event of years.

#### REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN 1868.

The Republican county convention was held in the schoolhouse at Wyoming, August 22, 1868. John McKean called the convention to order and John Tasker was elected chairman and T. E. Booth, secretary. The committee on credentials consisted of Robert Dott, M. M. Moulton and J. A. Bronson. On permanent organization, Major S. S. Farwell, J. D. Walworth and Emerson Brown. Adjourned.

On assembling of the convention the credentials committee reported the following townships and delegates:

*Cass*.—Carso Crane, Lyman Guilford and E. M. Condit.

*Castle Grove*.—William M. Starr.

*Clay*.—John Russell, M. C. Walters, J. McDaniel, N. B. Noyes, E. E. Brown.

*Fairview*.—H. C. Metcalf, J. D. Walworth, E. B. Alderman, G. D. McKay, C. L. Niles, J. L. Myers, Robert Dott, T. E. Booth, C. H. Lull, John McKean, Chauncey French, E. M. Harvey, W. M. Skinner.

*Greenfield*.—Samuel Shields, J. B. J. Porter, Isaac H. Ford, F. H. Myrick.

*Hale*.—A. J. Dalby, J. H. Evans, D. Garrison.



*Jackson*.—H. H. Monroe, S. E. Bills, D. B. Bills.

*Madison*.—A. G. Pangburn, D. H. Sherrill, Robert Somerby, J. Bender, M. O. Felton.

*Monticello*.—Major S. S. Farwell, S. M. Yoran, G. D. Bradley, M. M. Moulton, James Davidson, S. R. Howard, M. W. Herrick, H. H. Starks, A. H. Marvin, Colonel J. O. Duer.

*Oxford*.—A. A. Reilly, G. W. Lathrop, H. S. Rising.

*Richland*.—J. R. Stillman, J. E. Harkness, Cyrus Whittemore.

*Rome*.—E. White, D. E. Rummel, Thomas Easterly, C. Hazlett, J. Stewart, Charles Klise.

*Scotch Grove*.—J. S. Fuller, S. H. Clark, Adam Sutherland, John Filson, J. E. Holmes, M. Blodgett.

*Wayne*.—J. C. Ramsey, P. G. Bonewitz, J. G. Dawson, A. Nash, Joseph Gaut, J. Cameron, A. Aitchison.

*Wyoming*.—F. T. Woodyard, S. Coburn, J. T. Miller, Thomas Green, John Tasker, D. L. Blakeslee, J. A. Bronson, S. Hamilton.

Following the adoption of the report, Mr. J. C. Dietz was nominated by a unanimous ballot for the office of county clerk.

On the vote for recorder Lieutenant Richard McDaniel received sixty-five votes and Morgan Bumgardner eighteen, and on motion of Mr. Bronson the nomination of Mr. McDaniel was made unanimous.

The county central committee was appointed as follows: J. C. Dietz, John E. Lovejoy, William H. Holmes, P. G. Bonewitz, M. M. Moulton.

### JONES COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Jones County Medical Society was organized at Anamosa, September 30, 1903. The meeting was called to order by Dr. G. E. Crawford, of Cedar Rapids, councillor of the State Medical Society for the fifth district. A constitution and by-laws were adopted in conformity to the requirements of the state society.

The officers elected were: president, W. R. Brock of Olin; vice-president, T. C. Gorman of Anamosa; secretary, Harry W. Sigworth of Anamosa; treasurer, L. K. Bobo of Oxford Junction; delegate to the state meeting, A. G. Hejinian of Anamosa; board of censors: F. W. Port of Olin, George Inglis and W. W. Hunter of Monticello.

The county society meets semi-annually at which the necessary business is transacted, and a program of papers and clinics is carried out. The physicians derive much valuable assistance by these conferences on medical topics of local and general interest.

The present officers are: president, L. K. Bobo of Oxford Junction; vice-president, J. G. Thomas of Monticello; secretary and treasurer, J. E. King of Anamosa; board of censors, Aileen B. Corbit of Wyoming, W. B. Brock of Olin and W. W. Hunter of Monticello; delegate to the state society, L. K. Bobo of Oxford Junction.

All of the physicians of Jones county, with only a few exceptions are members of the county society. The board of supervisors of the county has at different





times contracted with the county medical society for medical aid for the poor of the county. The present county medical society is not the first of the kind or name organized in the county. In casually looking through the files of *The Anamosa Eureka*, we find that a similar society was organized prior to 1875, and that regular meetings were held as now by the present society.

Among the names of the members of this former society we find: Dr. L. J. Adair, Dr. W. W. Stoddard, Dr. Carlisle, Dr. Alden, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Hurst, Dr. Paul, Dr. M. H. Calkins and Dr. Joslin. Dr. Alden was president in 1875 and Dr. Hurst, secretary. The members of the present medical society of 1909 are: W. B. Brock, J. A. White and F. W. Port of Olin; B. H. Chamberlain, Aileen B. Corbit and R. H. Spence of Wyoming; E. H. Knittle of Onslow; J. G. Weinland of Martelle; J. M. Young and T. B. Kent of Center Junction; J. E. King, H. W. Sigworth, F. B. Sigworth, T. C. Gorman, F. S. Druet, A. G. Hejinian of Anamosa; L. K. Bobo and J. E. Davies of Oxford Junction; W. W. Hunter, George Inglis, J. E. Gilmore, F. Puleston, W. A. Mirick, J. G. Thomas, T. M. Redmond, Louis G. Stühler of Monticello.

### THE JONES COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

It is perfectly natural in an agricultural community that the tillers of the soil and the raisers of stock, "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water," should organize for mutual benefit; that the farmers should meet, compare notes on methods as well as on ways and means, and thereby enrich their storehouse of useful information. The earliest inhabitants and the best citizens of Jones county have been farmers, with the natural instinct to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows; to raise corn to feed hogs to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land, etc. But added to the natural instinct to till the soil, was another element, namely, the desire to keep abreast of the best information obtainable, for the care of stock, the treatment of the soil, the building of good roads, the development of the dairy industry, the conservation of the forest, the retention of moisture in the soil, how to interest the boys on the farm, the happiness of home life and country home entertainment, and kindred topics.

The meetings of the farmers have been informal. The date of the first meeting does not appear to be a matter of record. It may suffice to know that such meetings were held and the subjects discussed with a remarkable degree of intelligence. A temporary organization would be effected and the regular meetings be held during the winter and perhaps then a year or two would pass without a meeting.

The last organization of the County Institute was at the meeting held in Onslow in February, 1893. This, in fact, was simply a re-organization. Among the names of the farmers who were actively interested in the welfare of the organization we find R. A. Rynerson, A. G. Brown, S. L. Gilbert, R. A. Norton, F. J. Sokol, E. E. Brown, W. C. Monroe, Stephen Walsworth, H. D. Smith, J. B. Lyon, M. H. Morse, J. W. Morse, Frank Tasker, Hon. John Russell, H. H. Monroe, M. O. Felton, R. A. Inglis, J. A. Mallicoat, R. G. Lyans, Jerry Woodyard, Ben Hoyt and others.



No meeting of the County Farmers' Institute has been held for several years. This may be accounted for in several ways. The establishment of the rural mail delivery daily, and the publication of good farm papers, as well as a highly developed intelligence of agricultural topics, have, in part, satisfied the longing to meet in convention and discuss the subjects given at length in the farm journals, and read and thought over by the farmer in his home on the long winter evenings. Perhaps another reason for not holding the annual meetings, is that the scarcity of help on the farm, keeps the farmer at home. The last few meetings that were held revealed to the observer the fact that the attendance was largely from the community adjoining the place where the institute was held. It was difficult to get the farmers to attend from a distance. W. C. Monroe, a resident and farmer of Cass township, we believe, has attended every meeting of the farmer's institute held in Jones county. The printed record of the proceedings, is readable as general reading matter, and is a source of considerable information along agricultural lines. A number of agricultural authorities of prominence have addressed the institute in recent years. Among the number were Hon. James Wilson, the present secretary of agriculture, Hon. J. R. Sage, Henry Wallace of Des Moines, President William Beardshear of Ames, and others.

#### THE JONES COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

No continuous record has been kept of the proceedings of the county Sunday School Association, and for that reason it has been difficult to secure any of those interesting details which are usually connected with the origin of such societies. The most that can be said is that this association of Sunday-school workers was organized in 1866.

In the pioneer days of Jones county, the early settlers were not unmindful of the necessity of religious training of children, and of the necessity of the development of the religious nature of mankind. Unlike the Pilgrims and the pioneers in colonial settlements, our pioneers were not driven to the new country through religious oppression but nevertheless, the communion with nature in its original state, as found by these pioneers, brought to them a sense of helplessness and a desire to keep in touch with some higher power, which is in its essence, the development of the religious nature of man. Readers of this history will be impressed with the fact that the place and time of the first preaching services or the first Sunday school, as given by the early settlers, has been noted by the historian in many cases.

The time or place of the first Sunday school in the county cannot be determined. On the "Sabbath day, as was their custom," the families would devote some time to religious study or conversation. Whether as an impromptu gathering, or as a formal meeting, it could be called a Sunday school. When churches were erected, a Sunday school was a part of the Sabbath exercises. As stated, it is impossible to give any of the details of the first organization. The meetings were held annually at different points of the county, and in many cases very interesting and profitable sessions were held. To name the various officers, would be to give the names of the best citizens of the county.







The forty-third annual convention of the Jones County Sunday School Association was held at Wyoming, April 19th and 20th, 1909. The new officers elected were: president, Rev. M. McGlashing of Morley; first vice-president, Rev. H. E. Wilcox of Wyoming; second vice-president, A. O. Zones of Morley; secretary and treasurer, Miss Jean Atkinson of Anamosa.

Executive committee: J. A. Doutrick of Monticello; Samuel Ellison of Martelle; I. H. Brasted of Anamosa; Rev. S. B. McClelland of Onslow; John Wurgbacher of Morley; Mrs. Jennie Newman of Martelle. Department secretaries: Home, Miss Nettie Chadwick, Anamosa; normal, Miss Harriet Cunningham of Anamosa; house to house, Mrs. Alice Young, Center Junction; primary, Miss Luella Gibson of Monticello; missionary, Mrs. T. G. Richardson of Wyoming; teacher training, Mrs. Jennie Newman of Martelle; international bible reading, Mrs. Port of Olin; adult, Rev. H. F. Dorcas of Center Junction. The delegates to the state convention in Des Moines in June, 1909, were: Mrs. C. E. McDaniel, Mrs. J. B. Lyon and Miss Jean Atkinson.

### JONES COUNTY GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

This association, having for its object the improvement of the country roads and the encouragement of more careful driving thereon, was organized at Anamosa in August, 1909. The members of the association are owners of automobiles who have realized that some organized effort was required in order to insure the best welfare of all.

The object of the association can best be explained by quoting Article II., of the constitution:

Section 1. Its object shall be to enlist the cooperation of all persons who have an interest in improving the roads of the county and to institute a good roads campaign.

Section 2. To erect signs showing direct routes between the various towns in the county, also indicating dangerous railroad crossings, etc.

Section 3. To suppress excessive speed and reckless driving and to aid in the prosecution of all violators of the state automobile law, and to promote common road courtesy between drivers of all kinds of vehicles.

Section 4. To cooperate with the township trustees of all the townships of the county in an endeavor to secure effective enforcement of the road law, passed by the last session of the legislature

The officers and vice-presidents of the association are: president, J. H. Gildner; secretary, George L. Schoonover; vice-presidents: W. A. Hales, Cass; Rev. S. M. Murphy, Castle Grove; E. A. Osborne, Fairview; C. S. Peet, Greenfield; Nick Carson, Hale; W. G. Ristine, Jackson; J. S. Hall, Lovell; R. E. Story, Madison; C. E. Leffingwell, Oxford; Miles F. Miles, Rome; George Schoon, Wayne; W. G. Krouse, Wyoming.

### JONES COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The old settlers of Jones county have at various times formed an organization for mutual exchange of experiences and to cement the tie of common inter-



est which so closely bound them in friendship's embrace. The pioneers have had many things in common, and it has been the most natural thing in the world for them to find pleasure in relating their individual experiences.

The first organization of which we find any record was on April 4, 1866, when, according to previous announcement, the old settlers of the county assembled in the city hall, Anamosa. The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. N. G. Sales, chairman. Dr. S. G. Matson was chosen secretary, and T. E. Booth, assistant secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Otis Whittemore. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association, to wit: C. T. Lamson, Dr. S. G. Matson and Otis Whittemore. While the committee was out formulating their document, John Merritt, that stanch and respected pioneer of Rome, being called upon, gave a brief history of his early life. He came to Jones county in January, 1837. In the June following, he selected a claim near Rome, now Olin. He afterward returned to New York, and in 1839, again started west, by water, bringing his family with him. He arrived near where Clinton now is, and had not a dollar in his pocket. Those who were acquainted with Mr. Merritt will appreciate the contrast in his financial affairs at that time and later in his lifetime, when the broad acres of which he held title in Rome, spoke of the comforts and pleasures which were his to enjoy. After much trouble and delay, he succeeded in reaching his claim, where he, like many others of the pioneers of the county, by perseverance and frugal industry, attained wealth and the comforts which an abundance of means bring for old age.

At the conclusion of the remarks by Mr. Merritt, the committee reported a constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: president, S. G. Matson; vice-president, Otis Whittemore; secretary, J. D. Walworth; treasurer, C. T. Lamson; vice-presidents at large—John Powell, Cass; Joseph A. Secrest, Fairview; E. V. Miller, Greenfield; L. A. Simpson, Hale; Thomas J. Peak, Monticello; Timothy Stivers, Rome; Barrett Whittemore, Richland; John E. Lovejoy, Scotch Grove; Thomas McNally, Washington; Daniel Soper, Wayne; Thomas Green, Wyoming.

The following named persons were present at the meeting: N. G. Sales, S. G. Matson, John Merritt, Henry Koffitz, J. Clark, E. E. Brown, B. Chaplin, D. Graham, Otis Whittemore, G. H. Ford, J. Hutton, N. B. Homan, H. Booth, I. Fisher, W. W. Hollenbeck, J. D. Walworth, C. T. Lamson, S. F. Glenn, A. Sutherland, J. E. Lovejoy, G. L. Yount, S. Kelly, G. Brown, H. C. Metcalf, J. Powell, E. Booth, Benjamin L. Matson, J. Graham, T. E. Booth, H. Hollenbeck, C. W. Hollenbeck, B. Brown.

Another meeting was not held until September 2, 1875. At that time the old settlers of the county met in the observatory of the exhibition hall on the fair ground to the number of twenty.

Short remarks were made by Otis Whittemore, John Russell, A. H. Marvin, R. A. Rynerson, Timothy Stivers and John McKean. On motion of R. A. Rynerson, the secretary was instructed to procure the books and the funds of the old organization from J. D. Walworth, the former secretary, then residing at Boston, Mass. On motion of A. G. Pangburn, it was decided to appoint an executive committee consisting of Otis Whittemore, John Russell, A. H. Mar-







vin, R. A. Rynerson and M. M. Moulton to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society and to report at the next meeting. The president gave notice that there would be a meeting of the committee at Moulton's office on Saturday afternoon, September the 18th. On motion of Judge McKean, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president, Otis Whittemore, for a permanent organization. M. M. Moulton was secretary.

The names of those present, the state of their nativity and the year they came to Iowa, were: Barrett Whittemore, New Hampshire, 1837; Edmund Booth, Massachusetts, 1839; Thomas Green, Indiana, 1840; Timothy Stivers, New York, 1840; R. J. Cleaveland, Massachusetts, 1841; William Brazelton, Illinois, 1842; E. V. Miller, Ohio, 1843; Otis Whittemore, New Hampshire, 1843; William Cline, New York, 1844; Elijah Pangburn, New York, 1845; R. A. Rynerson, Kentucky, 1845; John Young, England, 1848; A. D. Kline, Virginia, 1849; Richard H. Simpson, Illinois, 1849; J. C. Austin, Vermont, 1850; John Russell, Scotland, 1852; S. S. Farwell, Ohio, 1852; John White, Pennsylvania, 1852; David Ralston, Virginia, 1853; M. M. Moulton, New Hampshire, 1854; John McKean, Pennsylvania, 1854; Robert Dott, Scotland, 1854; Dr. T. E. Mellett, Indiana, 1855; A. G. Pangburn, New York, 1855; A. H. Marvin, New York, 1855; John Clark, Pennsylvania, 1855.

On January 15, 1886, the Jones County Old Settlers' Association was re-organized at a meeting held at Wyoming. J. S. Stacy was elected president; T. E. Booth, secretary and L. Schoonover, treasurer. The several township vice presidents were: Cass, A. L. Fairbanks; Castle Grove, J. A. McLaughlin; Clay, John Russell; Fairview, B. F. Shaw; Greenfield, E. V. Miller; Hale, A. J. Dalby; Jackson, Cabel Belknap; Madison, M. O. Felton; Monticello, Frank Hicks; Oxford, A. Curtright; Richland, Robert Snowden; Rome, John Merritt; Scotch Grove, John Sutherland; Washington, M. Kenney; Wayne, D. Loper; Wyoming, J. A. Bronson. The following executive committee was appointed at this meeting: A. G. Brown, George Sutherland, W. C. Monroe, William Brazelton, Timothy Stivers, John Tasker, Julius Carter.

The next meeting of the Jones County Old Settlers' Association we find in connection with the Jones County Farmers' Institute which was held at Onslow in January, 1893. One afternoon of the institute program was given over to the old settlers. R. A. Rynerson was chairman of the meeting and delivered a short address. President W. M. Beardshear, of the State Agricultural College at Ames, who had been present during the institute, delivered an address which sparkled with the clearness and thoughtfulness for which the gifted speaker was noted. Other informal speakers during the afternoon were: A. G. Brown, T. E. Booth, E. E. Brown, M. O. Felton, S. L. Gilbert, John Overley, John Paul, H. F. Paul, W. C. Monroe, Stephen Walsworth, Mrs. C. E. McDaniel, Thomas Silsbee, H. D. Smith, S. S. Farwell, J. B. Lyon, H. H. Monroe and others.

Hon. S. S. Farwell of Monticello was elected president, A. G. Brown of Wyoming, vice-president, and T. E. Booth, secretary and treasurer. A committee consisting of S. S. Farwell, R. A. Rynerson, A. G. Brown and T. E. Booth, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, make out a program and fix the time for the next meeting.



Informal gatherings of the old settlers have been held at various times in different parts of the county since the last recorded meeting. It is safe to say that these informal gatherings have been a veritable love feast to the pioneers as they have related incidents out of their own individual experience. One of these notable gatherings was at Wyoming in August, 1905, when the celebration of the semi-centennial settlement of the town brought together once more from almost every state in the Union and from every township in the county, hundreds of the old pioneers, to live once more in the rich and fruitful experiences of the past. Another similar informal meeting was held during fair week in August, 1909, at Anamosa, when the city was filled with the old settlers who had returned for the home-coming week and its pleasures and festivities.

The real old settler, the genuine pioneers of Jones county, are now numbered. The rugged constitution, the hearty frame, now ripe in years, can not stand in the balance when Father Time reaps his annual harvest. To these pioneers the present generation owes a debt of gratitude for their heritage of prosperity, citizenship and personal character, which nothing but appreciation can repay.

### LYNCH LAW AND THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

It may not be with any degree of pride that this history must record the fact that in an early day lynch law was brought into execution in Jones county. It was in the early part of the month of December, 1857, that Hiram Roberts, a reputed thief, counterfeiter and desperado fell into the hands of the vigilance committee, about four hundred strong, near Red Oak Grove, in Cedar county. Roberts was brought into Walnut Fork, now Olin, in Jones county, tried by the committee, found guilty and forced to pay the penalty without the formality of a judge and jury of his peers.

A company of people had gathered at George Saum's house to consider what was best to be done. The Tipton Vigilance Committee and the Walnut Grove Vigilance Committee had matters in charge, though the Tipton committee took the lead in the execution. While Ben Freeman had gathered the company back of the barn and in stentorian tones was declaring what he thought was best to be done to rid the country of these desperadoes, the Tipton committee smuggled Roberts out of the house and in a few moments Hiram Roberts was looking up a straight rope in the barn. He was soon taken down and borne back into the timber and strung up to a stout limb. This tree yet stands. The next day the limp and lifeless body was found by a brother of deceased Wesley Southwick who had been induced to help search for the body. The body of this counterfeiter now lies in the Olin Cemetery.

In connection with the burial of the body of Roberts in the Olin Cemetery, it is said that at the time the Cemetery Association was organized. Roberts, among others was asked to contribute, which he did to the amount of five dollars. When it came to his burial in the cemetery, objection was made to having the body of such a man buried on the sacred ground. Mr. Easterly who had secured Roberts subscription, raised the point that if Roberts' money was good enough to aid the cemetery, the cemetery was none too good as a resting place for the body, and this argument prevailed.







Another instance is related where two boys narrowly escaped lynching. Some horses had been stolen, and the guilty parties were captured. At the conference of the vigilance committee, the guilt of the parties apprehended was established to the satisfaction of the committee. The two boys were brought in. A line was drawn across the floor, and the committee were to vote on the question of lynching. All who are in favor of lynching, step over the line, was asked, and every man of the committee stepped over the line. The two boys then wilted completely and begged for mercy, which was shown them. They were given their freedom under their solemn pledge to refrain from evil. The children of these two boys are now living in the southern part of the county and are highly respected people.

At another time a meeting had been called at the Olin schoolhouse to organize an anti-horse thief association. The horse thieves were present in such numbers that the proposition was voted down by a safe majority.

In the early days, severe measures were almost a necessity to the end that justice might be secured. Juries feared to condemn men whom they believed guilty, lest they might suffer in loss of life or property. This seemed to justify the vigilance committee's actions.

### THE COUNTY FARM.

The county farm, located in section 36 of Wayne township, was originally deeded to Jones county for courthouse purposes, the deed being signed by President Buchanan. There has been no change in the title to the original grant made in June, 1840. When the county seat was changed from Edinburgh, the county commissioners retained the grant for the establishment of a county poor farm. This grant with the subsequent additions, comprising approximately three hundred acres of improved land besides over thirty acres of timber land in section 9 in Scotch Grove township, now constitutes what is popularly known as the County Home.

Jones county has always exercised a liberal policy with its unfortunate poor, and the inmates have uniformly been treated with kindness and courtesy. While the policy of the county has always been to decline to furnish a comfortable retreat for all the lazy, able-bodied, willingly dependent applicants for its charities, nevertheless, the treatment of those who have been obliged to seek shelter and aid, has been considerate and humane.

The number of inmates has increased with the population of the county. Where thirty years ago, the average attendance was about twenty, the average attendance now is about thirty. The annual report of the steward January 1, 1909, was as follows, as to the number of inmates:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates January 1, 1908.....	23	12	35
Received since January 1, 1908.....	5	3	8
Died during year .....	1	2	3
Discharged during year .....	6	3	9
	—	—	—
Inmates January 1, 1909.....	21	10	31



The first steward of the county farm, was O. B. Doyle. Among the number who have been steward since have been mentioned, T. Hartman, John Platner, S. H. Clark, Andrew McDonald, 1885; Lee Peet, 1893; T. A. King, the present efficient and kind-hearted steward and manager began his duties in the early part of the year 1906. No complaints have ever been made by the inmates of harsh or unkind treatment during the stewardship of Mr. King and his industrious and large-hearted wife. Everything in and about the county home is kept neat, tidy, comfortable and sanitary. The building is old, and in fact not suited for the purpose, but with the material at hand, a good account is given by the steward. There are accommodation for about fifty inmates, if necessary. During the past year or two, a fire escape has been placed on the building, the inmates department has been repaired and improved generally at an expense of about one thousand, two hundred dollars. Four hundred feet of six-inch sewer has been constructed, a toilet and bath room has been added, and an effort made to make the home more sanitary and comfortable.

At the present time there is some agitation toward the erection of a more modern home, and strong arguments have been made favorable to this proposition. The board of supervisors has been making some investigations in contemplation of some action being taken, and no doubt ere many moons, the citizens of this county will be given an opportunity, in a special election, to voice their will on this question.

The last annual report of the steward contains so much of general interest in regard to the products raised on the county farm, and the amount of property used and on hand, that we give it in full.

LIVE STOCK AND PROVISIONS ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1909.

6 horses .....	\$ 800.00
65 head of cattle.....	1,950.00
42 head of swine.....	258.00
150 chickens .....	52.00
100 tons hay.....	550.00
1,000 bushels corn .....	550.00
150 bushels oats .....	65.00
160 bushels potatoes .....	100.00
10 bushels onions .....	12.00
10 bushels carrots .....	5.00
Cabbage and kraut .....	15.00
20 bushels parsnips .....	5.00
2 barrels pork .....	42.00
1 barrel beef .....	16.50
60 pounds tea .....	16.40
Tobacco .....	11.00
Clothing, new and unmade .....	45.00
Machinery .....	695.00
Flour .....	10.00
Syrup .....	15.00
Coal .....	175.00
<b>Total value on hand.....</b>	<b>\$5,387.90</b>





## PROVISIONS USED AND SOLD DURING 1908.

12 hogs butchered .....	\$ 180.00
1 beef butchered .....	40.00
3 cows sold .....	170.00
11 steers and heifers.....	677.46
51 hogs sold .....	725.89
Chickens and eggs used.....	130.00
Milk and butter used.....	296.00
Milk and butter sold.....	178.04
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$2,396.93</b>

In addition to the provisions which were raised and used on the county farm during the year 1908, the county auditor's report of expenses during the same period, shows the poor farm expenses to be three thousand, six hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-three cents. From the same report it is learned that the expenses of the poor outside of the poor farm have been five thousand, five hundred and seventy-four dollars and nine cents, during the same period, making the total expenditure for the poor in addition to the provisions raised and used on the farm, nine thousand, two hundred and seven dollars and fifty-two cents for the year 1908, as against nine thousand, four hundred and seventy-four dollars and two cents in 1895. The county farm is managed as economically as is consistent with the comfort and best welfare of the inmates.

The annual report of L. B. Peet, steward for the year 1895 showed the number of inmates on January 1, 1895 to be thirty-six, and on December 31st of the same year, forty-four. There were nine head of horses, thirty-two head of cattle, thirty-three hogs, thirty-five tons of hay, five hundred bushels of oats, two hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes, eight hundred pounds of pork, fifty tons of coal, four barrels of molasses.

## THE JUDICIARY.

Jones county has not been more fortunate than her neighbors in the necessity of having courts of justice, where those with grievances might have their differences adjusted, their wrongs redressed, and punishment given in full measure to those who have transgressed the laws of the commonwealth, and infringed on the personal and private rights of their fellowmen. The "Avengers of Blood" have never received any encouragement in Jones county. The courts have been instituted as a civilized and modern method for the maintenance of justice and the enforcement of the laws of organized society, and in Jones county the sovereignty and supremacy of the strong arm of the law, have been uniformly respected.

## THE FIRST COURT.

The first court in Jones county convened at Edinburg, March 22, 1841. It was not the occasion of a large gathering, and neither was the opening of court a complex ceremony. Judge Thomas S. Wilson of Dubuque, associate justice for



the state of Iowa, presided. The courtroom was not a forty by sixty foot room with a twenty foot ceiling decorated with the modern beautifying adornments, and neither was the "bench" one of mahogany, lined and cushioned with plush and silk tassels. The courtroom was in a log cabin. The record further states, that William H. Hutton appearing to have the required qualification, was appointed clerk. Hugh Bowen was the sheriff.

The grand jurors on that occasion were: Moses Collins, Thos. Dickson, Isaac H. Simpson, Theron Crook, Orville Cronkhite, Jos. H. Merritt, Sylvester I. Dunham, Jacob Pote, David Kulhave, A. Hostetter, John G. Joslin, Gideon H. Ford, Henry Booth, Calvin C. Reed, Ambrose Parsons, H. Winchell, William Clark, Thomas J. Peak, Benejah Beardsley, J. C. Raffety, Charles Johnson. The grand jury was empanelled and sworn. John G. Joslin was appointed foreman.

The petit jurors were: F. Dalbey, Joshua Johnson, G. B. Laughlin, Barrett Whittemore, J. E. Greene, Daniel Vance, Richard Cleaveland, I. Merritt, Moses Garrison, Alexander Staley, Jacob Cornwall, Benjamin Chaplin, J. E. Lovejoy, P. H. Turner, W. H. Jones, Alvin Winchell, Harry Hargodem, O. Delong, Clement Russell, James Spencer, George H. Brown, Clark Joslin, Eli Brown, George H. Walworth.

On the day following the grand jury made their report to the court with but one indictment as follows:

*Indictment for Assault to Inflict a Bodily Injury.  
A True Bill.*

UNITED STATES

VS.

ROBERT SNOWDEN

At this first session of court two appeal cases came up for hearing, one, United States versus Robert Snowden, was dismissed, and the other, Francis Sibbals versus Calvin C. Reed, was continued until the next term of court in order to secure a more perfect transcript. The petit jury was not called. At the close of the second day, the court adjourned.

The next session of the court was at Edinburg, September 27, 1841.

The trial of Robert Snowden on the charge preferred against him in the first indictment found in the county, did not take place until March 28, 1842. The petit jurors who were sworn to well and truly determine the guilt or innocence of the party charged, were: David Hutton, S. Garrison, C. C. Walworth, Luther Reed, W. H. H. Bowen, Jos. E. Greene, John Royal, Hiram Stewart, A. Pate, Robert Kelso, Israel Spencer, John E. Holmes.

It is also a tradition that as the weather happened to be warm the trial was held under a tree out doors and was verily a public trial. And that, when, at the close of the evidence, and the case had been submitted to the twelve men for their consideration, the jury retired to a more remote tree and performed the duty required of them.

The court record at this time recites that, "The jury aforesaid came into court and delivered the following verdict, to wit, 'We the jury find the defendant not guilty.'" The court docket follows with the significant declaration: "It is there-





fore considered by the court that the said defendant go hence without day, and that the county pay the costs of the prosecution in this cause.

The court continued to meet twice a year, in May and in September, until September, 1845. The next record shows the meeting of court at Edinburg May 24, 1847, Judge Wilson presiding. The next meeting of the court was at Lexington, September 27, 1847.

The first grand jurors at Lexington were: Jos. Miller, Matthias Porter, Jas. P. Crawford, Isaac Every, E. Sutherland, M. Flannigan, Daniel Shoemaker, John Tallman, T. J. Peak, S. G. Matson, John Betzer, Patrick Donahue, George Gassept, C. C. Walworth, A. Beardsley, Samuel G. Baccus, Jacob Miller, Joseph Ingraham, I. D. M. Crockwell. Jacob Miller was foreman.

The only indictment found by this grand jury was as follows:

*Indictment for Selling Liquor without a License.  
A True Bill.*

STATE OF IOWA

VS.

BENJAMIN SOUTH

The defendant appeared in court in answer to the indictment, by his attorney and filed a motion to quash the indictment, and upon hearing before the court, the indictment was ordered quashed.

This was the beginning of the court at Lexington, afterward called Anamosa. The court has continued to meet at Anamosa down to the present time.

#### THE COURTS.

*The County Court.* The county court was established in 1851, and was vested with the powers previously held and exercised by the county commissioners or supervisors. In 1861, the office of county judge was so modified as to have jurisdiction only of probate matters, and the judge was also required to perform many of the duties now required of the county auditor. The county judges were: 1851-55, Joseph Mann; 1855-57, G. C. Mudgett; 1857-58, J. J. Huber; 1859-61, William H. Holmes; 1862-64, John S. Stacy; 1864-70, Davis McCarn. The office of county judge was abolished, the act taking effect January 1, 1870.

*The Circuit Court.* In 1869, the business of the district court had become so great that a new court was created, called the circuit court. This court exercised general original jurisdiction concurrent with the district court in all civil actions and special proceedings, and exclusive jurisdiction in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, tribunals, or officers, and a general supervision thereof in all civil matters, and to correct and prevent abuses where no other remedy is provided. The circuit court also had original and exclusive jurisdiction of all probate matters.

The judges of the circuit court have been: 1869 to 1873, Sylvanus Yates; 1873



to 1881, John McKean; 1881 to January, 1887, Christian Hedges. The circuit court was abolished January 1, 1887.

*The District Court.* The district court has existed since the earliest days of courts in Jones county. Thomas S. Wilson of Dubuque, was judge of the district which included Jones county while Iowa continued a territory, 1841-1846. Under the state government, Jones county became a part of the second district, over which James Grant of Scott county presided five years, beginning April 5, 1847. T. S. Wilson of Dubuque county, became judge in April, 1852. Jones county became a part of the eighth judicial district, February 9, 1853. By act of the seventh general assembly which took effect July 4, 1858, the eighth judicial district included the counties of Johnson, Iowa, Tama, Benton, Linn, Cedar and Jones.

The judges of the district court since 1853, have been: William E. Leffingwell, of Clinton county, elected April 4, 1853; John B. Booth, of Jackson county, appointed 1854; William H. Tuthill, of Cedar county, elected April 2, 1855; William E. Miller, elected October 12, 1858; Norman W. Isbell, elected October 14, 1862; Charles H. Conklin, appointed August 19, 1864, and elected November 8th, following; N. M. Hubbard, appointed November 15, 1865; James H. Rothrock, elected October 9, 1866; John Shane, came into office January, 1876, and continued until December, 1883; J. D. Giffin, came into office December, 1883, and continued until January 1, 1887, when the eighteenth judicial district was formed.

The eighteenth judicial district was created and took effect January 1, 1887, and at that time the circuit court was abolished. At this time the district court was vested with the powers the circuit court had exercised. The eighteenth district consisted of the counties of Linn, Cedar and Jones, and the act creating the district provided for two district judges. The office of county attorney was also created at this time.

The judges of the eighteenth district were: From January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1895, J. H. Preston and J. D. Giffin, both from Linn county; from January, 1895, Wm. P. Wolf, of Cedar county, and Wm. G. Thompson of Linn county, presided until the death of Judge Wolf in 1890, when H. M. Remley of Jones county, and the first resident judge, was appointed, and later elected to fill the vacancy; Judges Remley and Thompson presided in the district, the former until January, 1903, and the latter until January, 1907. By act of the legislature, which took effect January 1, 1899, the district was allowed three judges. W. N. Treichler of Cedar county was elected as the third judge, beginning January 1, 1899. On January 1, 1903, B. H. Miller of Jones county, and J. H. Preston of Linn county, succeeded H. M. Remley and W. N. Treichler. From January, 1903, until January, 1907, B. H. Miller, J. H. Preston and W. G. Thompson, presided in the district. From January, 1907, F. O. Ellison of Jones county, Milo P. Smith of Linn county, and W. N. Treichler of Cedar county, have presided, and these three are now the judges of the eighteenth judicial district.

As at present constituted, the district court has original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters, civil, criminal and probate. Four terms are held each year in Jones county, the dates for 1909 being March 1st, May 17th, September 20th, and November 29th.





## THE JONES COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the judiciary and the courts, the Jones County Bar Association should be mentioned. We have been unable to get the date of the first organization of an association of this kind in the county.

The present association was organized at Anamosa, in March, 1900, and is an organization composed of the lawyers of the county actively engaged in the practice of the profession of the law. The present officers are: president, M. W. Herrick of Monticello; secretary, W. I. Chamberlain, Wyoming; treasurer, A. A. Cole, Olin.

The association held a number of meetings when first organized but at the present time, the organization is merely existing. A meeting is held when there is anything that demands attention. The banquets which have been held have been occasion when "the feast of reason and flow of soul" was abundantly manifest.

## JONES COUNTY ATTORNEYS, 1909.

The present members of the association and in the active practice of the profession of law in the county are:

Wyoming: W. I. Chamberlain, R. M. Corbit, N. W. Hutchins.

Monticello: J. W. Doxsee, M. W. Herrick, E. E. Reed, Wm. Welch, John Welch, John J. Locher.

Olin: A. A. Cole.

Oxford Junction: D. D. Rorick.

Anamosa: B. H. Miller, H. M. Remley, J. E. Remley, C. B. Paul, C. J. Cash, Geo. Gorman, B. E. Rhinehart, Geo. Lawrence, Davis McCarn, J. S. Stacey. Park Chamberlain also practices law in connection with his duties in the national bank.

The law firms in the county are: Welch & Welch, Monticello; Miller & Paul, Anamosa; Remley & Remley, Anamosa; Jamison, Smyth & Gorman, Anamosa; Herrick, Cash & Rhinehart, Anamosa and Monticello.

## METEOROLOGICAL AND CLIMATOLOGY TABLES FOR JONES COUNTY.

The data in regard to the temperature, rainfall, snowfall and date of first and last frost of each year for the past fifty years or more, which is herewith presented, is as near correct as the records of the weather bureau at Des Moines and Washington could give it. For many years the weather bureau at Monticello was in charge of M. M. Moulton, and during the later years, the station was in charge of H. D. Smith. Those who were acquainted with Mr. Smith during his life time, know with what precision he made his observations and kept his records. After the death of Mr. Smith, the weather station was removed to Olin, about the beginning of 1906. These tables will be found to be of inestimable value as the years go by, for reference and comparison.



## MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.  
Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M.

YEAR.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Year.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1854.....	48	18	16	6	17	28	67	10	41	88	14	53	89	34	60	96	41	70	100	49	76	98	46	73	98	38	68	83	24	57	70	10	39	150	3	28	100	18	50.7
1855.....	62	8	24	40	12	19	58	10	31	94	18	56	96	30	53	96	36	68	99	52	73	96	42	70	96	34	55	81	21	49	57	7	39	57	16	20	99	16	46.4
1856.....	55	24	10	41	22	18	52	12	26	53	23	50	95	36	60	102	41	74	100	49	76	94	40	69	90	29	51	84	18	53	57	5	34	40	16	15	102	24	41.6
1857.....	43	32	6.5	50	12	28	62	10	30	75	12	38	87	24	56	94	39	68	98	49	74	97	42	69	88	33	63	75	20	50	55	7	31	46	12	33	98	32	45.7
1858.....	51	2	26.2	50	16	33.5	70	0	36	82	21	51.5	90	35	62.5	92	45	69	91	56	73.1	91	42	67	89	41	66	80	27	53.1	49	0	25	44	15	15	91	16	48.9
1859.....	48	22	13.1	52	12	21	67	20	43.1	78	18	48.5	89	39	64.2	86	34	60.5	92	48	70.5	92	44	68.1	78	35	56.2	78	15	46.5	70	13	41.5	38	23	8.1	92	23	45
1860.....	47	26	9.5	52	9	21.5	76	20	44	82	18	50.5	90	24	52.1	87	46	66.5	90	49	69.1	83	47	66	82	36	69.1	77	30	55.1	63	5	30	38	14	13.5	90	29	45.9
1861.....	38	20	9.2	58	10	24.5	54	7	32	73	28	50.1	84	31	57.1	90	47	68.5	91	46	67.5	88	47	77.1	72	45	61.2	77	30	53.1	57	2	32	70	10	21.1	98	20	45.5
1862.....	36	28	4.6	44	27	9.7	54	7	32	66	23	45.1	88	36	62.2	86	43	65	82	43	63.2	81	53	71	80	40	61	63	16	39.1	56	11	24.4	56	0	28.4	95	29	43.6
1863.....	49	1	26.4	46	18	11.2	50	12	31.2	79	21	50.5	79	36	57.6	86	41	64.1	95	58	75	95	53	71	90	34	60.1	67	24	43.8	56	0	28.4	52	29	17.5	91	25	45.9
1864.....	44	28	8.1	46	18	11.1	56	2	29.2	78	28	53.4	85	29	57.8	89	38	68	95	58	75	95	53	71	94	44	73.1	79	18	49	64	17	40.5	43	25	17.5	94	26	44.6
1865.....	43	13	14.1	42	3	26	60	8	29.1	79	17	45.5	91	39	59.9	90	51	69.7	91	51	66.6	88	50	68.8	82	34	54.8	79	20	50.8	66	18	37.5	55	6	23.4	92	22	46.6
1866.....	36	18	15.3	53	26	13.1	50	0	26.7	89	22	47.9	90	32	56.9	87	48	69.7	94	62	73.3	81	50	66.8	82	34	54.8	79	24	51.2	68	3	37.3	40	4	21.2	92	22	46.6
1867.....	40	22	17.8	50	15	28.8	47	2	24.6	70	30	16.8	78	32	56.9	91	54	71.8	92	59	71.9	86	48	71.9	86	38	63.7	79	24	51.2	62	18	36.4	42	18	15	96	18	45.9
1868.....	40	16	11.1	57	10	23	77	0	41.9	73	22	44.5	90	47	61.2	91	53	69.6	96	60	80.2	88	50	68.1	78	34	55.1	75	26	45.6	62	18	36.4	42	18	15	96	18	45.9
1869.....	45	20	22.3	56	8	24.5	65	10	28.2	73	22	45.4	83	45	58.9	87	48	67.2	88	50	71.8	90	54	71.6	85	40	62.6	76	16	40.2	66	10	30.9	38	4	21.1	90	20	45.3
1870.....	40	10	18.8	61	10	25.2	54	3	29.3	89	26	53.4	90	50	67.8	102	35	72.4	101	59	78.2	98	50	70.4	90	56	60.2	82	26	51.8	60	17	38	33	12	22.7	102	12	19.6
1871.....	48	21	22	50	12	23.9	68	16	37.1	90	28	51.1	92	32	64.9	91	46	67.6	94	70	70.7	94	40	72.1	88	56	60.2	86	20	54.7	62	11	29.5	42	18	14.2	94	18	17.2
1872.....	38	18	17.4	42	15	21.1	54	16	48.2	86	16	48.2	87	54	58.2	88	48	66.7	93	51	71.8	92	46	71.4	88	33	59.1	85	22	50.7	54	8	26.5	42	36	14.4	93	36	44.3
1873.....	38	28	11.2	50	20	16.4	58	14	26.2	85	25	46.4	86	32	59.4	91	41	67.7	96	50	73.3	96	46	73.8	94	30	60	79	30	36	62	4	30.7	46	6	21.1	96	28	44.4
1874.....	57	20	19.1	46	21	22	64	2	31.9	74	12	39	94	34	62.3	94	46	67.9	96	50	71	96	53	72	88	38	61.6	74	28	53	68	4	32.2	51	20	21.4	96	21	16.8
1875.....	33	26	3.6	35	35	7.5	78	10	27.1	82	21	45.2	80	47	65.5	92	54	70.6	92	54	70.6	86	53	72	86	34	62.5	77	30	45	57	7	30.5	55	8	31.2	95	32	43.4
1876.....	53	8	25.7	53	35	25.9	53	7	28.4	73	21	48.8	90	47	60.9	90	52	69.4	95	62	76.4	93	55	70.3	79	40	61.3	72	28	45.9	64	3	31.7	40	18	11.8	95	18	46.4
1877.....	45	20	13	60	13	32.8	59	2	27.1	74	20	43.4	86	32	59.1	85	41	66	93	55	73.6	89	48	70.1	87	42	65.1	82	24	49.7	61	5	32.8	64	17	39.5	93	20	47.6

A star thus (\*) signifies below zero.





## MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.  
Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M.

YEAR.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Year.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1878.....	45	• 26.1	39	57	17.3	31.6	71	7	45.8	80	33.5	53.2	82	37.5	67.4	90	50.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1879.....	45	• 18.5	31	57	15.7	31.6	74	5	37.0	84	22.5	53.2	88	37.6	67.5	90	50.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1880.....	53	• 13.2	32.9	60	1.2	27.7	81	4	33.6	82	27.4	46.8	91	43.6	68.5	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1881.....	53	• 28.1	32.9	60	1.2	27.7	81	4	33.6	82	27.4	46.8	91	43.6	68.5	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1882.....	49	• 21.3	36.6	56	2.3	31.9	69	11	35.0	80	28.4	48.2	80	37.5	67.4	90	50.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1883.....	35	• 27.5	43.1	43	18.1	35.8	55	2	28.1	80	30.5	50.9	82	31.5	68.9	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1884.....	42	• 33.9	43.4	47	12.1	35.8	68	8	29.2	80	18.4	46.6	83	31.5	68.9	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1885.....	41	• 28.9	45.1	45	26.8	41.7	62	7	27.2	80	21.1	45.1	85	32.6	68.9	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1886.....	38	• 28.9	45.1	45	26.8	41.7	62	7	27.2	80	21.1	45.1	85	32.6	68.9	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1887.....	43	• 32.2	49.5	50	24.1	41.5	70	5	32.0	81	13.4	49.6	91	40.6	71.1	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1888.....	39	• 31.6	47.1	49	28.1	41.5	55	4	26.5	82	24.7	43.3	82	28.5	69.9	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	63	21.3	38.6	44	• 10.1	18.4	97	• 10.4	49.9
1889.....	46	• 22.3	44.1	51	17.8	35.8	68	16	39.4	78	19.4	48.8	86	32.5	69.9	90	40.6	81	95	47.7	73.2	95	49.6	69.7	90	31.5	68.1	79	20.4	47.7	57	18.3	35.0	65	4.3	26.0	95	• 18.4	47.8
1890.....	47	• 14.2	31.7	58	1.2	27.7	81	16	27.8	80	20.5	50.9	90	29.5	68.9	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	62	18.3	35.0	65	4.3	26.0	95	• 18.4	47.8
1891.....	44	• 6.2	25.6	58	15.2	31.6	50	5	27.0	79	20.5	50.9	83	31.5	68.9	92	52.6	89	93	61.7	77.2	92	57.7	70.9	90	35.6	61.2	80	27.4	49.9	62	18.3	35.0	65	4.3	26.0	95	• 18.4	47.8
1892.....	46	• 21.3	38.5	50	8.2	28.2	57	6	30.6	74	19.4	46.6	76	32.5	67.8	91	49.6	81	95	43.3	72.6	91	45.7	70.2	88	36.6	61.5	81	23.5	50.4	50	1.2	29.7	43	• 18.1	16.9	95	• 21.4	45.1

A star thus (\*) signifies below zero.



## MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

## Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.

Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M.

YEAR.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Year.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1893.....	40	22	5.6	46	20	11.6	68	4	29.4	84	21	43.6	83	28	54.8	93	49	70.4	94	50	74.0	95	39	68.2	90	28	62.6	81	16	49.7	68	5	31.0	52	16	19.7	95	22	43.7
1894.....	57	30	18.7	45	10	17.3	76	3	38.4	87	25	50.8	90	34	60.6	94	40	72.8	103	46	75.4	99	44	73.0	91	32	62.8	78	25	49.5	55	2	30.7	56	3	28.9	103	30	48.2
1895.....	45	18	11.8	60	23	13.1	86	1	31.3	90	20	51.8	90	30	60.7	92	46	68.8	94	46	70.4	91	50	69.4	94	28	63.6	67	8	40.1	68	2	30.8	49	8	22.3	94	23	44.6
1896.....	50	21	16.7	51	12	21.7	63	2	27.6	81	17	50.7	84	43	63.3	88	46	66.8	93	46	69.8	92	49	70.0	84	30	57.8	73	20	46.4	70	2	31.5	53	8	29.9	93	12	46.3
1897.....	59	21	16.7	40	10	21.7	58	4	32.5	75	25	46.8	85	30	59.8	93	53	72.6	98	50	75.4	94	38	67.5	97	33	63.4	86	21	56.6	66	2	33.8	48	15	17.1	97	21	
1898.....	41	22	23.6	46	10	23.4	60	11	38.5	83	19	46.7	85	30	59.8	93	53	72.6	98	50	75.4	94	38	67.5	97	33	63.4	86	21	56.6	66	2	33.8	48	15	17.1	97	21	
1899.....	47	18	19.7	53	25	13.6	57	9	26.4	82	14	49.4	84	36	60.1	92	45	69.6	93	48	72.9	95	50	74.2	98	16	59.1	88	20	49.0	68	7	33.0	45	11	18.4	98	11	
1900.....	48	12	25.9	44	13	13.1	57	9	26.0	82	19	53.0	90	30	61.4	94	39	67.0	95	48	72.1	96	52	76.3	94	32	64.2	87	26	57.7	66	15	44.4	62	10	24.6	98	25	47.6
1901.....	52	11	22.6	40	14	15.2	65	2	32.6	88	15	49.6	90	35	61.2	100	37	70.6	108	47	74.4	96	45	67.4	95	34	62.3	82	23	52.6	65	9	33.8	44	18	20.8	108	18	
1902.....	52	28	20.2	46	14	15.6	67	6	38.4	89	25	48.4	89	35	64.6	90	39	65.9	92	40	74.4	92	45	67.4	82	31	57.8	78	27	51.4				50	14	19.6	92	28	
1903.....	45	6	18.8	47	15	21.4	75	15	41.3	78	25	48.4	85	29	62.2	89	36	65.6	93	46	74.1	95	46	72.0				85	20	50.4				48	20	16.4	95	20	
1904.....	45	22	13.9	55	16	13.6	79	3	35.2	88	22		88	34	59.0	88	43	70.6	93	46	74.1	95	46	72.0				85	20	50.4				54	11	24.4	98		
1905.....	45	22	13.9	55	16	13.6	79	3	35.2	88	22		87	32	58.6	96	44	70.7	98	45	71.0	96	47	72.2	87	40	64.0	85	18	47.8	60	5	35.4	54	11	24.4	98		

A star thus (\*) signifies below zero.

## MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

## Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.

Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M.

YEAR.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.			Year.		
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
1906.....	51	5	25.3	52	11	23.8	63	1	29.0	79	25	51.1	86	25	60.8	90	44	67.4	91	48	70.9	91	44	73.5	91	40	67.4	76	17	50.8	67	10	36.2	46	2	27.4	91	11	48.6
1907.....	45	7	21.7	57	19	23.6	81	18	42.1	71	20	43.0	80	25	53.4	88	40	66.2	91	53	73.6	90	47	63.9	88	31	63.1	82	18	48.8	58	12	36.4	50	6	29.6	91	19	47.8
1908.....	50	7	24.8	52	13	24.7	68	15	39.0	80	19	49.6	85	29	60.0	91	40	67.0	93	49	73.2	93	41	68.6	91	27	66.4	80	22	50.1									
1909.....	50	7	24.8	55	6	30.0	58	9	34.8	70	16	45.2	87	27	58.0	92	46	71.2	90	51	70.2	92	46	71.2															

A star thus (\*) signifies below zero.





## MONTHLY AND ANNUAL QUANTITY OF RAIN AND SNOW REDUCED TO WATER

IN INCHES.

MONTICELLO.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1854.	.50	1.90	1.35	1.84	5.81	.87	2.07	3.10	1.42	3.75	.83	.72	24.16
1855.	2.71	1.87	2.92	3.60	3.15	4.59	3.42	4.75	2.15	3.91	3.21	3.79	40.07
1856.	.91	3.97	.77	2.86	4.15	2.76	2.97	1.17	2.67	4.97	4.21	6.09	38.40
1857.	1.16	4.22	1.40	3.79	2.18	.74	3.97	4.82	1.07	1.18	2.84	2.65	30.02
1858.	1.37	2.32	2.31	2.16	7.97	6.63	7.16	4.18	6.21	5.07	4.42	2.27	52.07
1859.	1.31	1.29	4.96	2.71	6.62	4.92	3.10	1.66	1.73	1.07	1.47	1.47	32.30
1860.	1.23	1.16	1.23	2.08	2.11	4.21	4.72	2.98	3.14	1.25	2.83	5.96	32.90
1861.	1.16	2.74	2.65	4.16	2.15	1.25	1.85	3.95	6.79	5.77	2.25	2.36	37.08
1862.	1.25	1.65	4.71	5.78	4.15	6.26	4.35	6.98	6.85	3.08	3.72	1.27	50.05
1863.	2.85	2.37	1.97	.63	3.27	1.18	1.15	3.98	2.10	5.35	5.12	6.05	36.02
1864.	2.48	1.56	2.18	1.14	2.42	2.57	3.29	2.37	1.17	2.55	2.57	1.83	25.83
1865.	.29	2.28	3.50	3.44	.84	9.02	4.35	2.78	5.62	2.80	.12	1.00	38.04
1866.	3.77	1.02	1.32	2.67	3.16	4.00	5.63	8.20	3.73	3.21	1.45	2.15	40.31
1867.	1.25	3.46	1.35	1.25	4.67	6.32	4.30	3.37	2.18	1.15	.90	.65	30.85
1868.	.30	.55	4.02	2.78	4.59	3.75	2.90	1.70	6.72	.65	2.05	1.58	30.78
1869.	1.71	1.13	.07	1.90	5.55	6.05	8.31	6.41	2.75	1.35	2.65	2.25	40.13
1870.	1.35	1.31	3.00	1.05	4.11	1.60	5.25	3.65	3.95	1.55	1.61	1.54	29.97
1871.	2.70	3.65	4.11	1.66	1.29	3.18	1.24	2.81	....	3.11	4.05	3.32	31.12
1872.	.90	.92	2.62	2.63	3.47	4.79	3.63	7.05	4.12	.43	1.38	.93	32.87
1873.	2.50	2.52	2.68	2.97	4.07	4.45	1.76	1.32	.81	3.03	2.78	2.83	31.72
1874.	3.27	2.50	1.76	1.78	.76	3.16	.60	1.81	6.26	1.18	3.45	3.22	29.75
1875.	1.61	1.58	.70	2.72	3.08	4.32	5.34	2.37	2.95	1.31	.63	2.95	29.58
1876.	2.29	1.88	4.09	2.83	4.75	7.00	10.45	5.74	8.62	1.24	2.64	.77	52.30
1877.	2.10	.32	6.54	3.40	3.70	8.74	2.23	6.75	1.47	6.21	3.84	2.67	47.97
1878.	.48	1.35	2.94	2.79	5.96	5.02	2.16	3.07	6.30	3.82	.66	1.14	35.69
1879.	.51	1.21	1.71	1.08	3.49	5.30	8.66	6.94	3.63	.93	5.29	....	....
1880.	2.30	1.20	2.83	2.75	3.92	6.32	5.95	7.22	9.32	.89	1.85	1.50	46.05
1881.	1.79	2.90	2.74	1.37	4.17	7.96	5.67	2.23	10.15	7.21	2.90	.94	50.03
1882.	.62	1.25	2.32	4.97	5.45	3.61	2.00	3.10	2.83	5.58	1.67	2.16	35.56
1883.	.87	2.65	.88	1.55	5.29	3.85	10.93	1.22	1.65	4.43	1.35	1.27	35.94
1884.	.61	1.15	3.90	1.86	3.74	2.82	3.99	3.78	6.80	3.19	1.59	4.34	37.77
1885.	1.75	.72	.22	4.16	3.60	5.44	6.16	8.54	3.95	2.65	.61	2.48	40.28
1886.	3.35	1.31	3.50	1.80	4.65	1.41	.62	2.38	2.80	5.34	1.35	.84	29.38
1887.	2.39	4.62	2.45	.83	2.72	1.49	4.45	3.31	6.31	1.39	.77	3.22	33.95
1888.	1.13	1.48	3.71	1.50	6.10	3.18	6.98	1.71	1.85	2.02	2.77	2.26	34.69
1889.	1.72	.79	.15	3.32	4.56	4.89	4.23	.22	2.62	1.25	.98	1.55	26.28
1890.	1.90	.98	1.86	2.09	4.48	12.19	1.79	4.97	4.05	6.82	2.21	.71	44.05
1891.	1.25	.86	2.55	2.00	2.70	1.92	4.55	4.11	.64	2.16	2.55	2.09	27.38
1892.	1.44	1.18	1.11	2.70	9.58	8.87	4.39	2.44	2.06	.93	1.43	1.96	38.09
1893.	1.18	1.32	2.44	3.58	2.57	5.82	1.92	1.23	2.50	2.08	1.80	1.54	27.98
1894.	1.08	.81	3.84	3.46	1.55	3.03	.13	3.42	3.35	2.11	2.03	.97	25.73
1895.	.98	.43	.99	.50	2.82	1.27	2.43	1.46	2.59	1.10	1.53	2.47	18.57
1896.	.42	.84	.53	5.65	4.54	1.91	7.55	1.91	4.11	1.98	1.48	.67	31.59
1897.	2.35	1.07	2.56	5.86	1.75	3.00	3.50	1.17	2.11	1.12	1.04	2.63	28.16
1898.	2.59	.97	2.43	2.40	3.46	2.60	1.71	5.08	3.59	3.25	1.42	.35	30.00
1899.	.47	.97	.37	3.81	6.19	4.24	2.48	1.75	.56	1.10	1.60	4.28	27.82
1900.	.73	1.76	2.49	3.23	2.75	1.26	6.49	2.97	3.47	5.00	1.30	.30	31.75
1901.	1.36	.63	3.38	1.24	1.56	3.56	.59	.97	3.29	1.97	.84	1.27	20.66
1902.	.68	.92	1.72	1.28	5.81	9.78	7.80	3.31	4.82	1.39	1.80	2.46	41.77
1903.	.20	1.50	2.25	4.65	6.30	4.03	8.40	4.54	4.57	2.20	0.90	.32	39.86
1904.	1.15	.95	1.44	2.05	2.99	.90	3.70	3.08	1.50	2.50	0.10	1.80	22.16
1905.	0.75	2.00	2.71	2.81	5.57	3.80	2.24	3.75	2.64	4.28	2.83	1.38	34.76

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1906.	3.45	1.84	2.04	1.23	5.01	2.02	1.22	7.46	2.58	1.35	....	1.54	....
1907.	4.62	.56	1.98	2.37	2.89	5.23	6.90	8.74	5.71	1.02	1.26	1.07	42.35
1908.	.55	3.95	2.60	3.00	7.04	3.40	2.83	3.17	1.16	1.59	....	....	....
1909.	....	....	1.52	6.96	2.75	....	....	5.20	2.24	....	....	....	....



EARLIEST AND LATEST FROST OF THE SEASON, AND DAYS WITHOUT FROST.

MONTICELLO.

YEARS.	Date of Last Frost.	Date of First Frost.	No. of Days Without Frost.	YEARS.	Date of Last Frost.	Date of First Frost	No. of Days Without Frost.
1850.....	June 11	Sept. 29	109	1881.....	No Rec.	Sept. 12	...
1851.....	May 7	Sept. 16	131	1882.....	May 29	Sept. 23	117
1852.....	June 5	Sept. 16	102	1883.....	May 31	Sept. 5	97
1853.....	April 20	Sept. 10	142	1884.....	May 30	October 9	132
1854.....	May 22	Sept. 20	120	1885.....	May 19	Sept. 5	109
1855.....	June 13	Sept. 27	105	1886.....	June 3	August 31	89
1856.....	May 30	Sept. 20	112	1887.....	" *24	August 24	61
1857.....	May 21	Sept. 23	124	1888.....	June 2	Sept. 1	91
1858.....	May 21	August 28	99	1889.....	May 30	Aug. *20	82
1859.....	June 4	Sept. 2	89	1890.....	May 20	Sept. 13	115
1860.....	May 15	Sept. 12	119	1891.....	May 27	August 28	92
1861.....	May 16	Sept. 28	134	1892.....	May 27	Sept. 6	101
1862.....	June 19	Sept. 25	97	1893.....	May 28	August 30	181
1863.....	June 8	August 25	77	1894.....	May 31	Sept. 11	185
1864.....	June 13	Sept. 19	97	1895.....	May 27	Sept. 30	183
1865.....	May 11	Sept. 30	141	1896.....	April 22	Sept. 20	195
1866.....	May 17	Sept. 21	126	1897.....	April 30	Sept. 20	210
1867.....	May 26	Sept. 10	106	1898.....	May 13	October 5	209
1868.....	May 21	Sept. 13	114	1899.....	April 19	Sept. 13	188
1869.....	June 6	Sept. 26	111	1900.....	May *6	Sept. 17	214
1870.....	April 29	October 13	166	1901.....	May 25	Sept. 3	192
1871.....	May 10	Sept. 21	133	1902.....	April 24	Sept. 12	†
1872.....	May 2	Sept. 27	147	1903.....	June 12	Sept. 17	193
1873.....	May 13	Sept. 3	117	1904.....	May 31	†	?
1874.....	May 18	Sept. 30	134	1905.....	April 30	October 11	?
1875.....	May 17	Sept. 11	116	OLIN.			
1876.....	June 21	Sept. 27	97	1906.....	May 10	October 1	209
1877.....	June 10	Sept. 18	99	1907.....	May 28	Sept. 22	202
1878.....	June 10	Sept. 11	92	1908.....	May 2	Sept. 28	?
1879.....	May 6	Sept. 9	125	1909.....	May 3	Sept. 26	...
1880.....	April 13	Sept. 8	146				

\* Light frost.  
† November missing.  
‡ April, September, October, November missing.





## MONTHLY AND ANNUAL QUANTITIES OF SNOW IN INCHES.

## MONTICELLO.

YEARS.	Date of First Snow	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	Date of Last Snow	Total Fall of Snow.	YEARS
1854.....	12	....	4.00	.90	8.00	4.50	2.00	....	....	26	19.40	1855
1855.....	22	3.00	4.50	.10	2.20	.65	....	....	....	21	13.05	1856
1856.....	4	....	7.50	13.00	14.00	15.25	6.25	1.00	....	8	57.50	1857
1857.....	8	....	1.00	.16	....	10.50	3.50	2.00	....	13	17.16	1858
1858.....	9	....	10.00	12.00	4.00	13.00	6.50	....	....	20	45.50	1859
1859.....	10	....	1.00	6.00	5.00	2.00	.16	....	....	25	14.16	1860
1860.....	2	....	4.00	18.75	18.25	13.50	1.75	....	....	26	56.25	1861
1861.....	29	.16	2.00	4.50	28.50	5.75	15.75	3.25	....	8	59.91	1862
1862.....	2	....	4.50	....	3.25	6.50	3.50	....	....	24	21.75	1863
1863.....	22	2.50	6.00	20.00	.75	10.00	7.50	....	....	12	46.75	1864
1864.....	20	1.00	3.00	12.25	2.90	10.97	6.77	5.70	....	21	42.59	1865
1865.....	28	4.00	2.50	4.62	9.00	14.72	4.98	....	....	28	39.62	1866
1866.....	27	.05	.30	8.50	13.40	12.50	16.25	....	....	26	51.00	1867
1867.....	11	....	....	6.81	3.45	6.88	.75	....	....	1	17.89	1868
1868.....	17	....	3.61	9.50	19.14	15.58	5.40	1.00	....	1	54.23	1869
1869.....	8	....	16.09	10.65	13.62	.25	15.11	....	....	16	55.72	1870
1870.....	11	....	....	.75	5.00	11.50	.87	....	....	12	18.12	1871
1871.....	31	1.05	4.00	13.25	.95	.87	20.33	....	....	31	40.45	1872
1872.....	14	....	6.62	8.27	15.09	5.15	5.55	11.25	....	9	51.93	1873
1873.....	29	1.40	6.35	6.75	10.25	11.55	.25	3.50	....	27	40.05	1874
1874.....	19	....	.54	8.00	14.96	15.80	6.50	3.00	25	1	49.05	1875
1875.....	26	.16	.25	6.30	2.00	.32	19.50	1.00	....	2	29.53	1876
1876.....	6	....	7.25	8.08	17.25	.50	26.60	2.00	....	29	41.68	1877
1877.....	1	....	11.62	.25	2.10	2.35	....	....	....	24	16.32	1878
1878.....	23	.50	....	9.55	4.40	6.50	6.25	....	....	21	29.20	1879
1879.....	..	....	1.0	4.4	4.4	6.5	6.2	.0	....	..	22.5	1880
1880.....	..	....	1.0	11.2	2.2	1.8	1.5	.0	....	..	17.7	1881
1881.....	..	....	1.0	3.7	16.8	14.8	20.0	1.0	....	..	57.3	1882
1882.....	..	....	.0	10.6	4.8	4.2	5.2	0.5	....	..	25.3	1883
1883.....	..	....	.0	9.7	10.0	14.7	5.0	2.0	....	..	41.4	1884
1884.....	..	....	1.0	9.2	6.1	8.7	8.1	3.0	....	..	36.1	1885
1885.....	..	....	.0	7.5	5.4	7.2	2.2	.0	....	..	22.3	1886
1886.....	..	....	2.2	5.9	11.5	6.3	19.9	.0	....	..	45.8	1887
1887.....	..	....	3.5	18.8	10.8	9.1	16.0	.0	....	..	58.2	1888
1888.....	..	2.5	.0	10.1	6.5	4.3	2.0	0.2	....	..	25.6	1889
1889.....	..	....	0.3	T	9.7	1.1	0.1	.0	....	..	11.2	1890
1890.....	..	....	0.5	T	4.0	5.0	10.1	.0	....	..	26.6	1891
1891.....	..	....	3.4	2.0	2.3	3.7	20.5	0.1	....	..	32.0	1892
1892.....	..	....	6.8	9.1	6.4	4.1	1.8	5.0	T	..	33.2	1893
1893.....	..	....	10.5	5.5	9.0	4.2	3.1	4.0	....	..	36.3	1894
1894.....	..	....	0.9	0.6	5.4	6.7	4.0	0.1	....	..	17.7	1895
1895.....	..	....	3.0	7.0	9.5	3.2	2.9	1.0	....	..	26.6	1896
1896.....	..	T	1.0	3.3	3.0	6.3	1.4	6.0	....	..	21.0	1897
1897.....	..	....	0.5	15.5	6.1	8.5	3.3	.0	....	..	33.9	1898
1898.....	..	....	12.0	*....	18.0	11.4	5.0	....	....	..	....	1899

YEARS.	Date of First Snow	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	Date of Last Snow	Years
1899...	Nov. 1	..	0.5	6.5	4.0	8.0	11.0	2.5	.0	Apr. 11	1900
1900...	Nov. 7	0	3.0	3.0	10.5	11.5	13.5	.0	...	Mar. 30	1901
1901...	Nov. 3	..	3.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	T	...	...	Mar. 31	1902
1902...	Nov. 1	..	..	14.0	2.0	7.0	5.0	T	...	Apr. 14	1903
1903...	Dec. 2	..	..	8.5	...	10.0	10.0	...	...	Mar. 15	1904
1904...	...	..	..	...	...	...	7.2	.0	...	Mar. 19	1905
1905...	Nov. 29	0	T	13.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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1905...	Oct. 11	T	...	6.8	8.2	5.8	6.8	T	...	Apr. 5	1906
1906...	Nov. 11	0	2.5	2.2	11.8	7.0	2.0	5.0	1.2	May 3	1907
1907...	Nov. 10	0	3.0	4.0	6.0	15.0	T	T	...	Apr. 29	1908
1908...	...	0	...	...	...	...	1.0	T	T	May 1	1909



## CIVIL WAR HISTORY.

The war record herein given is the same as was contained in the Jones County History of 1879, with such additions as the editor has been able to find.—*Editor.*

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the northern states have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days of the war of the rebellion. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactories—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depressions and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the free states were buoyant with hope—looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the securing of comfort and competence in the declining years of life; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the slave states of the south. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the "times that tried men's soul"—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquility, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others; aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., commandant, was fired upon by rebel arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed, was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads, the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom hatred was crazed by excessive indulgence in intoxicating potions. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraphic wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had at first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the north were startled from the dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But "they reckoned without their host." Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyr president—who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive, issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months. The last word of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and





money were counted out by the thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsed through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the schoolhouse—every calling offered its best men, their lives and their fortunes in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman, "By the Great Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved!"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the free states to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the north, among whom the loyal sons of Jones county, Iowa, made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record.

The compiler has sought to secure a continuous record of all the patriotic meetings of the people of the county in the order in which they took place, but as many meetings were held of which no record was kept, except in the faithful breasts of loyal men and liberty-loving women, the war history must be more or less fragmentary, and, in a great measure, not as satisfactory as he had hoped to have made it. He had searched all the files of newspapers published in the county at the time, and the result of his research is given below. He feels gratified to state that enough has been secured to testify most emphatically to the unbounded heroism and lofty patriotism of the loyal citizens of Jones county during the days of the nation's darkest forebodings. No county in the state sent out braver men, and no state in the Union can boast of a more glorious record.

#### UNION MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Jones county, irrespective of party, assembled in mass convention at the courthouse, in Anamosa, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Dr. N. G. Sales, Messrs. Davis McCarn and E. V. Miller were appointed temporary chairmen, and Matt Parrott and J. L. Sheean, secretaries.

On motion of W. G. Hammond, Esq., the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five on permanent organization, and appointed as such committee Messrs. W. G. Hammond, N. G. Sales, George W. Field, C. Chapman and C. T. Lamson.

E. Cutler, Esq., moved that the convention adjourn for one week—the late storm having prevented an attendance from the other parts of the county. Lost.

On motion of O. Burke, Esq., the chair appointed O. Burke, J. J. Dickinson, S. T. Pierce, E. Cutler and J. Mann as a committee on resolutions. The committee assembled at the time designated.



The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: president, G. W. Field; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Mann, W. H. Holmes and F. L. McKean; secretaries, Messrs. John S. Stacey and J. L. Sheean—which report was received and adopted.

The committee on resolutions, not being ready to report, the convention was addressed by N. G. Sales, W. G. Hammond and others. The committee on resolutions appeared, and, through S. T. Pierce, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The people of Jones county, in mass convention assembled, without distinction of party, believing that the present unhappy condition of our country demands the immediate and serious attention of every good citizen and patriot; and, further, believing that it is idle and impolitic to discuss the cause of present calamities, but most expedient to search for a remedy which will cure our present difficulties and secure to us permanent and national tranquility, and to that end and for that purpose we will divest ourselves of party feelings and sectional prejudices, in order to best promote and secure present and future harmony and union; therefore,

*Resolved*, That we are unwilling now to abandon or in the least endanger the Union of the states, which has existed so long with such unprecedented results, both as to our individual and national happiness and prosperity.

*Resolved*, That the federal government is one of limited power derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all departments and agents of the government.

*Resolved*, That we are in favor of the equality of the states in the distribution of all benefits and burdens of our government, and a prompt, energetic and impartial administration of all constitutional laws; and upon this principle we stand, hoping and demanding of our senators and representatives in congress that they will make every effort in their power to effect an equal, liberal and equitable adjustment of present national difficulties.

*Resolved*, That we love and cherish the government under which we live, and hold in high esteem and regard our brothers of the southern states, and regret that there are mutual subjects of complaint and difference existing between the northern and southern sections of our confederacy, and believe that our differences can be better settled in the Union than out of it, and that such difficulties and differences can be arranged and settled if a mutual spirit of forbearance and good will is exercised by both our northern and southern brethren, and that it is a right and a duty we owe to each other to make just concessions to restore peace and harmony between the different sections of the country.

*Resolved*, That, in the words of James Buchanan, "resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail, in the end, to prove disastrous to its authors;" that we therefore appeal to our southern brethren to cease such resistance and to submit the questions in dispute between us to the constitutional authorities of our common country.

*Resolved*, That, in the noble stand taken by Maj. Anderson in defense of the flag of our Union and the property it should protect calls for the admiration and respect of every lover of his country.



# THE HISTORY OF THE CITY OF BOSTON FROM 1630 TO 1800

The history of the city of Boston from 1630 to 1800 is a story of growth, struggle, and triumph. It begins with the arrival of the Puritans in 1630, who sought a place where they could practice their religion freely. They found it in Boston, and over the years, the city grew from a small settlement into a major center of commerce and industry.

The city's growth was not without its challenges. In 1689, the British took control of the city, and the following year, they expelled the Puritans. The city was then ruled by the British for over a decade, during which time it suffered from economic hardship and political oppression.

Despite these challenges, the city continued to grow. In 1773, the Boston Tea Party took place, a protest against British taxation that led to the city's occupation by British troops. The city's resistance to British rule was a key factor in the American Revolution.

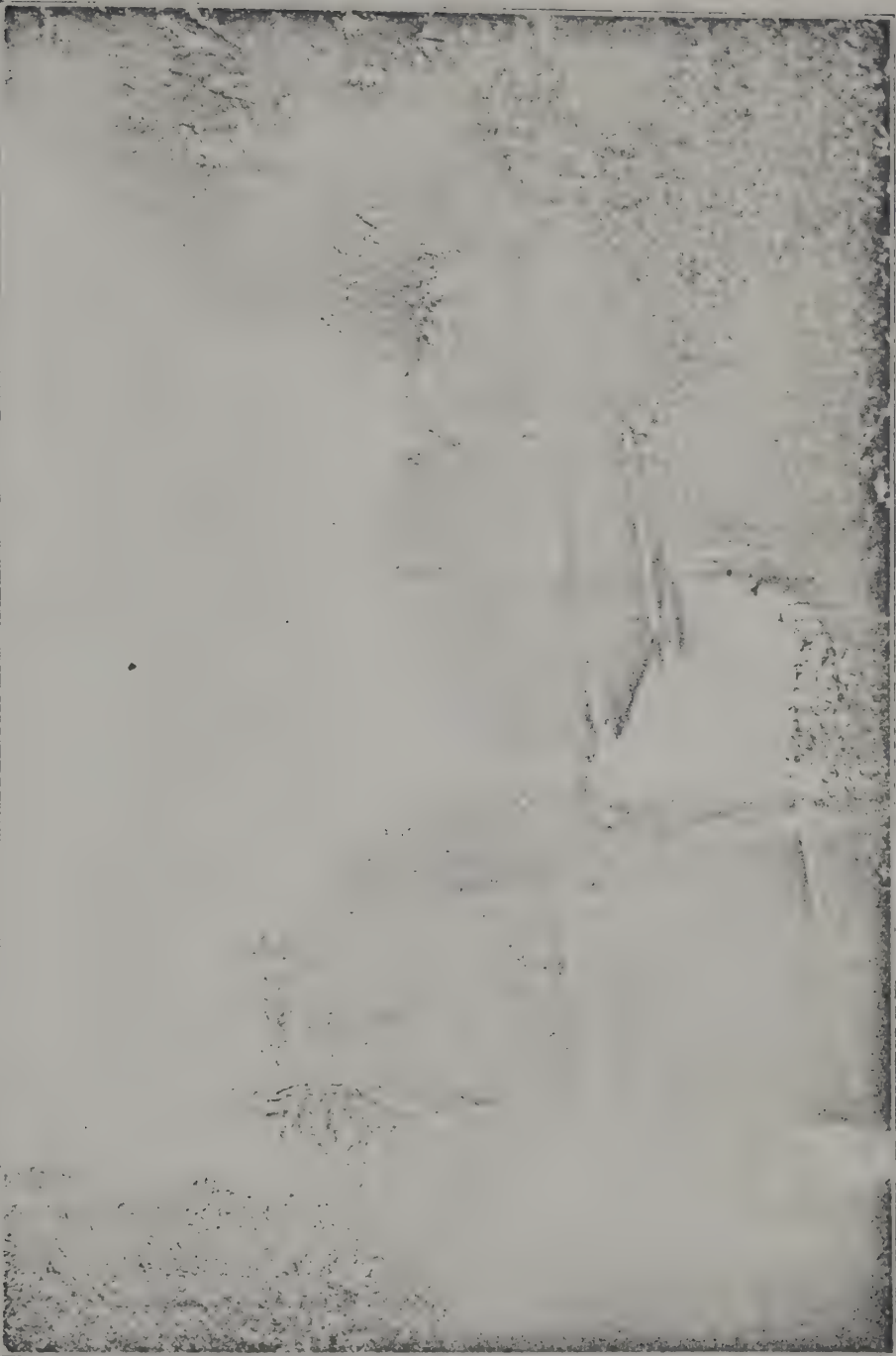
The city's growth continued into the 19th century. In 1800, the city had a population of over 10,000 people. It was a major center of commerce and industry, and its growth was a testament to the city's resilience and ability to overcome adversity.

The city's growth was not without its challenges. In 1800, the city was still a small settlement, and its growth was limited by its location. However, the city's resilience and ability to overcome adversity were key factors in its growth.

The city's growth continued into the 19th century. In 1800, the city had a population of over 10,000 people. It was a major center of commerce and industry, and its growth was a testament to the city's resilience and ability to overcome adversity.

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SCENE ON BUFFALO CREEK



On motion of N. G. Sales, the report of the committee was received and the committee discharged. Moved that the resolutions be voted on separately. Lost.

On motion of W. H. Holmes, the resolutions were adopted. N. G. Sales moved that the proceedings of the convention, with the resolutions adopted, be published in the *Anamosa Eureka* and the *Marion Democrat*. Carried. S. T. Pierce moved that a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of this convention be forwarded to each of our senators and representatives in congress. Carried.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*. John S. Stacy and J. L. Sheean, secretaries.

#### THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY, JUNE 6, 1861.

The supervisors of Jones county closed their labors Thursday, June 6, 1861, by passing the following:

WHEREAS, The great American nation has, under the kind guidance of Almighty God and a patriotic and liberty-loving people, safely passed through eighty-four anniversaries without the hand of a domestic traitor having been raised to overthrow the noble fabric of constitutional liberty raised by the patriots of the Revolution;

AND WHEREAS, In the present year of grace, 1861, and on the eve of the eighty-fifth anniversary of our national independence, we see, for the first time, numerous and thoroughly organized traitors raising their fratricidal hands with a view to force the dismemberment and overthrow of the best government on the earth, we deem it expedient to call upon the whole people of Jones county to come together on the approaching 4th day of July, and, with united hearts and hands manifest their devotion to the nation, its unity, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; therefore

*Resolved*, That the board appoint a committee of citizens from each township, request them to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration of the eighty-fifth anniversary of American independence.

*Resolved*, That we recommend that the citizens of the whole county assemble at the grove half a mile south of the center of the county, in the northeast corner of Jackson township, and bring with them such provisions and lumber as will be sufficient to provide tables and refreshments for all.

*Resolved*, That the committee be requested to provide a band of music, powder and speakers for the occasion.

*Resolved*, That the following individuals in the various townships are hereby appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements; and they are requested to meet on the ground where said celebration is proposed to be held, on the 20th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., and there take such action as to them may seem proper: Names of committee—Cass, E. B. Alderman; Castle Grove, Thomas J. Peak; Clay, John Russell; Fairview, N. G. Sales, C. C. Buell; Greenfield, Elias V. Miller; Hale, Don A. Carpenter; Jackson, Daniel N. Monroe; Madison, John Niles; Monticello, W. H. Walworth; Oxford, Milo C. Lathrop; Richland, Isaac Willard; Rome, Charles H. Lull; Scotch Grove, A. J. Allen; Washington, Thomas McNally; Wayne, Noah Bigley; Wyoming, James A. Bronson.





*Resolved*, That the sum of one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the county treasury for the purpose of providing music and powder.

Thus it is seen that the board of supervisors of Jones county, in 1861, were decidedly loyal and eminently patriotic.

#### PATRIOTIC MEETING IN ROME.

A union meeting was held in the grove near the village of Rome, on the 24th of May, 1861. The citizens of the town and vicinity turned out *en masse*. The meeting came to order by electing Ezra Carpenter, Esq., chairman.

A patriotic and soul-stirring address was delivered by the Rev. O. E. Aldrich, which was received with frequent demonstrations of applause by the people. After the address, three cheers were given for the Union, with a vim that spoke love for our county and death to traitors. A company of home guards at this time was nearly full. E. C. Rigby was the secretary at the above meeting.

#### THE COUNTY FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

A grand county celebration of the 4th of July, took place in pursuance of the resolutions and suggestions of the board of supervisors, made at their June meeting in 1861. The celebration was on Thursday, the 4th of July, 1861.

The perilous condition of the country brought men of all parties together to observe the anniversary of our national birth, and to repeat anew their vows to freedom. Early in the morning, teams, singly and in companies, began to throng from all parts of the county toward the point which had been designated by the board of supervisors, near the center of the county. At 10 o'clock, a. m., the scene was the strangest of the kind ever encountered in the west. The road ran along a high ridge, and on both sides of it and on each of the wide and gently sloping spurs, shooting out every few rods, were horses, wagons, buggies, carriages, men, women, children and babies by the thousands; and, in every direction, the American flag floated in the light and refreshing breeze, which, with the shade of the sufficiently abundant oaks, tempered the heat of a warm summer day. Such an assembly in a city is common enough, but this was an assembly in the wilderness. Not a house, not a sign that man had touched nature here was visible, save in the few brief days' labor of the committee of preparation. It was a fitting place wherein to assemble on such a day and for such a purpose, when the nation was in its life and death struggle for existence.

The committee of arrangements had done as well as could be hoped for in the short time allowed them, and better than could have been expected. On the rather steep slope of a spur, north of the road, a staging had been erected facing up the slope, and, in front of this, seats sufficient to accommodate, perhaps, one thousand persons. Back of the stage, and at the bottom of the ravine, a well had been dug some ten or more feet deep, and, at the bottom, a barrel fixed. It was a comical sort of a well, but it served the purpose, in a measure, for some hours.

On another ridge and back of the wall, stood the six-pounder, manned by the Wyoming Artillery Company, in gray shirts, under Capt. Walker. The other



military companies were the Canton Company, Capt. Hanna; they wore red military coats, were armed with rifles and were fine looking; the Rough and Readys' of Rome, Capt. L. A. Roberts, with blue military coats, white pants and glazed caps, sixty-five men, also fine looking; Carpenter's Company, Rome, Capt. Carpenter, eighty men, with gray coats, likewise made a fine appearance; the Greenfield Company, mounting eighty men, John Secrist, commander; these were in frock coats and wore white plumes; they, too, showed well, and still more in drill and fitness for the most desperate fighting; the Scotch Grove Guards, from Scotch Grove, Capt. Magee, formed a large company; these wore no uniforms, but their appearance indicated they were the right men for fighting. There were six companies of young men, all formed and drilled, in the space of three months. It appears that all these entered the army in due time and did good service.

The proceedings at the stand were patriotic and entertaining. During the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the general attention was close, and the responsibilities of the hour seemed to impress all minds. The singing, with the marshal waving the star-spangled banner to the words, was very effective. The address was by a Mr. Utley—a good Union speech, and was very generally approved. Music by the various military bands was abundant and lively. The picnic that followed was much enjoyed by all who partook of dainties provided for the occasion. The military went through with some of their exercises and then the proceedings of the afternoon began, which consisted of speeches from different persons, when, owing to a want of an abundant supply of water, the vast assembly was dispersed at a much earlier hour than it otherwise would have been.

It was evident that the loyalty of Jones county could be relied upon, and that her citizens were ready to do their full duty in crushing out treason.

#### INCIDENTS OF ENLISTMENT.

Up to the 19th of July, 1861, Jones county had sent no company of its own to the war, but had contributed many of its best citizens to companies raised in adjoining counties.

At least a half-dozen men went into Capt. Leffingwell's mounted company. Four went from the village of Bowen's Prairie, viz., Howard Smith, Orin Crane, Theodore Hopkins and Isaac White. Their departure for the seat of war was the occasion of a very pleasant scene which occurred at their rendezvous in the beautiful grove near the residence of Otis Whittemore. The Home Guards of that town, under command of Lieut. Isaac Willard, escorted them some miles on their way, after a solemn leave-taking and addresses by Messrs. Bates, Searle, Johnson, O. Whittemore, Willard, Briggs and Hopkins. Rev. Mr. Searle was with the mounted escort, and offered, on horseback, a prayer that was alike impressive in itself and in the circumstances and situation of its delivery.

Mr. White had not volunteered with the rest, but sat watching the proceedings, when Curtis Stone, Esq., rode up on a fine horse, the best he owned. "If I had that horse," said White, "I would go too." "Take it," was the reply. "It is yours." No sooner said than done. White vaulted into the saddle and started to fight for his country.

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Here is another incident, which we take from the *Dubuque Times* (dated in July, 1861):

*"A Patriotic Clergyman.*—A gentleman from this city has been enlisting men in Jones county for the cavalry company of which Col. Heath is lieutenant. In Scotch Grove township, a young man enlisted and went to a clergyman to buy a horse. The reverend gentleman said he had no horse to sell for this war, but, pointing to the best one he had, 'There's one,' said he, 'which you are welcome to.'"

Such patriotism is praiseworthy.

#### FIRST COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS.

About the 10th of August, 1861, William T. Shaw, Esq., who had been appointed commissary by the governor, was notified that a company of volunteers would be accepted, and he immediately went to work to raise it. The various companies of Home Guards were invited to come to Anamosa, and on Monday, the 12th of August, twenty-eight wagons came in from Rome, Hale, Jackson and Madison townships, bringing a company under Capt. Carpenter. Tuesday, some eighteen or twenty wagons arrived from Scotch Grove, with thirty-five men, under Capt. Magee, and accompanied by thirty ladies. This latter company was met at the depot by those who came the day previous and the Greenfield Home Guards, who escorted them to the Fisher House, the Scotch Grove ladies falling into the procession behind, and remaining in line with them until dismissed for dinner.

In the afternoon, a meeting was held at the city hall, for the purpose of filling the company, electing officers, and so forth. But, unfortunately, a split occurred in regard to the destination of the company. The Scotch Grove boys said they volunteered under a promise to be taken to Washington, and did not want to go anywhere else, while Mr. Shaw had orders for the company to proceed to Davenport, from whence they were to go to Missouri. The Scotch Grove boys and fifteen volunteers from Bowen's prairie finally withdrew, declaring they would make up another company.

The company under Captain Carpenter remained, and most of them signed the muster roll. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of D. A. Carpenter for captain. The company not being full, men were sent out to drum up recruits, and at the time of starting, the company numbered sixty-three men.

Thursday morning was the time fixed upon for the departure of the company. At an early hour, the friends of the volunteers came pouring into town by hundreds. The men were formed into line in front of the Fisher House, and each one was presented with a testament by the Jones County Bible Society. Rev. Mr. Eberhart making a few appropriate remarks during the presentation.

Mr. Buell was then called upon, and briefly addressed the company, giving them some good advice, wishing them God-speed and a safe return, and bidding them farewell.

The company was then marched to the depot, where was assembled the largest crowd seen in the town for a long time. Many ladies were present through the entire morning and up to the moment the cars started. There were many sad



faces and a few cheerful ones; many tears, and some manly tears, too, were shed. The boys took their seats, the conductor gave the word, and the cars and their precious load were off.

Thus the first Jones county company was formed and took its departure for the seat of war.

#### GRAND TURN-OUT OF MILITARY AND CITIZENS.

Monday, the 19th of August, 1861, was an epoch in the history of Jones county. If any one had ever doubted the patriotic feeling of its citizens, they could no longer do so. The fires of patriotism burned brightly in their bosoms, and their devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty was clearly evinced by their ardor in responding to the call of their country, and showed, beyond a doubt that the noble blood of '76 was still coursing in their veins; and they were prepared, if necessary, to shed their blood for the preservation of those rights and that liberty which were won by the blood and sacrifices of our fathers. It had been announced that on Monday, the 19th inst., the company of Jones county volunteers, under Captain Harper, would meet at the picnic grounds near Monticello, and be presented with a flag by the ladies of Bowen's Prairie. About noon, the volunteers from Scotch Grove, Clay and vicinity, began to arrive at Monticello accompanied by a large concourse of friends. After partaking of dinner provided by the landlord at Monticello, the procession, consisting of sixty-four teams, proceeded to the grounds with banners flying and drums beating. Upon arriving at the grounds, the procession from Bowen's Prairie was seen winding its way into the grove, consisting of volunteers, people, colors and music. The two processions soon formed themselves around the speaker's stand, and the meeting was organized by calling John D. Walworth to act as president. An appropriate and eloquent prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Bates, of Cascade. Mr. Clark then sang the "Red, White and Blue." After the song, Miss Emma Crane, in behalf of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie, then presented the company with an elegant flag accompanied by the following address:

"Jones County Volunteers: As the representative of and in behalf of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie, I appear before you holding in my hand the emblem of our country's purity, liberty and greatness—the Stars and Stripes. I have the honor and pleasure of bestowing upon you and consigning to your charge this banner, as the free gift of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie; and, upon your reception of this simple favor, may I be allowed the privilege of briefly expressing the sentiments of its donors; and I would especially impress upon your minds the idea that I come not fresh from the school-girl's sanctum, with a labored essay of fairy scenes and flowery fields, to quiet your minds to a standard of peaceful home life. No! I come to speak to you of the agitated state of your country, in which woman feels, or should feel, the same spirit of animation the governs your purposes and actions. And if, in thus assuming this prerogative, my language should seem uncouth or lack versatility, I hope I may receive the charitable indulgence of all, for, you must be aware, to communicate upon a topic that very seldom falls to the lot of a woman, and in a







time and under circumstances that have never before presented themselves to the women of our country, is an effort that demands the tongue of excellence.

"We now look upon you in a military capacity, organized as a band of soldiers, and each of you more or less animated by the enthusiasm that universally pervades every true American heart at this time. While looking out upon the scene before you, of mighty convulsions, an extensive civil war threatening the very foundations of the noble institutions of our government upon which our individual prosperity is based, we come to ask of you: What is the standard of your enthusiasm? Is it a lofty standard of public morality? Do pure and exalted conceptions of truth and justice pervade your hearts? We shall acknowledge nothing less than this from each of you. You want our reasons? You shall have them. This is no time for idle speculations or timid misgivings. For a score or more of years the mighty sluice-ways of political corruption have been opening and swelling, fed and fostered by an arbitrary disposition on the part of a few, to curtail and crush out the noble privileges enjoyed by the masses, till the people see looming fires of destruction in the distance, and awake at once to a sense of their danger and act as exigency dictates. Our country's traitors are aroused, and announce their right to destroy the Union, and they have placed themselves in an attitude to carry out their intentions at the point of the bayonet. \* \* \* Soldiers! we have put to you one plain question, and we will now submit one still plainer. Are you afraid to fight? If so, you are not worthy recipients of that flag which was purchased, and that dearly, by blood; and it must be sustained and protected, however difficult, by the same element, else look at the result—the country broken and ruined in all her institutions, and naught left but here and there the segments of what it once was. \* \* \* We have too much confidence in you and in our country's defenders to suppose that such a state of things can ever exist in our land. Here we see men ripe with patriotism, sound in sentiment, full of vigor, quick in conception to thus early see and do their duty and their country's need, full of pride, ambition and native dignity, freely responding to their country's call. And now, soldiers, divesting myself of every disposition to flattery, we have reason to feel proud of you—Jones county has reason to feel proud of you—that thus you so willingly enroll yourselves, and freely leave your homes, your firesides, your parents, brothers, sisters and families to support your country's flag. Now take this flag, and may its folds proudly wave above your heads wherever your country calls! Let no dishonor ever stain this emblem, and in advance upon the foe may it be found in the van! Take it! Go with willing hearts! Defend! Sustain it! Bring it back untarnished! Then look for happy homes and ever-greeting friends."

The presentation address was replied to by Captain Harper on behalf of the company, in a few appropriate remarks, thanking the ladies for their beautiful gift, and pledging themselves to bear it aloft in the van and to defend it while one was alive to uphold it, and return with it or *on* it. Rev. Mr. Bates, of Cascade, was then called upon, and made an eloquent speech in behalf of the Union and the Constitution, and, among other things, urged the necessity not only of praying, but fighting. Rev. Mr. Russell addressed the crowd in a few appropriate remarks upon the necessity of maintaining the government and



sustaining law and order at any sacrifice and at any cost. Rev. Mr. Benton, of Anamosa, also spoke to the volunteers words of encouragement, and assured them of the sympathy and confidence of their friends, and maintained that the cause for which they were engaging to fight was a righteous one and must be triumphant.

In accordance with a resolution of the Jones County Bible Society, a Testament was presented to each of the volunteers, in behalf of the society, by the Rev. James McKean, of Scotch Grove. In making the presentation, Mr. McKean briefly addressed the company, urging each to be governed by the precepts taught in that book. John Russell of Clay township, replied in behalf of the company. Appropriate remarks were made by the chairman urging the duty of volunteering for the defense of our country, our dearest rights and our blood-bought principles. The recruits then fell in and were marched to the table, where they and a large number of others partook of a bountiful collation, prepared by the generous-hearted people of Bowen's Prairie.

After partaking of refreshments, a large portion of the crowd dispersed, while some remained to listen to other patriotic addresses. The day was one long to be remembered by the patriotic citizens of Jones county, and fraught with bursts of enthusiasm for Liberty and Union.

Captain Harper's company was the second sent out from Jones county.

• FLAG PRESENTATION AND DEPARTURE.

Monday, the 4th of November, 1861, witnessed a large turnout of the inhabitants of Anamosa and vicinity to attend two flag presentations; one to Captain Buell's company and one to Captain Warner's company, and the departure of Captain Buell's company for camp at Davenport, Captain Warner's company having already left for the same place the week previous.

Early in the morning, teams and people began to come and Captain Buell's company formed in front of the Fisher House, under First Lieutenant Calkins, preceded by the Anamosa Brass Band, and next by the ladies who got up and were to present the flags, and followed by the soldiers in ranks, the procession marched to the hill west of the depot, where the ceremonies took place.

The committees were: For Captain Buell's company—Mrs. L. A. Eberhart, Miss Eliza Isbell and Miss Emma May; Standard Bearers, Miss Emma May and Miss Lecia Hopkins. For Captain Warner's company—Mrs. P. Smith, Miss Carrie Heacox and Miss Emma Crane; Standard Bearers, Miss Alice Crane and Miss Marcia Crane. Miss Eliza Isbell presented the flag to Captain Buell's company, with the following eloquent remarks:

*Captain Buell.* It is with intense emotion that we are called to mingle in these passing scenes. That the present state of our country requires the sacrifice of such a noble band of men, is a fact which thrills our hearts with pain. Yet we greatly admire that lofty patriotism which leads you thus to turn away from the comforts and endearments of home to serve our country. It requires far more than ordinary devotion to the cause of freedom, and it is in token of our appreciation of such devotion that we present to you these our national colors. Never have we loved the Stars and Stripes as we do now. They have







indeed become a bond of union between the hearts of all true American free-men, and never will we yield our glorious standard to the hand of tyranny or oppression.

We give it to you, knowing that you love it, that you will protect it, that you will fight until our flag shall wave from north to south, from shore to shore of our loved and native land. Our patriotic enthusiasm is aroused as we begin to realize the glory of those deeds which have been accomplished under the shadow of our national banner. But it is mingled with thoughts of indignation against those who trample it in the dust.

From our hearts we bid you God-speed in the contest between liberty and despotism.

\* \* \* \* \*

Then accept this humble offering from the ladies of Anamosa; and whilst you are engaged in the strife abroad, we, with weaker hands, but with patriotic hearts, will plead with the Invisible One in behalf of those who defend our rights, and for the speedy triumph of our holy cause. That the shield of the Eternal may be your defense, that each one of you may return to your homes, crowned with the glory of successful warfare, that you may yet behold this nation restored to prosperity, and so purified by this fearful struggle as to become a fit model to the nations of the earth, is a prayer in which our inmost souls shall daily join. But should any of these proud forms be laid low by traitors' hands, it will be falling nobly. Our grateful hearts shall cherish the memory of your patriotism, and if you are as faithful in the service of God as we believe you will be in that of your country, it will be passing away with earthly laurels on your brows to unfading crowns above.

Captain Buell responded in a feeling manner, thanking the ladies for their beautiful gift, and pledging himself to defend it to the best of his ability. Three cheers were then given for the ladies of Anamosa, three more for the Stars and Stripes, and three more for the Jones County Volunteers.

The next flag was now brought forward and presented to Captain Warner, who had tarried behind his company for a few days. Miss Carrie Heacox made the presentation in few but feeling words, as follows:

CAPTAIN WARNER: In behalf of the ladies of Anamosa, I present you this flag, and with it, I assure you, go our spontaneous sympathies and our heartfelt considerations for you and yours. Go, brave men, to defend the American flag and the sacred rights guaranteed to us by our glorious Constitution. With you go our fervent prayers and fondest hopes that you may return with this flag victorious, and that it may ever wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave. God bless you, Captain, and your noble-hearted men. We bid you an affectionate farewell.

Captain Warner thanked the ladies in behalf of his company, for the flag, and said they would always hold them in grateful remembrance.

The flags were got up handsomely by the ladies of Anamosa, and the historian takes pleasure in recording the event to their honor. The presentation, and, in short, the whole affair, showed the depth and intensity of the feeling which pervaded the whole community, in regard to the war and its objects.



The cars had now arrived from Springville; the noble boys and their officers entered, and away they went toward the seat of war.

#### FAREWELL SUPPER.

A number of Masons and Odd Fellows having joined the companies which had left the county recently, the members of the two orders united in getting up a supper for the brothers who were going to the war. The supper came off on Friday evening, November 1, 1861. The members, with a large company of ladies, met in Odd Fellows' Hall about 8 o'clock, J. H. Fisher, Esq., acting as chairman. After music by the Anamosa band and singing by Messrs. Shaw, Lamson, Holmes and Smith, Captain Buell was called for, who came forward and made a brief but eloquent and patriotic address.

Lieutenant Calkins was then called for, and made a short address.

From this place, those present repaired to the city hall, where three long tables were spread with the substantials and delicacies.

After all had satisfied their hunger, the chairman announced that J. D. Walworth had been appointed toast reader. The following were the toasts and responses:

*The Iowa Volunteers*—May they all prove as brave as the Iowa First.

Response, Three cheers for the Iowa First.

*Iowa*—A model to the States of our Union in hearty response to the call of freedom, and in her devotion to science and literature.

*Col. W. T. Shaw*—May he command the confidence of the brave men he is appointed to lead.

Response by Captain Buell.

*Music*—The inspirer of our most hallowed religious and patriotic emotions; a source of most exalted pleasure, and one which exerts the most powerful influence upon the destiny of a nation.

Song by Messrs. P. F. Shaw, Lamson, Holmes and Smith.

*The Iowa Volunteers*—May they put a full Dorr to the rebellion.

Response by Robert Dorr.

May the fair hands which prepared this sumptuous repast receive ample reward by enjoying the satisfaction that brave hearts have gone forth better prepared for the existing emergency.

Response by John McKean.

*The Iowa Volunteers*—May Heaven's blessings be theirs.

Response by Rev. S. A. Benton.

*Our Country's Arms*—The fair arms of daughters and the fire-arms of her sons; may the embrace of the one ever be the reward of an honorable use of the other.

Response by C. T. Lamson.

After singing Burns' Farewell, the company dispersed.

#### SANITARY COMMISSION.

The ladies of Wyoming met November 20, 1861, for the purpose of organizing a society auxiliary to the "Army Sanitary Commission of the State of Iowa," having for its object the relief of the sick and wounded in hospitals.





Mrs. W. H. Holmes was called to the chair, after which the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. O. B. Lowell; vice-president, Mrs. A. W. Pratt; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Stillman; treasurer, Miss Martha White; depositary, Mrs. A. G. Brown.

*Committee to Solicit Contributions.* Mrs. J. McDonough, Mrs. J. DeWitt, Mrs. J. Richards, Mrs. R. Freeman, Mrs. D. Hogeboom, Miss R. Huckle, Miss L. Gilbert and Miss R. Green.

The society voted to meet Tuesday afternoon of each week for the purpose of making such articles as are needed in the hospitals and to receive donations for the same object.

The ladies of Monticello formed a "Soldiers' Aid Society" at about the same time with the following officers:

President, Mrs. E. P. Kimball; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Wales; secretary, Mrs. J. Reiger; treasurer, Mrs. N. Comstock; depositary, Mrs. G. S. Eastman. Directors—Mrs. W. H. Merriman, Mrs. J. L. Davenport and Mrs. G. S. Eastman.

*Committee of Solicitations.* Mrs. T. C. West, Mrs. H. Rosa and Mrs. J. P. Sleeper.

The society met every Wednesday afternoon.

An efficient organization was organized at Anamosa also, about the same time, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. O. P. Isbell; treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Shaw; secretary, Miss Eliza Isbell.

*Committee on Supplies.* Mrs. L. Eberhart, Mrs. Israel Fisher, Miss Mary Work.

*Committee on Forwarding.* Mrs. L. Deitz, Mrs. E. Littlefield, Miss Eliza Isbell.

These societies did much good and the supplies forwarded at sundry times were properly appreciated by the sick and wounded in the hospitals. A number of other similar organizations were instituted in different parts of the county and almost numberless meetings held. The amount of good done by these organizations throughout the country to alleviate the sick and wounded can hardly be estimated.

#### FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE IOWA NINTH BY THE BOSTON LADIES.

On the 3d of August, 1862, the Boston ladies made a flag presentation to the Ninth Iowa Regiment; and, as a goodly number of the Jones county soldiers did noble service in that regiment, we record the details of the event in the Jones County History.

The presentation of colors to a company or regiment by its friends and neighbors had become of common occurrence, but this presentation, by the ladies of Boston, to a regiment in the wilds of Arkansas, a thousand miles distant and near the extreme western frontier—and that, too, to men who were personally strangers to the donors—was an event as honorable to the boys of the Ninth as it was rare.

Captain Wright, of Company C, sent the following account to the *Independence Guardian*:



CAMP OF THE NINTH IOWA,  
HELENA, August 3, 1862.

Today has been a proud and glorious day for the Iowa Ninth. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, we were called into line, not to fight, but to receive one of the finest stands of regimental colors in the army of the southwest, presented us by the ladies of Boston, Massachusetts.

The regimental flag is white silk on one side and crimson on the other. On the white side is beautifully inscribed, in gilt letters "Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7 and 8, 1862." In the center, held by two greyhounds, is the scroll with the words, "Iowa Greyhounds." This is over the eagle, which is in the center of the flag, with the Iowa coat of arms, all of which is encircled with a beautiful gold border. On the other side, handsomely embellished in gold letters, are the words, "From your countrywomen of Massachusetts," with the coat of arms of the old Bay State, and the words, "Pea Ridge," again inscribed on the field under the coat of arms, with the same border. On the flag-staff is a fine gold-bronzed eagle, with a splendid gold tassel in his mouth. The staff is so arranged that the flag can be detached by a spring and folded in a moment, making it very convenient, if you wish to fold it in a hurry.

The other is the national flag, with its blue field and its broad stripes, one large star in the center of the field, encircled with thirty-four more in a gold ring or border, and the words "Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862," inside the circle—the flag-staff and tassel the same as the other.

\* \* \* \* \*

Need I tell you that we were proud when those beautiful flags were unfurled to the breeze, to be carried forward to victory by the Iowa Ninth? If you could have seen those patriotic tears roll down the cheeks of our brave boys, while our noble Colonel, with a heart almost too full for utterance, was replying to the patriotic sentiment of the mothers and sisters of Massachusetts, you would join with me in saying the flag is in safe hands.

COPY OF THE ADDRESS OF BOSTON LADIES ON PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

*Our Countrymen—Soldiers of the Ninth Iowa Regiment:*

We desire to present you with these, our national colors, as an evidence of our interest in you as soldiers of the Union, and as a token of our grateful admiration for the valor and heroism displayed by you on the memorable field of Pea Ridge. \* \* \*

We have anxiously looked for tidings of you, from those early September days when you were first assembled at Camp Union, to the cold, dark days of the late winter; and, although the order *onward* was long delayed, yet, when it came, so readily did you obey it that we found it no easy task, even in our imagination, to keep up with the "double-quick" of the "Iowa Greyhounds." The memory of the patient devotion with which you have unfalteringly borne toil, fatigue, hunger and privation, and the recollection of your brave and gallant deeds on the 7th and 8th of March, 1862, will long be treasured in our hearts; and, although we think with sorrow of the sad price of such a victory, and the un-





bidden tears must flow at the thought of the brave hearts now stilled forever, yet we feel a pride in the consciousness that her noble sons feel no sacrifice too great for their and our beloved country.

God bless the Union! God bless you and all soldiers of the Union armies! is the fervent prayer of your countrywomen in Massachusetts.

Boston, Massachusetts, July 10, 1862.

William Vanderver, colonel of the regiment, made reply, addressing the soldiers of his command in a brief but pathetic and patriotic style.

#### ANOTHER OFFERING FROM JONES COUNTY.

Thursday, August 14, 1862, was another day of unusual interest to Monticello and to the citizens of Jones county.

On the day mentioned, the recruits enlisted under Farwell and Jones, of Monticello, and Blodgett of Bowen's Prairie, came swarming in from Monticello, Bowen's Prairie, Scotch Grove, Wayne, Cass, Castle Grove and other towns, and proceeded across the river at Monticello, to Clark's Grove, where preparations had been made to receive them. They were attended by the Anamosa band, several bands of martial music and a crowd of citizens numbering nearly two thousand.

Here the crowd listened to speeches from Rev. Mr. Dimmitt, Prof. Hudson and many others. Dinner was served and a good time was had, and a large number added to the enlistment—about forty enrolling themselves and becoming soldiers for the Union. Patriotic feeling ran high and could not endure expressions of rebel sympathy. A few citizens, who would have been at home in a more southern latitude, became very obnoxious by their disloyal criticisms. Some of these were "interviewed" this day by a concourse of incensed Unionists, and were compelled, *by hempen persuasion*, to take the "Oath of Allegiance." One prominent offender escaped by aid of a fleet horse and gathering darkness; a few were taken from their beds at midnight, but safely returned, after being impressively sworn to loyalty and Unionism. The soldiers would have committed violence, had they not been restrained by their newly elected officers.

An election was held and resulted in the choice of the following officers: captain, S. S. Farwell, of Monticello; first lieutenant, Rev. F. Amos, of Scotch Grove; second lieutenant, James G. Dawson, of Wayne; orderly, F. H. Blodgett, of Bowen's Prairie.

#### THE DRAFT.

Notwithstanding the unbounded enthusiasm and the large number of volunteers, it became necessary to resort to forcible enlistments in Jones county.

The following table shows how many men each township had failed to raise in order to fill its quota up to December 12, 1862, and how many had been raised in excess of quota; also the number of men required to be raised in each township by draft or volunteer enlistment by the 1st of January, 1863:



Townships.	Deficit.	Excess.	Number to be Drafted.
Cass .....	4	..	1
Castle Grove .....	22	..	7
Clay .....	25	..	8
Fairview .....	4	..	1
Greenfield .....	26	..	9
Hale .....	..	5	..
Jackson .....	5	..	2
Madison .....	..	7	..
Monticello .....	4	..	1
Oxford .....	4	..	1
Richland .....	23	..	8
Rome .....	..	8	..
Scotch Grove .....	..	10	..
Washington .....	14	..	5
Wayne .....	10	..	3
Wyoming .....	..	36	..
	—	—	—
	141	66	46

It will be seen by the above table, furnished by S. F. Glenn, draft commissioner of Jones county at the time, that Wyoming carried off the banner, and Scotch Grove was next in furnishing volunteers.

#### THE FLAG OF THE NINTH IOWA.

After the Vicksburg campaign, the flag presented to the regiment by the Massachusetts ladies having become tattered and torn in the bloody strife, was returned to its donors as evidence that it had faithfully served its purpose. While the Ninth was on its way home to enjoy a brief furlough, as re-enlisted veterans, another flag reached them from the ladies of the old Bay State. On this flag were the following inscriptions:

"Ninth Iowa Volunteers—1863—from Massachusetts." "Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862." "Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 29, 1863." "Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863." "Jackson, May 14, 1863." "Vicksburg, May 19 and 22, and July 4, 1863."

The excitement growing out of the prospect of a draft was such that volunteer enlistments continued to such an extent that no draft was had until about the 1st of November, 1864. The number drafted was not large and those who were thus made soldiers, proved themselves brave and valiant men. It is proper to state, also, that it was afterward ascertained that the quota of the state was full at the time the draft was ordered, and therefore, ought not to have been made.

#### WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ANAMOSA, 1864.

The 22d of February, 1864, was made the occasion of a festival in honor of the veteran soldiers who were at home at the time, on a short furlough. The





morning opened with beautiful weather and so it continued through the entire day, the only drawback being mud to the depth of one to three inches, where the snow had disappeared. In the afternoon the people and soldiers came in on foot, on horseback and in wagons. At 5 o'clock, the soldiers came into Odd Fellows' hall, under charge of their officers, and an address of welcome to the Iowa Veterans was made by W. G. Hammond, and the response by Captain McKean, of Company D, of the Ninth.

A sumptuous supper was then served at city hall, and at least six hundred persons partook of the repast. Still there was enough and to spare, and basketfuls were gathered up and distributed to widows and others, with whom fortune had dealt more or less unkindly.

After supper, the hall of the Odd Fellows was again full. The following were the toasts on the occasion:

*The Day we Celebrate.*

Response by C. R. Scott.

*The Iowa Ninth*—The heroes of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Response by cheers and band.

*Iowa*—Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou hast excelled them all.

Response by G. W. Field.

*The Patriotic Dead*—Green be their graves, sweet their rest and hallowed their memory.

Response by the choir.

*The American Union*—What God hath joined together, let no rebel put asunder.

Response by Judge McCarn, and band.

*The Union Army*—May its distinguishing characteristics be fortitude in the hour of disaster, courage in the hour of danger and mercy in the hour of victory.

Response by John McKean.

*The American Eagle.*

Response by the choir.

*Abraham Lincoln*—Like Washington, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Response by Rev. O. W. Merrill.

The following volunteer toast was handed in by John Peet:

*The American Eagle*—May she conquer all her foes and establish a permanent resting-place in the center of our Union, with her wings extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, holding the stars and stripes in one of her talons and the sword of justice in the other, and in her beak the Declaration of Independence, as a surety to the oppressed of all nations that here they can find protection; and may her tail be expanded over some northern cavern where rebel sympathizers and Tories may hide from the sight of historians, that our history may not be tarnished by a record of their infamy.

Altogether, the day passed and terminated happily to all concerned.



## THE FOURTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry was organized by authority of the war department, under a call for three hundred thousand troops for three years, and mustered into service on the 6th of November, 1861.

Previous to the completion of the muster of the regiment, three companies, A, B and C, were detached and sent on service to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, where they remained until the fall of 1862, when authority gave organization to three new companies in lieu of those detached. On the 27th and 28th of November, 1861, the command—seven companies—embarked for Benton barracks, and remained in this camp of instruction until the 5th of February, 1862, when they again embarked for Fort Henry, Tennessee, and arrived there on the 8th. On the 12th, they took up line of march for Fort Donelson, Tennessee, and were in the engagement on the left of the army, daily, the 13th, 14th and 15th. Remained at Fort Donelson until the 7th of March, and embarked for Pittsburg Landing, and arrived there on the 18th inst. On the 6th of April, the army was attacked, and the Fourteenth moved out in position on the left of the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Tennessee. The regiment was engaged from 7 o'clock a. m., until 5:40 p. m., when the command was surrendered by Brigadier General Prentiss to the enemy as prisoners of war, and were held as such until the 12th day of October, 1862, when they were released on parole, sent to Benton barracks for reorganization, and declared exchanged November 19, 1862. On the 31st of March, 1862, two new companies, A and B, joined the regiment. Left Benton barracks, April 10, 1863; embarked on board of transports for Cairo, Illinois, where they remained until June 21, during which time they were joined by Company C, a new company, when they embarked for Columbus, Kentucky. On the 22d of January, 1864, the regiment moved on board a transport for Vicksburg, Mississippi, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Was on the expedition that went from Vicksburg to Meridian, Mississippi, in the month of February, 1864, under command of Brigadier General Major Sherman, and on the expedition up Red River, Louisiana, in the months of March, April and May, under command of Major General Banks. Was in the battle of Fort De Russey, March 14, and the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864, and battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864.

The regiment was in the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas, June 6, 1864, and arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, June 10, 1864. Four companies left Jefferson Barracks, September 25, by rail for Pilot Knob, Missouri, and were in the battle of Pilot Knob September 27. The remainder of the regiment left Jefferson Barracks October 2, with General A. J. Smith's army, in pursuit of the rebel, General Price. Returned to St. Louis, Missouri, November 2, arrived at Davenport, Iowa, for muster-out, November 2, 1864.

The Fourteenth Regiment was largely made up of Jones county boys, and commanded by Colonel W. T. Shaw, of Anamosa.





## RE-UNION AT MONTICELLO, AUGUST 14, 1865.

Monday, the 14th of August, 1865, was made memorable to the citizens of Jones county by reason of the Soldiers' reunion on that day at Monticello. The exercises took place in the grove north of the river, and on the identical spot where three years before Company H. of the Thirty-first Iowa, was organized. Company H displayed a trophy, as a memento of the rebellion, a large flag, captured in Columbia, South Carolina, on the 17th of February, 1865, when the company entered that city.

The arms and accouterments of Captain Alderman's company, brought in boxes on the train, having arrived on the ground, the soldiers of Company H and some others were soon engaged in arraying themselves. The "boys in blue" were here entirely at home. They chatted, laughed and joked during the process, and worked with a perfect abandon and as though they were still in the woods of Alabama and Georgia. This work accomplished, the drums, in another part of the grove, beat the roll-call, and the soldiers streamed along through the crowd, closely followed by the lighter legs of the children, and these by the grown people. Two lines of soldiers were at once in position. Major Farwell, Captain Burdick and Captain McKean were the officers in command. The soldiers, about eighty in number, went through guard mounting and inspection, and were intently watched by the spectators; this over, the boys were drilled for a time, greatly to the admiration and pleasure of many spectators. The drill over, the boys marched to the old position in front of the benches, and, after some additional exercises, stacked arms. The speaking was then commenced. W. H. Walworth was president of the day, who offered introductory remarks.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kimball.

Music by the band.

Welcome address by W. H. Walworth.

Response by Lieutenant Amos.

Music by the Monticello Glee Club.

Address by Captain M. P. Smith, of Company C, Thirty-first Iowa.

Music by the Anamosa brass band.

Picnic dinner.

## AFTERNOON.

Martial music.

Volunteer toasts and responses:

*"Resolved*, That our late war was only the supplement to our Revolution with England, and has only completed the work of establishing the inalienable rights of humanity and justice between man and his fellow man."

Responded to by Professor J. Nolan, of Cascade.

*"Jeff Davis*—Occupying an elevated position in the South, may he occupy a still *more elevated* position in the North."

Responded to by Rev. Mr. Buttolph.

"What the soldiers fought for, may we all remember."



Response by Captain O. Burke, Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers.

Rev. Mr. Miller, of Cascade, Professor Allen, of Hopkinton, and Elder Kay and Lieutenant Hill, of Cascade, also spoke with good effect. Mr. A. Gilbert spoke feelingly. He had lost two sons in the war, one being shot dead, and the other dying in a rebel prison. The addresses, one and all, were appropriate and fitting to the time and the occasion.

A general rejoicing was had that the war was ended and peace restored.

COL. WILLIAM T. SHAW, OF ANAMOSA.

The name of this gentleman is so identified with the history of Jones county, particularly its military history, that a brief biographical sketch of that distinguished soldier and citizen seems altogether apropos.

Colonel William Tuckerman Shaw was born September 22, 1822, at Steuben, Washington county, Maine. He was the son of Colonel William N. Shaw and Nancy Stevens, his wife, of the above place, and, after receiving his education in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, went to Kentucky as a teacher; but the war with Mexico breaking out, he enlisted in the Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment, Colonel McKee, commander. He served to the close of the war, participating in the memorable battle of Buena Vista, and was in the thickest of the fight on the hill-slope and ravine where it raged with greatest fury. After the declaration of peace, he aided in clearing our southwestern borders of hostile Indians who were annoying the border settlers.

Having obtained a reputation for noble daring, he was chosen, in 1849, as the leader of the first party which crossed the plains to California, leaving Fort Smith, Arkansas, via Santa Fe. The party consisted of thirty-six men, from New York, Kentucky, Louisiana and Arkansas.

After returning, he made another trip, starting from Council Bluffs, and at this time had but a single associate, but made the journey in safety.

In 1853, he came into Jones county and settled at Anamosa, where he continued to reside until his death in 1909.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, he was among the first in Jones county to buckle on the sword to fight for the Union. On the 24th of October of that year, he was elected colonel of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Regiment, which owed its organization very largely to his instrumentality. A history of the regiment is given elsewhere.

Colonel Shaw distinguished himself in every engagement in which his command took part, as an able and efficient commander. He was advanced to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and it is historic that it was owing to his indomitable courage and military skill that the army of General Banks was saved from utter defeat and capture in the Red River expedition. It was on this memorable occasion that Colonel Shaw acquired the title of "Grim Fighting Old Shaw."

After the Red River expedition, his command was sent to assist in driving the rebel General Price out of Missouri, and was successful in so doing.

His term of service having expired, he was relieved by the following order:





## HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., October 29, 1864.

*Special Order No. 132.*

I. Colonel W. T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, is relieved from command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith rejoin his regiment at Davenport, Iowa. The quartermaster will furnish transportation for himself and authorized servants.

II. In relieving Colonel Shaw from the command of the Third Division, prior to his being mustered out, it is but an act of justice to an energetic, thorough and competent officer to say that for the last fifteen months he has been in this command, as commanding a post, brigade and division, and in every position has performed the incumbent duties faithfully and well, with an ability that few can equal, with courage, patriotism and skill above question. The service loses an excellent officer when he is mustered out. By order of

J. HOUGH, A. A. G.

MAJOR GENERAL A. J. SMITH.

As Colonel Shaw was about to part with his compatriots in arms, the officers of his command presented him with a costly sword and scabbard—one of the most beautiful and tasteful weapons ever made. He returned to his home at Anamosa, Iowa, and during the remainder of his life was engaged in farming, banking, railroading and real-estate business. Many of the public enterprises of Jones county are largely the result of the energy, skill and perseverance of Colonel Shaw. A more extended biography of Colonel Shaw will be found in Volume II of this history.

## SOLDIERS' MEMENTO—LEFT-HAND WRITING.

In the latter part of the year 1867, W. O. Bourne, editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, New York, and others, offered premiums for the best specimens of left-hand writing by soldiers who had lost their right arms in the war of the rebellion. The premiums were awarded in October of that year. There were ten premiums of \$50 each, and each premium being named after some distinguished general or admiral, thus: Grant Premium, etc. Each soldier obtaining a premium was rewarded also by an autograph letter from the officer from whom the premium was named. The only Iowa soldier who received a premium of this nature is Morgan Bumgardner, Company B, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and a resident of Jones county. He was awarded the Sheridan premium.

The following is the letter of General Sheridan:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, October 3, 1867.

To Morgan Bumgardner, Company B, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry:

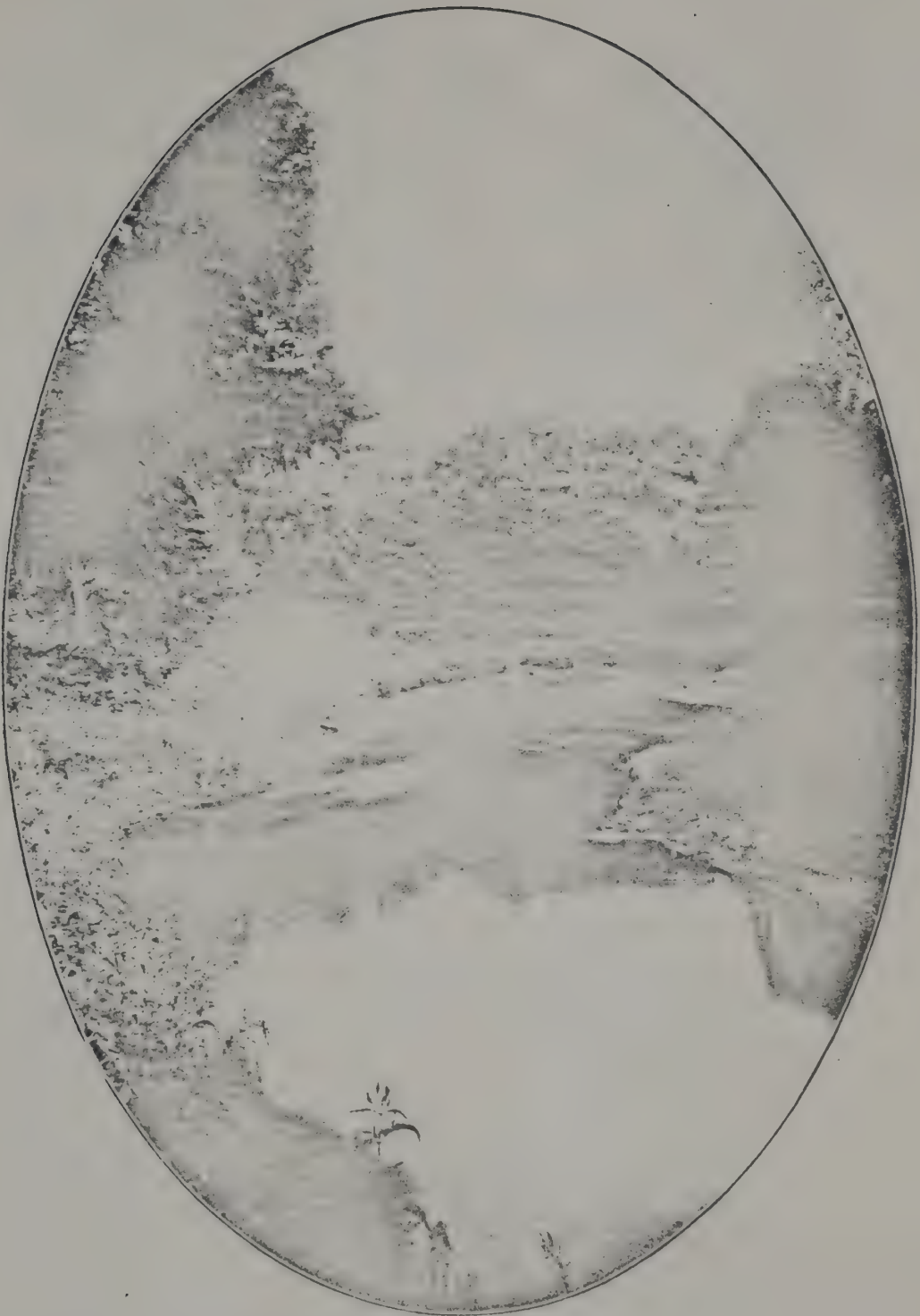
It is gratifying to me to inform you that the manuscript prepared by you has been selected for the Sheridan Premium, offered by William Oland Bourne, editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, New York.

I am happy thus to recognize the success of a soldier who has lost his right arm for his country. In the battle of life before you, remember that the true hero may sometimes suffer disaster and disappointment, but he will never surrender his virtue or his honor.

Cordially wishing you success and reward in life. I am yours, etc.,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General, U. S. A.





SAMS SPRING ON THE BUFFALO





## HISTORY OF COMPANY B, NINTH IOWA REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

*(Taken from the record prepared by D. E. Rummel at the close of the war.)*

Company B, Ninth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade First Division Fifteenth Army Corps. Organized in Jones county, Iowa, August, 1861. Mustered into United States service for three years, September 2, 1861; re-enlisted, January 1, 1864. Company B, Ninth, Iowa, was composed largely of the citizens who enlisted from Rome and adjoining townships.

## COMPANY OFFICERS.

- \*Captain, John W. Niles
- \*First Lieutenant, Walter James

## CORPORALS.

- \*David E. Rummel
- \*Silas H. Stall, wd., May 22nd, 1863
- \*Irvin Finch
- \*Ambrose U. Harrison

\*George L. Johnston

\*Aquila B. Crow, wd., May 20, 1863.

## SERGEANTS.

- \*1st William J. Graham, wd, 11-27, 62
- \*Samuel Robinson
- \*Andrew H. Hall
- \*William Starry
- \*Samuel P. Kerr.

## MEMBERS IN THE RANKS.

- \*Bugh, Alexander
- \*Blakely, Nelson D. wd. Aug. 31-64
- Bryan, William J.
- Brown, James M.
- Cox, Albert
- Covert, Alonzo W.
- Craig ———
- Denny, Ebenezer
- \*Fry, Enoch, wd. May 22-63
- Fisher, Jonathan C.
- Gilmore, Charles
- Green, Albert, wd Mar. 21-65
- Gippert, Jacob
- Gorsuch, Andrew
- Holmes, Austin C.
- Hornesby, Marion
- Hart, James T.
- Jones, Jonathan
- Jenkins, John
- Lukecart, James

- Moore, John D.
- Moore, James
- Miller, Robert H.
- \*Matteson, Daniel M.
- McKennie, James R.
- McCardle, James
- Porter, George
- Palmer, Henry C.
- Phipps, James T.
- Rudd, Harvey
- \*Roberts, Lyman A.
- \*Stillman, James R.
- \*Stuart, Charles T.
- Stuart, John A.
- \*Sealls, Amos
- \*Volle, John
- Vaughn, Samuel I.
- \*Warner, James M.
- \*Weaver, Francis
- \*Wells, Eli V.
- Yeager, Harvey B.

## . TRANSFERRED.

Captain Don A. Carpenter, promoted to major, August 1, 1862.  
 Sergeant William T. Peet, January 6, 1864, Volunteer Regiment Company.  
 Private George C. Crane, January 6, 1864, Volunteer Regiment Company.  
 David W. Dunham, September 1, 1863, Volunteer Regiment Company.  
 William Crook, October 9, 1861, Company K.

\* Veteran



## MUSTERED OUT FOR EXPIRATION OF SERVICE.

Capt. Paul McSweeney, Jan. 15-65	2nd Lieut. Wm. L. Jennings, Sept. 22-64
Sergt. Jas. B. Stephens, Sept. 24-64	Sergt. Clement H. Lane, Sept. 24-64
Sergt. John M. Mason, Sept. 24-64	Corp. Owen Farley, Sept. 24-64
†Corp. William H. Glick, Sept. 24-64	†Ailer, Geo. F., Sept. 24-64
Barker, Uzal, Sept. 24-64	†Baldwin, Marcello O., Sept. 24-64
Colby, David, Sept. 24-64	†Hull, Benj. E., Sept. 24-64
McGowan, Calvin, Sept. 24-64	Rich, Nelson, Sept. 24-64
Torrence, Adam C., Sept. 24-60	†Welch, James M., Sept. 22-64
Thomas, John, Sept. 24-64	

## DISCHARGED

First Sergeant Lorenzo D. Carlton, December 22, 1862.	Whitney, John H., May 13, 1862.
†First Sergeant Morgan Bumgardner, November 30, 1863.	Hagar, Horace, July 4, 1862.
Sergeant Edward H. Handy, July 29, 1862.	Isabel, Jonas, July 29, 1862.
Corporal John M. Price, December 6, 1862.	Wade, Aaron L., July 24, 1862.
Corporal Morgan Crane, January 12, 1864.	McGuigan, Thomas, August 27, 1862.
Colby, Charles, December 23, 1861.	Works, Joseph S., August 9, 1862.
Hammond, George, December 31, 1861.	Brickley, James T., October 9, 1862.
Sherman, Benedict, January 18, 1862.	Steward, Joshua, October 13, 1862.
Arnold, Riley, January 18, 1862.	McCarty, Charles, December 11, 1862.
Overacker, Horace T., January 18, 1862.	Brown, James J., Dec. 11, 1862.
Green, Benton, January 27, 1862.	Winn, Welcome B., December 6, 1862.
Finch, Elkanah D., March, 1862.	†Bates, Charles, December 19, 1862.
Merritt, Horatio N., March 11, 1862.	McMillan, James, March 11, 1863.
Tarbox, Manville, January 18, 1862.	Miller, David E., March 11, 1863.
Taylor, Isum, May 2, 1862.	Cleaveland, Richard J., March 21, 1863.
Freeman, Hannibal, April 18, 1862.	Green, Jasper, April 21, 1863.
	S——, Joseph, September 7, 1863.
	Robinson, Samuel O., February 4, 1864.
	Metcalf, Arthur, December 8, 1864.

## MISSING IN ACTION.

Long, Daniel R., May 27, 1864.	Hitchcock, Thomas N., May 27, 1864.
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## DEATHS.

First Lieutenant Jacob Jones, killed May 22, 1863.	Corporal George H. Bowers, killed May 19, 1863.
Sergeant Thomas W. Blizzard, killed May 22, 1863.	Corporal Louis J. Tourtellot, died March 20, 1863.
Corporal Isaac Walker, killed May 22, 1863.	Corporal Jonathan Luther, died November 2, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Georgia.

† Wounded





Easterly, Lawrence, died January 25, 1862.  
 Osborn, John V., killed March 7, 1862.  
 Ensign, Devolso B., died April 12, 1862.  
 Harrison, Benjamin F., April 30, 1862.  
 Sterling, George G., June 6, 1862.  
 Bunce, Theo. L., February 1, 1863.  
 Gault, Moses, March 11, 1863.  
 Irvin, Isaac, killed May 20, 1863.  
 Mattison, Elisha C., killed May 22, 1863.  
 Eastburn, Charles, killed June 30, 1863.

Fuller, Oliver N., October 15, 1863.  
 Long, Joel, December 22, 1863.  
 Cornwell, John L., November 30, 1863.  
 Beaman, Daniel, March 17, 1864.  
 Long, George W., killed May 27, 1864.  
 Robinson, Henry, killed June 23, 1864.  
 Steward, William, July 5, 1864.  
 Robinson, Isaac R., of wounds, August 28, 1864.  
 Weeks, Stephen M., October 15, 1864.  
 Seeley, Norman, in prison at Andersonville, Georgia, April 20, 1864.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

Sugar Creek, Arkansas, February 17, 1862.  
 Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7th and 8th, 1862.  
 Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, December 29, 1862.  
 Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863.  
 Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863.  
 Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 19 to 22, 1863.  
 Siege of Vicksburg, May 11 to July 4, 1863.  
 Siege of Jackson, Mississippi, July 10, 1863.  
 Cherokee Station, Alabama, October 24, 1863.  
 Piney Creek, Alabama, October 27, 1863.  
 Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863.  
 Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863.  
 Ringold, Georgia, November 27, 1863.

Resaca, Georgia, May 13, 1864.  
 Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864.  
 New Hope Church, June 4, 1864.  
 Big Shanty, Georgia, June 12, 1864.  
 Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.  
 Nicko Jack Creek, Georgia, July 6, 1864.  
 Atlanta, Georgia, July 22 and 28, 1864.  
 Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31, 1864.  
 Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 1, 1864.  
 Little River, Alabama, October 25, 1864.  
 Savannah, Georgia, December 19, 1864.  
 Wateree River, South Carolina, February 15, 1865.  
 Columbia, South Carolina, February 17, 1865.  
 Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21, 1865.  
 Raleigh, North Carolina, April 14, 1865.

Organized in Jones county, Iowa, August, 1861. Mustered into United States service for three years, September 2, 1861; re-enlisted, January 1, 1864.



## HISTORY OF COMPANY H, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following history of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry was prepared for, and read at the occasion of the dedication of the soldier's monument in memory of Company H, at Monticello, Iowa, May 31, 1909, by Montgomery Marvin, of Manchester, Iowa, a member of the company. Company H, Thirty-first Iowa, had a number of Monticello people in its ranks. This data makes valuable history.—*Editor.*

*Ladies, Gentlemen and Comrades:* As you meet today to dedicate this monument to Company H, Thirty-first Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, it is right and proper that the part which Company H took in the great struggle for liberty and union from 1861 to 1865, should be fully told. This is a Company H Day.

This beautiful monument is the gift of your fellow citizen and much honored townsman, Major S. S. Farwell, who was in command of the company from its organization until its discharge.

As I was a member of the company, and orderly sergeant for the greater part of the service, and with the company until just before the last battle in which they were engaged, it is proper for me to pay tribute to the donor of this monument as we saw him as a soldier. He was ever beloved by the men of his command, for he was a soldier who never shirked duty or responsibility. He was always interested in the welfare and comfort of his men. If they were sick or wounded, he would visit them, and administer what aid or comfort was possible and in battle he never said "go boys" but it was always "come on boys." Where there was danger he was ready to lead in the charge. He went where duty called him. The discipline of his company was second to none in the regiment. He did his duty faithfully and well. He knew no retreat.

Company H was made up of young men who were your neighbors, schoolmates, lovers, brothers and husbands.

They were mostly young men from Scotch Grove, Wayne, Castle Grove, Monticello and Bowen's Prairie. They were of the best and most promising of your citizens. Some of you, here today, were present on that autumn day in September, 1862, when they took the train and left for the battlefields. You remember well the sad parting of fathers, mothers, wives, brothers, sisters and lovers with their dear ones who would never return to them again.

Company H took an active part in the great struggle for the preservation of this Union. We left our rendezvous at Davenport, November 1, 1862, on a steamboat and went to St. Louis, where we remained only a few days. From there we went by boat to Helena, Arkansas, where we were in camp a few weeks, when we left for Chickasaw Bayou up the Yazoo River. From there we went up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers to Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863. After that battle we went down the river again to Young's Point, Louisiana, and took part in General Grant's winter campaign against Vicksburg. Much of the time there we were working on Grant's canal. In April our brigade went up the river to Greenville, Mississippi, and made a raid through the Deer Creek valley destroying corn and mills that were supplying Vicksburg with cornmeal. We also destroyed large quantities of cotton and many cotton presses. We then





went down the river again to Millikin's Bend to find we were the rear of the troops to go below Vicksburg on the Louisiana side to Grand Gulf. After crossing the river we were hurried to Jackson, Mississippi, and were just in time to enter the city May 14, 1863. On the 15th we helped form the right wing of the army and marched to the investment and seige of Vicksburg where we were under constant fire of the enemy for forty-eight days, or until July 4, 1863, when the rebel army surrendered. We took part in that memorable and fatal charge of May 22, 1863.

On July 5th in the early morning, we started after General Joe Johnson, who was on the east side of the Black River and occupied fortifications at Jackson. After a few days fighting at Jackson our brigade made a flank movement to the north and were engaged with the enemy at Canon. The enemy retreated, when we returned to the west side of Black River, where we camped for about two months. Our ranks had become so depleted that there were scarcely enough able bodied men to do camp duty in the regiment. About the 20th of September, we were again in motion. We took boats at Vicksburg for Memphis, then took transportation on the top of box-cars for Corinth, Mississippi, where we remained a few days and took part in the Iowa state election, in October. We then marched to Iuka, Cherokee Station and Tuscumbia, then returned to Cherokee Station, and were the rear of the army to cross the Tennessee River at Eastport. We then marched by forced march to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to the relief of General Thomas. We reached there in time to be engaged in the "Battle in the Clouds" on Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, and from there to Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. We then moved back to Bridgeport on the Tennessee River where we remained a few days when we marched west to Woodville, Alabama, for winter quarters, which place we reached on December 31, 1863, after a hard day's march in the rain on the railroad track. We were fortunate to camp in a cornfield where we could get rails enough to spread our blankets on to keep us out of the mud. In the morning of January 1, 1864, many of us awakened to find our blankets frozen to the ground and the field was frozen so hard that the mules could pass over it without breaking through. This was the memorable January 1st, which was the coldest and most disagreeable day ever experienced in the country.

We soon moved our camp to the south slope of a hill in the timber where we fixed up comfortable huts made of logs and split red cedar. Many of us built fireplaces in our little cabins where we enjoyed our first and only "winter-quarters" for four months. On May 1, 1864, we left our little village of huts, and started on the Atlanta campaign, which lasted for four months. We marched to Chattanooga then south through Snake Creek Gap and to Resaca, where we were hotly engaged. We then advanced and were engaged in the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. During much of this campaign, we were skirmishing and under fire of the enemy for many days at a time. We then returned to East Point, where we rested for about one month. On October 4th, we started north in pursuit of the enemy under General Hood who had swung around to our rear and cut our communications with the north. We marched north through Marietta to Altoona where General Coarse was entrenched, and defeated the rebel



army. We continued north to Resaca, and Snake Creek Gap, then southwest after the enemy into Alabama. About the time General Hood's army was crossing the Tennessee River we went back towards Atlanta and reached the vicinity of the Chattahoochee River north of Atlanta on November 5th. On November 6th, eight recruits came to our company. These were Frank Hicks, John McConnon, John Matthews, William Galligan, Chauncey Perley, John McDonald, James Martin and John Clark.

On November 8th we voted at the presidential election for the second election of Abraham Lincoln. The votes of our regiment at that time may be of interest to many, so I will give it as it appears in my diary carried at that time. This result also shows about the number of men present in the regiment, ten companies, as all with us were voters regardless of age.

Abraham Lincoln .....229

General McClellan ..... 30

The vote on the state ticket was:

Union . .....220

Democratic ..... 31

On Jones county ticket:

G. P. Dietz, for clerk ..... 72

No opposition.

After tearing up the railroad and cutting all communication with the north, we started on "Sherman's march to the Sea," November 15, 1864.

We passed through Atlanta, and on to Macon, where our second division was engaged. We then turned to the east and marched near the Savannah and Macon railroad, tearing it up and completely destroying it. On this march we fared well, as the country through which we passed and for miles around had more sweet potatoes, bacon, chickens, honey, horses, and so forth, before our visit than after. We arrived in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia, December 10, where the enemy was well fortified, and they held us in check for ten days. Here we were very short on rations and were obliged to go into the rice fields and get rice from the straw and pound off the hulls as best we could, then cook rice and hulls, and make the best of it. We had but little else to eat for several days. Occasionally we could secure a little corn or cornmeal brought in by our foragers, and some times a little fresh meat.

On December 21st the enemy having skedaddled during the night we marched within the line of the fortifications where we camped several days, and were reviewed by Generals Logan and Sherman.

We left Savannah about January 13, 1865, and went by steamer to Beaufort, South Carolina, where we camped a few days when we started on our trip through the Carolinas. We marched northwest and north, through immense resin and turpentine forests and reached the vicinity of Columbia, on the 15th of February, 1865. On the evening of the 16th, we were ordered to the front, and spent the night crossing Broad River on a rope ferry built during the night by the pontoon train within sight of the rebel picket fires. At daylight only about three regiments had crossed, when all were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced through the timber. The rebel pickets and reserves were taken in. The regiments soon after reformed in the open fields on the hills when they







saw a carriage coming from the city carrying a white flag. Colonel Stone of the Twenty-fifth Iowa then in command of the brigade rode out to meet it, when he received the surrender of the city by the mayor, while the rear of the rebel troops could be seen in the distance.

Colonel Stone then took the flag of the Thirty-first Regiment, our regiment being in advance, and rode into the city and placed "Old Glory" on the state capitol of South Carolina. The Thirty-first Regiment was the first regiment of Union troops to enter that stronghold of secession, on the morning of February 17, 1865, and we were eye witnesses of the great conflagration in the evening.

From there we marched northeast through Camden and Cheraw to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where I was ordered by the division surgeon from the ranks, while doing full duty, to report to the ambulance train to go down the river to Wilmington on a river boat which made communication with us there.

Company H continued on the march, and soon after fought its last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina. It then continued its march to Raleigh and thence to Washington to the grand review. From there it was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where its members were mustered out June 27, 1865.

Company H was enlisted and organized in August, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 13, 1862 at Davenport. The company then numbered ninety-four enlisted men and three commissioned officers. During the year 1864, we received twenty-two recruits, making a total membership during the service of one hundred and twenty-two men. Of this number, forty-seven died in the service, fourteen were discharged on account of wounds and disability, two were transferred and one was captured.

Company H was in twenty-five battles and in many of them we were under fire for several days at a time, as will be seen on another page.

During the year 1864, we were under fire of the enemy eighty-two days, or nearly one quarter of the time, and we marched during that year one thousand, and eight miles. These items are taken from a diary carried by me during 1864. From the time Company H left the state until it fought its last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina, it had been under fire of the enemy nearly one-fifth of the time. Not always on the fighting line, but either there or on the reserve which was usually as dangerous. The record for Company H is also a record for the Thirty-first Regiment so far as it relates to service.

I might have given a more detailed record of our many battles, privations, scarcity of rations and incidents of marches and campaigns, but time and your patience forbid.

Such was our service for the cause of liberty and union. We did our part well in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union which cost the north three hundred thousand lives and billions of dollars in money, besides a million of disabled soldiers and dependent families. It is now costing this nation millions of dollars yearly to pay pensions to the disabled veterans and the families of veterans of that war. All this is what disloyalty has cost and is costing this nation, and still we have disloyalty in our midst. All violations of law are evidences of disloyalty. I appeal to all citizens, men, women, teachers, yes, everybody to make it their duty to teach loyalty, obedience to the law, then will we



truly have a powerful and united nation with no danger of a repetition of the terrible war of 1861 to 1865.

MEMBERS COMPANY H, WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE.

- |                        |                        |                         |
|------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Fred H Blodgett     | 17. Ed. D. Covert      | 33. Samuel N. McBride   |
| 2. David W. Perrine    | 18. Palmer Cunningham  | 34. Oscar J. Morehouse  |
| 3. William S. Johnson  | 19. William W. Darling | 35. Samuel Nelson       |
| 4. John W. Cook        | 20. Jacob Dreiblebis   | 36. Samuel J. Nelson    |
| 5. Samuel Williamson   | 21. Benjamin F. Going  | 37. Robert D. Nelson    |
| 6. Edgar G. Himes      | 22. Wallace Goodwin    | 38. Mervin Nelson       |
| 7. Newton Bently       | 23. Perry A. Himebaugh | 39. Matthew D. Nelson   |
| 8. Benjamin Batchelder | 24. Cyprian Hunter     | 40. John Redman         |
| 9. William S. Campbell | 25. Harvey Johnson     | 41. John P. Rearick     |
| 10. Charles Whitney    | 26. Isaac S. Lawrence  | 42. Matthew H. Rankin   |
| 11. Samuel G. Glenn    | 27. Harvey Lamb        | 43. Francis M. Rynerson |
| 12. John Albertson     | 28. James W. Lightfoot | 44. Samuel Richardson   |
| 13. Wallace Beckos     | 29. William Merriman   | 45. Abner Stofer        |
| 14. John Breen         | 30. Francis Morse      | 46. Jeremiah Spencer    |
| 15. Johnson Canfield   | 31. James Martin       | 47. Jacob Smith         |
| 16. Miles H. Corbett   | 32. William R. Marvin  |                         |

MEMBERS COMPANY H DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

- |   |                        |                        |
|---|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Lieutenant Franklin Amos                     | 5. Oliver Ackerman     | 11. Chauncey C. Pearly |
| 2. Lieutenant James G. Dawson                   | 6. William Barnhill    | 12. William Nelson     |
| 3. George A. Jones                              | 7. Leroy H. Burnight   | 13. Matthias Watson    |
| 4. William F. Sutherland                        | 8. William Dawson      | 14. William Whittemore |
|   | 9. George C. Foster    |                        |
|   | 10. William P. Gardner |                        |
| Transferred: Samuel J. Covert, John B. Gerrett. |                        |                        |
| Captured, John Clark.                           |                        |                        |

BATTLES IN WHICH COMPANY H WAS ENGAGED.

- |                                    |                       |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Chickasaw Bayou                 | 14. Lookout Mountain  |
| 2. Arkansas Post                   | 15. Missionary Ridge  |
| 3. Thomas Plantation               | 16. Ringgold          |
| 4. Black Bayou                     | 17. Resaca            |
| 5. Fourteen-mile Creek             | 18. Dallas            |
| 6. Jackson, Mississippi            | 19. Kenesaw Mountain  |
| 7. Rear and Siege of Vicksburg     | 20. Atlanta           |
| 8. Jackson (second time)           | 21. Jonesboro         |
| 9. Canton                          | 22. Lovejoys Station. |
| 10. Cherokee Station               | 23. Columbia          |
| 11. Pine Knob                      | 24. Savannah          |
| 12. Tuscumbia                      | 25. Bentonville       |
| 13. Cherokee Station (second time) |                       |





## DAYS UNDER FIRE DURING 1864.

May, 11; June, 22; July, 8 August, 26; September, 6; December, 9. Total, eighty-two days.

Marched during 1864, one thousand and eight miles.

R. M. MARVIN,

*Late Orderly Sergeant, Company H. Thirty-first Regiment, Iowa.*

## HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following short sketch of the history of the gallant regiment of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry was prepared by Major Henry O'Conner in the Grand Army record and guardsmen, on the occasion of the reunion of the regiment at Marion a few years ago. Company K, which was made up largely of Wyoming boys, belonged to this regiment and was the only Jones county company in the regiment. The other companies in this regiment were: Company A from Jackson and Clinton counties; B and C from Cedar county; D from Washington, Johnson and Cedar; E from Tama; F. G and H from Linn; I from Jackson; and K from Jones. The regiment being mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, July 17, 1865.

The Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry went into the war with a history. It was christened by the Thirty-fifth boys at Camp Strong, on Muscatine Island, "Kirkwood's Temperance Regiment." It came out with a volume added to that history illuminated on every page by deeds of heroism and dauntless valor that threw away back in the shade the most daring deeds of Marengo, Waterloo and Inkerman. A picture of this regiment in a fight would be fame and fortune to the scenic artist who reproduced Gettysburg, Atlanta and Nashville, but I must content myself with a feeble attempt to tell the simple story in the plainest prose.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Strong, on Muscatine Island, in September, 1862. The field officers had already been appointed and commissioned by Governor Kirkwood. The Rev. Eben C. Byam, of Linn county, a distinguished minister of the Methodist church, was commissioned colonel; John Q. Wilds, one of the grandest of men among the Twenty-fourth, exceptionally brave, lieutenant colonel, and Ed. Wright, of "Old Cedar," major. Charley Byam, then a boy, was adjutant, and his brother Will, a grand old man, with the frosts of twelve winters on his head, commissioned himself as "drummer boy," and made his little snare drum talk to the tunes of "John Brown's Body," and Moore's "Come, Ye Disconsolate." Three of its captains, I know, four, I believe—were Methodist preachers—Dimmitt, Vinson, Carbee and Casebeer.

On the 19th of October, 1862, the regiment left Camp Strong under marching orders for St. Louis, and on their arrival at the latter city were met with similar orders to proceed at once to Helena. Here they remained during the winter, drilling, and getting a "good ready," varying the monotony of camp life with occasional scoutings and short expeditions. Here the Twenty-fourth spent the "winter of its discontent," with rain, mud, drill, dress parade, preaching, singing, grumbling "for the field," and here, too, under the stern rules of military



necessity, they lost their character and baptismal name of Kirkwood's temperance regiment.

Their longing for the field was soon gratified. Early in the spring the regiment was attached to the Thirteenth army corps, in Grant's grand army of Vicksburg, and from the middle of April, when the battle began at Millikin's Bend, to the 22d of May, under the walls of Southern Gibraltar, it may be said without figure of speech, that the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry saw nothing but fighting. They, like other regiments, had lost heavily by sickness during their stay at Helena. Fifty of their number slept in southern graves, around that terrible Arkansas camp. But the regiment was still ready and burning for the fray. They missed the river at Hard Times, and watched with soldierly impatience from the old transport boat on the river their comrades storming and taking Port Gibson. They landed and at last reached the first real field of their glory, far famed Champion Hills. On the 16th of May, 1863, in this terrible battle, the Twenty-fourth regiment was in the fore front. They painted the field red with their blood and covered themselves with imperishable glory. Major Ed. Wright, throwing away the last shred of his Cedar county Quaker garb, led the boys into the very jaws of death. At one moment the Twenty-fourth charged alone a rebel battery of five guns under a rain of grape and cannister. They rushed on with a wild shout, trampled down the gunners, and took the battery and went far beyond it, driving the brave confederate army before them in the wildest confusion. But how dearly was their glory purchased. Major Wright was severely wounded. Captains Johnson and Carbee and Lieutenant Lawrence were killed. I knew them all well. Forty-three officers and men fell dead on the field, forty more were borne from it with mortal wounds to early graves. Out of four hundred and seventeen that entered the fight, one hundred were killed, wounded and captured. Not a name was returned as missing. Such was the record of the Methodist regiment made on the glorious field of Champion Hills.

It took its full part in every battle around Vicksburg, after, up to, and including the 23d of May, under the walls. When Vicksburg fell, the regiment was sent to General Banks, and skeleton that it now was, it fought its way to the front all through the Red River campaign. At the disastrous battle of Sabine Cross Roads, a handful of the Twenty-fourth fought like tigers and shared the defeat, but not the disgrace of that badly managed field. At Alexandria, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilds rejoined the regiment with some recruits from Iowa, where he had been on recruiting service.

On the 22d of July it started by river, gulf and ocean for Alexandria, Va., and thence going to Harper's Ferry, became part of Sheridan's army of the Shenandoah valley. At Winchester and Cedar Creek the Twenty-fourth, side by side with the Twenty-second Iowa, responded to Sheridan's call of "What's the matter boys; face the other way and follow me." and again got in their work. Three lieutenants, Camp (adjutant) Captain Gould and Lieutenant Dillman were killed. It lost an officer and seven men, only three of whom were captured. At Fisher's hill on the 24th of July it was again at the front, and on that bloody field nearly one hundred of its officers and men were killed and wounded, and here one of the truest and bravest of soldiers, Colonel Wilds, was killed, leaving his life blood on the revolutionary soil of grand old Virginia. This was the







last fight for the Twenty-fourth. It soon after joined Sherman's grand army on its return march through the Carolinas.

After literally fighting its way all round the United States the regiment came home to receive more kisses than the tears that were shed at its going away four years before. Every woman and girl in three counties that could get into line received it with a "present arms." If there was a bigger or braver regiment in the whole union arm of one million, five hundred thousand than the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, I have yet to read its story. It illustrated and demonstrated two facts, namely: that in the great communion of the Methodist church a traitor could find no shelter, nor in its representative regiment could a coward find rest. Colonel Wright, with a well earned brigadier's star on his shoulder; Clark, whose modesty was only outdone by his dauntless bravery, as major commanding, are both still honored citizens in Iowa. Colonel Byam died two years ago near his old home in the state of New York, a brave soldier, born gentleman, and as true a friend as man ever had. Charlie, the first adjutant, is in California, and Will, the drummer boy, is among Sioux City's best citizens, loved and respected by every one that knows him, without regard to age, sex or previous condition of servitude.

### VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

*Taken Principally from Adjutant General's Reports.*

#### Abbreviations.

Adj't. ....	Adjutant	inf. ....	infantry
Art. ....	Artillery	I. V. I. ....	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
Bat. ....	Battle or Battalion	kld. ....	killed
Col. ....	Colonel	Lieut. ....	Lieutenant
Capt. ....	Captain	Maj. ....	Major
Corp. ....	Corporal	m. o. ....	mustered out
Comsy. ....	Commissary	prmt'd. ....	promoted
com. ....	commissioned	prizr. ....	prisoner
cav. ....	cavalry	Regt. ....	Regiment
captd. ....	captured	re-e. ....	re-enlisted
disab. ....	disabled	resd. ....	resigned
discl. ....	discharged	Sergt. ....	Sergeant
e. ....	enlisted	trans. ....	transferred
excd. ....	exchanged	vet. ....	veteran
hon. discl. ....	honorably discharged	V. R. C. ....	Veteran Reserve Corps
inv. ....	invalid	wd. ....	wounded

#### NINTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.)

Maj. Don A. Carpenter, com. capt. Co. B Sept. 2, 1861, prmt'd maj. July 1, 1862, died at Rome, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1864.

First Lieut. John H. Green, e. as sergt. Aug. 3, 1861, prmt'd. 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1863.



*Company A*

Grinrod, Joshua, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Groat, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Norton, A. M., e. Aug. 3, 1861, died Sept. 15, 1863.

Miller, Peter, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Norton, F. P., e. Aug. 3, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and died April 3, 1862.

*Company B*

Capt. John W. Niles, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. May 23, 1863, prmtd. capt. Jan. 16, 1865.

First Lieut. Walter James, e. as corp. Aug. 12, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Jan. 16, 1865.

First Lieut. Jacob Jones, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1861.

First Lieut. Morgan Bumgardner, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, disd. Nov. 30, 1863, wds.

Sergt. Thos. W. Blizzard, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.

Sergt. Wm. Jennings, e. Aug. 12, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862.

Sergt. Wm. T. Peet, e. Aug. 17, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Sergt. E. H. Handy, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. July 29, 1862.

Sergt. C. H. Lane, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Lewis P. Tourtelott, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.

Corp. John M. Mason, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Owen Farley, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Isaac Walker, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.

Corp. Wm. H. Glick, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge.

Corp. Jas. M. Warner, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Corp. Jonathan Luther, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, capt'd. at Claysville, Ala., died at Andersonville.

Corp. Geo. H. Bowers, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.

Corp. Henry Robinson, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mt.

Musician Benj. F. Harrison, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Forsythe, Mo.

Musician Theo. L. Bunce, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.

Wagoner Joseph Soult, e. Aug. 30, 1861, disd. Sept. 9, 1863, disab.

Wagoner Hannibal Freeman, e. Nov. 25, 1861, disd. April 8, 1862.

Arnold, Riley, e. Sept. 26, 1862.

Ailer, Geo. F., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.

Bugh, Alex., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brown, Jas. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1862.

Barker, Usal, e. Aug. 12, 1861.

Blakely, Nelson D., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Jonesboro, Ga.

Brickley, Jas. T., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 9, 1862, disab.

Baldwin, M. O., e. Aug. 17, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.

Beaman, Daniel, e. Nov. 25, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Nashville.

Cornwell, John L., e. Sept. 18, 1861, died at St. Louis.





- Cleveland, R. J., e. Oct. 9, 1862, disd. March 21, 1863.  
 Crook, Wm., e. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Crow, A. B., e. Sept. 10, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.  
 Colby, Chas., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1861.  
 Dunham, Wallace, e. Aug. 23, 1861.  
 Easterly, Lawrence, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Jan. 25, 1862.  
 Ensign, Devolso, e. Aug. 23, 1861, died April 12, 1862.  
 Finch, E. D., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 2, 1862, disab.  
 Freeman, H., e. Nov. 25, 1861.  
 Finch, Irwin, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Fry, Enoch, e. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Gault, Moses, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Young's Point, La.  
 Graham, Wm. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg and Ringgold, Ga., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. sergt.  
 Green, Jasper, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. April 21, 1863, disab.  
 Hall, Andrew H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmtd. corp.  
 Irwin, Isaac, e. Aug. 12, 1861.  
 Hitchcock, Thos. N., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt. Dallas, Ga.  
 Johnson, Geo. L., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Kerr, S. P., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Long, Joel, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Nashville.  
 Metcalf, Arthur, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain, disd. Dec. 28, 1864, wds.  
 McNellan, James, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 11, 1863, disab.  
 McGuegan, Thomas, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Aug. 27, 1862.  
 Merrett, H. N., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 11, 1862, disab.  
 McCarty, Chas., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1862, disab.  
 Matteson, D. M., e. Aug. 29, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 McGowan, C., e. Aug. 12, 1861.  
 Osborn, J. V., e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. Pea Ridge, Ark.  
 Roberts, Lyman A., e. Aug. 29, 1862, disd. July 2, 1865, disab.  
 Rummel, D. E., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Robinson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Robinson, Sam'l O., e. Dec. 19, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1863, disab.  
 Rich, Nelson, e. Sept. 10, 1861.  
 Robinson, J., e. Dec. 20, 1861.  
 Stall, S. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Stewart, Joshua, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 13, 1862, disab.  
 Stewart, Chas., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt. at Dallas, Ga.  
 Sells, Amos, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, capt. at Dallas, Ga.  
 Stillman, Jas. R., e. Aug. 23, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Sherman, Benedict, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.  
 Seely, Norman, e. Sept. 23, 1861, capt., died at Andersonville.  
 Torrance, Adam C., e. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Volle, John, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Vaughn, Sam'l J., e. March 18, 1864, wd. Dallas, Ga.



Welch, Jas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Cherokee, Ala., disd. Sept. 22, 1864.  
 Walter, Jas., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmted. sergt.  
 Weaver, Francis, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Weeks, S. M., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Rome, Ga.  
 Winn, W. B., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 8, 1862, disab.  
 Wells, E. V., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Warner, Jas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

*Company D*

Capt. David Harper, com. Sept. 7, 1861, resd. Feb. 14, 1863.  
 Capt. Francis C. McKean, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 16, 1861, prmted. 2d lieut. July 9, 1862, prmted. capt. Feb. 15, 1863, m. o. Dec. 31, 1864.  
 Capt. Jos. A. Burdick, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, prmted. sergt. maj., wd. Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, prmted. capt. Jan. 1, 1865.  
 First Lieut. David F. McGee, com. Sept. 2, 1861, resd. July 8, 1862.  
 First Lieut. Carso Crane, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 7, 1861, prmted. 1st lieut. July 9, 1862, resd. March 14, 1863.  
 First Lieut. Jno. Sutherland, e. as sergt. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, prmted. 1st lieut. March 15, 1863, wd. Vicksburg, disd. Jan. 2, 1865.  
 First Lieut. Zadock Moore, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Atlanta, prmted. 1st lieut. April 4, 1865.  
 Second Lieut. Ezra Nuckolls, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, prmted. 2d. lieut. March 15, 1863, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.  
 First Lieut. Fred D. Gilbert, e. Aug. 29, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.  
 Sergt. Alfred C. Hines, e. Aug. 16, 1861, kld. at Pea Ridge.  
 Sergt. Thomas Sweesey, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died March 24, 1862, of wds. received at Pea Ridge.  
 Sergt. Wm. C. Glenn, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died Aug. 2, 1862.  
 Corp. Wm. L. Murphy, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died March 10, 1862.  
 Corp. John A. Dreibelbis, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died at Helena, Ark.  
 Corp. Wm. Hunter, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Canton.  
 Corp. A. J. Carter, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and died April 25, 1862.  
 Corp. Wm. McVay, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. April 13, 1862.  
 Corp. Thos. Scott, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. April, 1862, disab.  
 Corp. Isaac Miller, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge.  
 Corp. Isaac White, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. July 3, 1862.  
 Button, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Breen, Michael, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Byers, Jacob L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.  
 Butcher, Eli, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
 Beatty, Alex., e. Sept. 19, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 23, 1862.  
 Conklin, Jas. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Cook, David F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died at Young's Pt., La.  
 Crane, W. S., e. Feb. 25, 1864.  
 Clark, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died April 16, 1862.





Callahan, J. O., e. Feb. 26, 1864.

Cassaday, Jackson, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Cassaday, James, e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, captd. Claysville, Mo.

Charles, Isaac N., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. March 21, 1863.

Cross, Henry, e. Sept. 9, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Sept. 24, 1861.

Dean, Wm. H., e. March 21, 1864, drowned at Marietta, Ga.

Dubois E., e. Aug. 26, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Dixon, Wm. H., e. Aug. 26, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Dockstader, Chas., e. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, captd. at Claysville.

Dunake, Cyrus, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Deffendorffer, Jas., e. Aug. 16, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.

Dixon, Thomas C., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died April 14, 1862.

Espy, R. J., e. Feb. 22, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.

Ewing, Milligan, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Fuller, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 23, 1862.

Fillson, Robt. F., e. Feb. 25, 1864, died Aug. 13, 1864.

Fuller, Chas., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. June 18, 1862.

Gilbert, Amos D., e. Aug. 16, 1861, captd. at Claysville.

Gridley, Chas., e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Green, Jos. E., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died Nov. 28, 1861.

Howard, George, e. Nov. 20, 1861, died March 10, 1862.

Hogeboom, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Hutton, Philander, e. Feb. 26, 1864.

Holman, S. F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Dec. 17, 1862.

Himebaugh, George L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. July 3, 1863, disab.

Kohoe, Edw., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in Chicago, Ill.

Karst, George, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 28, 1862.

Lowbower, John C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. July 27, 1863, disab.

Magee, F. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Miller, James, e. Sept. 3, 1864, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Magee, John C., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

Moore, John, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd.

June 27, 1865.

Moore, Zadock, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Mersellus, Charles, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died at Milliken's Bend.

Nichols, J. C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 2, 1864.

Nichols, O. D., e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd. May 29, 1862, disab.

Overly, Jas. F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died Jan. 31, 1862.

Overly, Henry, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died April 9, 1862.

Palmer, Leroy, e. Aug. 19, 1861, captd. at Claysville, died at Andersonville.

Phillips, Alexander, e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 11, 1862, disab.

Phelps, John, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died April 9, 1862.

Remington, Newman, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.

Remington, E., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Ridings, James, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Sept. 20, 1862.



Ripley, George, e. Aug. 16, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.  
 Ross, F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.  
 Sutherland, A., e. Feb. 25, 1864.  
 Schuster, A. E., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Dec. 29, 1863, disab.  
 Stewart, B., e. March 10, 1864.  
 Sutherland, D., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died March 15, 1862.  
 Sutherland, M., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Oct. 2, 1862.  
 South, F. M., e. Aug. 19, 1861.  
 Smith, Geo. W., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Aug. 22, 1862, disab.  
 Sanders, M., e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., disd. April 22, 1862.  
 Standish, Wm. H., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died Feb. 25, 1862.  
 Shull, J. B., e. Nov. 23, 1861, kld. at Pea Ridge.  
 Stowell, G. R. C., e. Sept. 4, 1861, disd.  
 Stowell, Joseph, e. Sept. 4, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.  
 Smith, Jas. H., e. Sept. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.  
 Tompkins, A. S., e. Aug. 26, 1861, capt'd. at Pea Ridge.  
 Vansant, L. J., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died Jan. 1, 1862.  
 Van Volkinburgh, V., e. Sept. 12, 1861.  
 Wright, Jas. C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, disd. Sept. 24, 1864.  
 Waldron, James, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.  
 Winslow, Amos, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died Oct. 12, 1861.  
 White, Jos. L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died April 22, 1862.  
 Wood, William, e. Feb. 29, 1864.  
 White, Isaac, e. Feb. 29, 1864.

*Company E*

Lenhart, John, e. Feb. 20, 1864.

*Company F*

Tibbetts, W. F., e. April 23, 1864.

Wilcox, Hiram R., e. Sept. 8, 1861, died May 5, 1862.

*Company G*

Blair, Jas., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

*Company H*

Jacoby, Jas., e. March 14, 1864.

Jacoby, Elias, e. March 14, 1864, died June 5, 1864.

*Company Unknown*

Radden, Thos., e. Nov. 3, 1864.

Stuart, John A., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1866.*)

*Company D*

First Lieut. Erastus B. Soper, e. as sergt. Sept. 20, 1861, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 8, 1862, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 24, 1863, accidentally wd. at Camp Sherman, m. o. Dec. 1, 1864.

Soper, Roswell K., e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet Dec. 25, 1863.





*Company F*

Sergt. E. S. Winchell, e. Sept. 25, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 1, 1862.  
 Halfhill, H. E., e. Sept. 25, 1861, died Jan. 9, 1862.  
 Hunter, Geo., e. Oct. 28, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.  
 Halfhill, J., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. April 4, 1862.  
 Ralston, Nelson, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

*Company K*

Sergt. Stephen P. Collins, e. Sept. 10, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.  
 Pay. Wm. S., e. Sept. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.  
 Church, P., e. Nov. 18, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.  
 Sover, Thomas, e. Sept. 6, 1861, died at Montgomery, Ala.  
 Dillon, Michael, e. Nov. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.  
 Whittemore, H., e. Nov. 23, 1861, disd. April 18, 1863.  
 Dillon, Jas., vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

## FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment, except veterans and recruits, were mustered out at Davenport, Nov. 16, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into two companies, called Residuary Battery No. 14, which was mustered out May 13, 1865.*)

Col. Wm. T. Shaw, com. Oct. 24, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, returned Nov. 18, 1862, disd. Nov. 16, 1864.

Asst. Surg. Shadrack Hoskins, e. as hospital steward, prmt'd. asst. surg. April 9, 1863.

Q. M. Clinton C. Buell, com. Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. Nov. 25, 1864.

Chaplain Samuel A. Benton, com. Nov. 22, 1861, resd. Jan. 30, 1862.

Q. M. Sergt. Orrin L. Walker, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd.

*Company B*

Wagoner David W. Shoemaker, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.  
 Bisby, James, e. Oct. 18, 1862, wd., disd. March 27, 1863.  
 Graves, Cyrus B., e. Oct. 12, 1862, died at Columbus, Ky.  
 Boyle, James, e. Dec. 17, 1862.  
 Harvey, Chas. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Holden, John W., e. Nov. 13, 1863.  
 Minard, Chas. W., e. Dec. 17, 1862.  
 Willard, Curtis A., e. Nov. 15, 1862.

*Company C*

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com. Oct. 25, 1861.

Second Lieut. Anthony Courtright, com. Oct. 25, 1861.

(NOTE.—*See Forty-first Infantry, where the originally enlisted men were transferred September, 1862.*)

Section 1

Section 1 of the Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the honor to receive and accept of the title of the land, and to issue a patent therefor, in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

Section 2

Section 2 of the Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the honor to receive and accept of the title of the land, and to issue a patent therefor, in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

Section 3

Section 3 of the Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the honor to receive and accept of the title of the land, and to issue a patent therefor, in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

Section 4

Section 4 of the Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the honor to receive and accept of the title of the land, and to issue a patent therefor, in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

Section 5

Section 5 of the Act provides that the Secretary of the Interior shall have the honor to receive and accept of the title of the land, and to issue a patent therefor, in conformity with the provisions of the Act.

*Company H*

Capt. Leroy A. Crane, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 6, 1861, missing bat. Shiloh, com. 1st lieut. Jan. 25, 1863, prmtd. capt. March 5, 1863.

First Lieut. Orville Burke, e. as 1st sergt. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, prmtd. 2d lieut. Feb. 2, 1863, prmtd. 1st lieut. March 5, 1863, capt. Co. B, Residuary Bat. 14th Inf.

Second Lieut. Jos. B. Gilbert, prmtd. 2d lieut. April 8, 1863.

Sergt. J. W. Deleplane, e. Oct. 24, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. Sept. 2, 1862.

Sergt. Jason Hubbard, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 25, 1863.

Sergt. Perry L. Smith, e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Corp. Jas. A. Palmer, e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. Shiloh.

Corp. Jno. L. Underwood, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd.

Corp. Chas. W. Hadley, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 25, 1863.

Corp. Sam'l E. Peck, e. Oct. 16, '61, captd. Shiloh, disd. Jan. 9, 1863.

Corp. Carr Hall, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. March 24, 1862.

Corp. Orrin L. Walker, e. Oct. 16, 1861.

Corp. Jas. E. Bonstel, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. Shiloh.

Musician Jas. H. Clark, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. July 20, 1862, disab..

Wagoner, Jos. Button, e. Oct. 5, 1861.

Bender, Joshua, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Bradfield, E. W., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. June 17, 1862, disab.

Brownell, O. D., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. March 4, 1862.

Chapman, C., e. Dec. 8, 1861, disd. Nov. 27, 1862.

Conklin, Jno. H., e. Oct. 20, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 28, 1863.

Cline, Chas., e. Dec. 31, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. April 18, 1862.

Clothier, I. C., e. Nov. 3, 1862, wd. Yellow Bayou, La.

Condit, A. P., e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, captd. Shiloh, disd. Dec. 6, 1862.

Clothier, Thurlow, e. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. Ft. Donelson, disd. July 20, 1862, disab.

Duncan, Jas., e. Jan. 1, 1862, captd. Shiloh, disd. Feb. 5, 1863.

Dott, Robt., e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Darling, F. M., e. Nov. 9, 1861, disd. June 17, 1862.

Dunkle, Jno. P., e. Oct. 30, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Fisher, Frank, e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Gard, B. M., e. Oct. 20, 1861, died May 15, 1862.

Groat, Peter, e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. Corinth and Yellow Bayou, died Jefferson Barracks, Mo.

Gowring, Benj. F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. April 18, 1862, disab.

Goes, Elias, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. Feb. 4, 1862.

Garlick, Thos. S., e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Howard, Martin, e. Feb. 2, 1864, captd. at Holly Springs, Miss.

Hecoeks, Daniel, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 2, 1863.

Haymaker, F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, died at Benton Barracks, Mo.

Hartman, P. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Harvey, Edw. e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Harvey, William, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 12, 1863.

Heath, William, e. Jan. 4, 1862, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Nov. 4, 1862.





Hammonds, James C., e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.  
 Matthews, H. J., e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
 McDonald, William, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.  
 Muzzy, Isaac M., e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 25, 1862.  
 Mendon, George e. Oct. 5, 1861.  
 Moulthrop, Leroy, e. Oct. 5, 1861, died July 12, 1862.  
 McKinley, Wm. H., e. Oct. 12, 1861.  
 Neally, Matthew, e. Oct. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 6, 1862.  
 Northrop, James, e. Oct. 25, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. July 20, 1862, disab.  
 Pierce, E. P., e. Oct. 20, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. March 21, 1863.  
 Patterson, David, e. Nov. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh; trans. to Inv. Corps.  
 Preston, Geo. N., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. June 7, 1862.  
 Robinson, William, e. Jan. 4, 1862, disd. July 20, 1862.  
 Scoles, R. B., e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.  
 Stanton, C. H., e. Sept. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.  
 Scott, F. W., e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Oct. 1, 1862.  
 Shike, John, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. April 25, 1862, disab.  
 Tibbitts, A. W., e. Nov. 9, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.  
 Thomas, Elihu, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.  
 Van Valtenburg, R., e. Oct. 24, 1861, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.  
 Widel, John F., e. Oct. 16, 1861, died at Corinth.

*Company Unknown*

Holden, John W.

RESIDUARY BATTERY FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

*Company B*

Capt. Orville Burke, com. Nov. 19, 1864.  
 Second Lieut. Perry L. Smith, com. Nov. 19, 1864, disd. June 27, 1865.  
 Second Lieut. Jas. C. Hammonds, com. June 28, 1865.  
 Sergt. John P. Dunkin, e. Dec. 1, 1863.  
 Sergt. Joshua Bender, e. Dec. 1, 1863.  
 Corp. Thos. S. Garlick, e. Dec. 1, 1863.  
 Musician, D. L. Jones, e. Dec. 1, 1863.  
 McCalmant, Elisha, e. Aug. 1, 1864.  
 Seely, M. M., e. Dec. 9, '63, disd. July 20, '65.  
 Thomas, Elihu, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE.—This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.)

Adj. Geo. A. Jones, e. as sergt. maj. prmt. adj. July 16, 1865.

*Company H*

Marsh, Emery, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.  
 Pike, Jas. L., vet. March 5, 1864.



*Company K*

Corp. William H. Johnson, e. March 24, 1862, died May 3, 1862.  
 Corp. Ira C. Dodge, e. March 28, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Oct. 31, 1862.  
 Applegate, Richard, e. March 27, 1862.  
 Barnes, John, e. March 22, 1862.  
 Clymer, Thos., e. March 21, 1862.  
 Clothier, Theo., e. March 2, 1862.  
 Cronkwhite, Buel, e. March 7, 1862.  
 Eldridge, Wm. W., e. March 1, 1862.  
 Horton, Ellis W., e. March 22, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.  
 Killgore, Herbert, e. March 20, 1862.  
 Locke, A. L., e. March 31, 1862.  
 Lenningan, M., e. Feb. 28, 1862.  
 Marsh, Emory, e. Feb. 27, 1862.  
 McClaine, John T., e. March 22, 1862, died Sept. 1, 1862.  
 Miller, Alfred S., e. March 27, 1862, disd. Sept. 13, 1862.  
 McQuillon, B., e. March 18, 1862, disd. Nov. 29, 1862.  
 Pike, Jas. L., e. March 1, 1862, capt. at Tilton, Ga.  
 Rolston, Jacob, e. March 20, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., kld. at Missionary Ridge.  
 Riley, Clement, e. March 8, 1862.  
 Starks, John, e. March 20, 1862.  
 Tracy, Timothy, e. March 26, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss.  
 White, Samuel, e. March 14, 1862.  
 White, Chas., e. March 28, 1862.

## TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.*)  
 Chaplain George R. Carroll, com. Feb. 3, 1864, resd. Nov. 13, 1864.

*Company B*

Second Lieut. W. W. Edgington, e. as sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmt. 2d lieut. March 21, 1864, wd. at Fisher's Hill.  
 Steward, F. M., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

*Company I*

Corp. Wm. Bryan, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

*Company K*

Capt. James D. Williams, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resd. Dec. 1, 1863.  
 Capt. Benj. G. Paul, e. as private Aug. 22, 1862, prmt. 2d lieut. June 11, 1863, prmt. capt. Dec. 2, 1863, kld. near Rosedale Bayou, La.  
 Capt. Aaron M. Loomis, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmt. 1st lieut. June 11, 1863, prmt. capt. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.  
 First Lieut. Thos. Green, com. Sept. 18, '62, resd. on account ill health, June 12, '63.





First Lieut. Royal S. Williams, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 15, 1864, prmtd. 1st lieut. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.

Second Lieut. James L. Hall, e. as private Aug. 9, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.

Second Lieut. Jeremiah Woodyard, e. as corp. Aug. 15, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865.

Sergt. David Moore, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Sergt. E. M. Hamilton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.

Sergt. J. E. Fisher, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.

Sergt. Chas. A. Melner, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Geo. L. Foote, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Opequan Creek, Va.

Sergt. Farnsworth Cobb, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., disd. May 2, 1865, wds.

Corp. Marcus Johnson, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Corp. G. McAtkinson, e. July 21, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.

Corp. C. C. Horton, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.

Corp. Chas. W. Gould, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Feb. 22, 1863, disab.

Corp. Chas. H. Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Mansfield, La.

Corp. James Sloan, e. July 28, 1862.

Corp. Eli Sawyer, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Nov. 23, 1863.

Corp. Geo. W. James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Winchester.

Corp. Wm. W. Walters, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Musician Riley Cawkins, July 21, 1862, wd.

Musician, J. G. Smith, e. July 21, 1862.

Allen, Anson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Helena, Ark.

Arnold, Hiram, e. July 30, 1862.

Archer, Caleb, e. July 24, 1862, wd. and died at Champion Hills.

Bill, C. C., e. July 21, 1862.

Brainard, James A., e. July 21, 1862.

Bryan, C. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 16, 1863, disab.

Barnhill, Samuel, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

Bill, H. G., e. July 21, 1862.

Babcock, Edgar, e. July 26, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1865, disab.

Brock, James F., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Bronson, Jas. W., e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Brock, Robert, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Calkins, Orrin, e. Jan. 5, 1864, died New Orleans.

Countryman, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.

Crandall, Z. J., e. Feb. 20, 1864, died April 17, 1864.

Craig, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Carpenter, Chas. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Oct. 31, 1862.

Cady, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862, drowned in Pearl River, near Jackson, Miss.

Crandall, A. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 30, 1862.

Crandall, M. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Crone, Wm., e. July 24, 1862, disd. June 8, 1865, disab.

Crandall, Wm. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Calkins, K. J., e. July 30, 1862.



Dockstater, H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863, disab.  
Donaldson, T., e. Aug. 19, 1862.  
Dubois, L. K., e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Ebersoll, Daniel, e. Jan. 4, 1864.  
Ellis, Jacob, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.  
Ellis, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 7, 1863, disab.  
Fairchilds, E. G., e. Aug. 15, 1861, died at St. Louis.  
Fuller, Carlos, e. Aug. 9, 1861.  
Garrett, Robert, e. Feb. 9, 1864, wd. Winchester, Va. trans. to V. R. C.  
Gee, Leonard, e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
Gould, Jas. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. Jan. 11, 1865, wds.  
Gee, Isaac, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disab.  
Gifford, C. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.  
Gilbert, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
Hayden, Myron, e. Feb. 9, 1864.  
Hamilton, A. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
Herron, Davis, e. July 31, 1862.  
Hanna, Jos. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.  
Ingraham, C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd., trans. to V. R. C.  
Johnson, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena.  
Johnson, Jas. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Jewett, Abel, Aug. 18, 1862, died Dec. 13, 1862.  
Kenney, Aaron, e. July 31, 1862, died at New Orleans.  
Kimball, John M., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd, Feb. 12, 1863, disab.  
Lain, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.  
Lain, Wm. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died New Orleans.  
Moore, C. D., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.  
Moore, Jesse, e. Jan. 5, 1864.  
Murry, Martin, e. July 19, 1862.  
Mudge, L. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Mudge, Aldin, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 13, 1863, disab.  
Mackrill, S. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
McCalmant, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Opelousas, La.  
Milner, H. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.  
Moore, H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, captd. at Cedar Creek.  
Moore, S., Jr., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.  
McDaniel, D. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Winchester, disd. Feb. 24, 1865.  
McCormick, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
Nichols, L. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.  
Osborn, Geo. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
Parks, Jacob F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 9, 1863, disab.  
Paul, B. G. e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
Paul, H. F., e. Feb. 24, 1864, captd. Cedar Creek.  
Pulsipher, Newel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Muscatine.





Prouty, E. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Vicksburg.  
 Powers, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Memphis.  
 Ruby, Joseph, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Cedar Creek.  
 Reynolds, Frank, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disab.  
 Sones, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1864, disab.  
 Sloan, J. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.  
 Spencer, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 14, 1863, disab.  
 Sennett, Thomas, e. July 28, 1862.  
 Sinkey, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Tebo, D. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, capt'd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.  
 Van Valtenburg, W. H., e. Feb. 22, 1864.  
 Vasser, E. H., e. Feb. 22, 1864.  
 Vasser, W. W., e. Feb. 22, 1864, died at Wyoming.  
 Williams, Charles P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Carrion Crow Bayou.  
 Woodruff, Adam, e. July 30, 1864.  
 White, William, e. July 21, 1864, capt'd. at Cedar Creek.  
 Wilkinson, Robert, e. Dec. 21, 1863.  
 Williams, Jos. T., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

## THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 27, 1865.*)

Maj. Ezekiel Cutler, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. March 20, 1863.

Maj. Sewell S. Farwell, com. Oct. 13, 1862, prmt'd. maj. May 27, 1865.

Surg. Horace H. Gates, e. as hospt. steward, prmt'd. asst. surg. March 1, 1864, prmt'd. surg. June 10, 1865.

Asst. Surg. Lucius H. French, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resd. June 8, 1864.

Asst. Surg. Elisha F. Taylor, com. June 30, 1863, resd. Feb. 29, 1864.

Adj't. Moore Briggs, e. as com. sergt., prmt'd. adj't. April 13, 1864, m. o. May 15, 1865.

Chaplain Dan'l S. Starr, com. Sept. 26, 1862, resd. March 4, 1863.

*Company A*

Edgington, J. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Dec. 19, 1862.

Herron, Franklin, e. Dec. 9, 1863.

*Company E*

Capt. Edwin B. Alderman, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. Feb. 13, 1863.

Capt. Geo. D. Hilton, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 13, 1862, prmt'd. capt. March 17, 1863.

First Lieut. Edmund T. Mellett, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. March 17, 1863.

First Lieut. Richard McDaniel, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, prmt'd. 1st lieut. March 17, 1863.



Second Lieut. Daniel H. Monroe, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. March 17, 1863, died Corinth, Miss.

Sergt. Wm. M. Starr, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Sergt. Jas. H. Cooksey, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 19, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Geo. R. Seaman, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 10, 1863.

Sergt. D. W. Cleveland, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Young's Point, La.

Sergt. J. H. Barker, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 5, 1864, disab.

Sergt. S. P. Porter, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Corp. O. P. Olinger, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Corp. Jno. R. Campbell, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Corp. M. F. Sipe, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 24, 1862.

Corp. T. M. Belknap, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Corp. M. M. Wilde, e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Corp. Thos. Buckner, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.

Corp. R. Spear, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Dec. 24, 1862.

Musician A. H. House, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, —.

Musician J. W. Benedom, e. Aug. 12, '62.

Wagoner, Jas. W. Durlin, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Amy, O. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Andrews, Ruel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 4, 1863.

Baker, P. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.

Barnard, Jno. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 19, 1863, disab.

Brown, Wm. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Brown, S., e. Aug. 14, '62, died at St. Louis.

Campbell, Jno. R., e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Chadwick, David, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Cook, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 20, 1864.

Cook, Amster, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. June 27, 1864, and at Kenesaw Mountain, disd. Jan. 26, 1865.

Converse, Jesse, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Memphis.

Curtis, Wm. J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Dec. 14, 1862.

Courttright, J. E., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Crow, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Dickerson, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Dunning, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Dial, Martin L., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Farnham, Wm. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Frink, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.

Graham, J. G., e. Oct. 24, 1862.

Gates, Horace H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Hilton, A. M., e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. July 12, 1863, disab.

Harrison, Abram, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863.

Harvey, I. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Healey, Robt., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

High, Daniel A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.

House, J. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at St. Louis.

Joslin, Harrison, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Vicksburg.





Joslin, Daniel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at St. Louis.  
Krahl, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.  
Kerr, Wm. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.  
Kerr, Porter, e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
Lamb, Cyrus, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
Littlefield, Clark, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.  
Luce, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Lyons, C. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
Lyons, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Masker, Wm. S., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Aug. 9, 1863.  
Mattocks, J. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 21, 1865, disab.  
Mead, Geo. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
Merritt, Cornelius, e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
Monroe, Harvey H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
Nash, Wm. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.  
Neilly, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Nikirk, Geo. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
Northrop, H., e. Oct. 24, 1862.  
O'Donnell, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Olinger, Jas. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.  
Orr, Mark, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Oct. 8, 1864, disab.  
Overacker, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 3, 1863, disab.  
Page, O. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.  
Parsons, Chas. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.  
Phelps, Wm. O., e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Putnam, A. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 10, 1863, disab.  
Rumple, Elias M., e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Rundall, J. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
Ryder, J. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Resaca, died May 6, 1864.  
Sage, Nestor, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.  
Sams, Stephen, e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
Slade, F. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Stingly, Jas., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. 1863, disab.  
Snider, A. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.  
Stuttsman, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.  
Tallman, Jas. H., e. Aug. 16, 1862.  
Thoma, O. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.  
Thomas, Edmund, e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
Thomas, Bennett, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died March 12, 1863.  
Thomley, Hiram, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Tice, Lewis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 1, 1863, disab.  
Tice, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 18, 1863, disd.  
Titus, Jas. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Wagoner, David, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Walnut Hills, Miss.  
Walton, P. T., e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
Warren, E., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Young's Point, La.  
Webb, A. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died on steamer Von Phul.



Wentworth, S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.

Waterhouse, M., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

*Company G*

Capt. Jeremiah C. Austin, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. Jan. 30, 1863.

Capt. Jos. H. Evans, e. as private, com. capt. March 31, 1863.

First Lieut. Edward H. Handy, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resd. Aug. 13, 1863.

Second Lieut. Simon N. Landon, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmtd. 2d lieut. Oct. 13, 1862.

Sergt. Orson B. Lowell, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Memphis.

Sergt. Lorenzo D. Bates, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Sergt. Jas. Miller, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Memphis.

Corp. Jas. P. Scoles, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Corp. Valentine Dalbey, e. Aug. 13, 1863, died at Vicksburg.

Corp. Henry Simpson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 5, 1863.

Corp. Moses M. McCree, e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Musician J. D. Herrick, e. Aug. 6, 1862.

Wagoner, John Brigham, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at St. Louis.

Bryan, Jas. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Camp Sherman, Miss.

Cronkhite, Wm. e. Aug. 17, 1862.

Conner, Benj. F., e. Dec. 9, 1863, died at Keokuk.

Clymer, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Carpenter, Henry, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 24, 1864, disab.

Clothier, Theo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Cole, Simeon W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Cowles, John S., e. Aug. 23, 1862.

Dewey, E. A., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.

Deirlein, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Memphis.

Emerson, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Gilmore, Jas. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.

Gilmore, Wm. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.

Gleck, Nathan, e. Feb. 12, 1864.

Graham, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.

Gales, Z., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1864, disab.

Huston, John R., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Jan. 28, 1863.

Hitchcock, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Haney, John F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Hammon, S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.

Hitchcock, Jas., e. Feb. 2, 1864.

Ireland, Benj. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862.

Ireland, Silas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Johnson, J. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Memphis.

Klise, D. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Long, Hiram, R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 3, 1863, disab.

McMullen, John D., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.

McMullen, Bethuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Murry, M. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862.





Miller, Elmer, e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
 Marshall, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.  
 Manning, L. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Aug. 21, 1863, disab.  
 Ogg, William, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. June 6, 1863, disab.  
 Ogg, Charles, e. Aug. 13, 1862.  
 Overbaugh, Joseph, e. Sept. 9, 1862.  
 Pierce, E. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.  
 Reed, Samuel, e. Aug. 8, 1862.  
 Richstine, D. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.  
 Rogers, Chas. E., e. Aug. 18, 1862.  
 Smith, Burt A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.  
 Shibley, Oliver, e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
 Starry, Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Voorhies, Miles, e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Vrooman, Wm. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862.  
 Wildey, Geo. E. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.  
 Walker, William, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. May 18, 1863.  
 Young, E. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Jan. 22, 1863.

#### *Company H*

Capt. Abijah E. White, e. as corp. Aug. 2, 1862, prmt'd. capt. June 10, 1865.  
 First Lieut. Franklin Amos, com., Oct. 13, 1862, wd. at Atlanta, resd. Feb. 2, 1865.  
 Second Lieut. James G. Dawson, com. Oct. 13, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, resd. Jan. 11, 1864.  
 Sergt. F. H. Blodgett, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Memphis, March 26, 1863.  
 Sergt. D. W. Perrine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 28, 1863.  
 Sergt. Samuel Williamson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on steamer Forest Queen.  
 Sergt. Geo. A. Jones, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. July 22, 1864, disab.  
 Sergt. J. C. Clark, e. Aug. 14, 1862, capt'd. at Iuka, Miss.  
 Sergt. Wm. S. Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Camp Sherman, Miss.  
 Sergt. Wm. W. Sutherland, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 24, 1863, disab.  
 Sergt. John W. Cook, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Roswell and Atlanta, Ga., died at Marietta.  
 Corp. Moore Briggs, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmt'd. adj. May, 1864.  
 Corp. Edgar G. Himes, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
 Corp. B. F. Gowing, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Corp. R. M. Marvin, e. Aug. 11, 1862.  
 Corp. Wm. S. Campbell, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Jan. 9, 1863.  
 Corp. Newton Bentley, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Lookout Mountain, died at Chattanooga.  
 Corp. Benjamin Batchelder, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Memphis.  
 Musician Charles H. Whitney, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at St. Louis.  
 Musician Samuel J. Glenn, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
 Wagoner S. R. McDaniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Ackerman, O. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 9, 1863, disab.  
 Albertson, Charles, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.



- Aldrich, Lemuel, e. Feb. 19, 1864.  
Albertson, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.  
Beckos, Wallace, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.  
Barnhill, Wm. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 2, 1863.  
Burnight, L. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 22, 1863, disab.  
Butterfield, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Buttolph, E. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Black, Wm. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Breen, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at St. Louis.  
Canfield, Johnson, e. Feb. 23, 1864, died at Chattanooga.  
Corbett, Miles H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.  
Covert, E. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
Covert, S. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.  
Carter, Chas. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.  
Cook, G. N., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Cook, I. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Cook, Rufus G., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Cross, J. H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Cunningham, P., e. July 24, 1862, died at Jackson, Miss.  
Darling, A. C., e. Aug. 5, 1862.  
Dawson, William, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 8, 1864, disab.  
Dickerson, Chas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post and Lookout Mountain.  
Dickerson, Wm., e. Sept. 5, 1864.  
Dreibelbis, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.  
Ennis, Jas. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Foster, Geo. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.  
Fitch, J. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Gerrett, John B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade.  
Gardner, Wm. P., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. June 9, 1863.  
Goodin, Wallace, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Jan. 23, 1863.  
Haun, Robt. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
Himes, F. E., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
Harlow, G. T., e. Aug. 7, 1862.  
Hawley, C. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Himebaugh, P. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 12, 1864.  
Hunter, Cyprian, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.  
Ingram, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Jones, Luman, e. Feb. 17, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.  
Johnson, H. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Scotch Grove.  
Karst, Geo., e. Feb. 17, 1864.  
Kilgore, H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. May 22, 1863.  
Kenney, M. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862.  
Kohout, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Lewis, Alex., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Lawrence, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
Lawrence, I. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 11, 1863.





Lamb, Harvey, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Dallas, Ga., died at Ackworth, Ga.  
 Lightfoot, Jas. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.  
 Merriman, Wm., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Vicksburg.  
 Morse, F. M., e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. Resaca.  
 Marvin, Wm. R., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
 Miller, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 McBride, Sam'l N., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.  
 Moorehouse, O. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Lookout Mountain, died Chattanooga.  
 McFry, Andrew J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
 Nelson, S. J., e. August 9, 1862, died Memphis.  
 Nelson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
 Nelson, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 30, 1863.  
 Nelson, Robt. D., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died St. Louis.  
 Nelson, Mervin, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.  
 Nelson, M. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Memphis.  
 Parker, Jas. F., e. Sept. 5, 1864.  
 Redman, Jno., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
 Rearick, Jno. P., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at St. Louis.  
 Rankin, M. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 31, 1863.  
 Rynerson, F. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Memphis.  
 Richardson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Jan. 17, 1863.  
 Rice, R. W., e. Feb. 18, 1864.  
 Sweesy, Matthias, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Sutherland, D., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Sutherland, Jno., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Stofer, Abner, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died July 9, 1864.  
 Shields, Geo. O., e. Feb. 26, 1864, wd. at Resaca.  
 Spence, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Memphis.  
 Smith, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.  
 Wolf, M. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Welsh, Oliver, e. Aug. 14, 1862.  
 Watson, M. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.  
 Whittemore, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 22, 1863.  
 Whittemore, A. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.  
 Whittemore, W. L., enlisted September 5, 1864.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, date not given in Adjutant General's Report.)

*Company A*

Corp. David Bumgardner, e. Nov. 11, 1862, disd. March 21, 1865, disab.  
 Cylmer, Chas., e. Nov. 11, 1862, died St. Louis.

*Company F*

Barnes, Aaron, e. Dec. 29, 1862, prmtd. musician.



Krookooke, Jos., e. Dec. 26, 1862, disd. Sept. 12, 1864, disab.  
 Rice, R. B., e. Dec. 19, 1862, died Feb. 4, 1864.

*Company I*

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Belknap, com. Dec. 15, 1862.  
 Sergt. Noah Bigley, enlisted September 5, 1862.  
 Cook, John W. H., e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.  
 Dodge, Mark, e. Oct. 9, 1862.  
 Gilford, Jos., e. Sept. 15, 1862.  
 Hodges, Vincent, e. Oct. 1, 1862, disd. May 20, 1864, disab.  
 Lake, Benj., e. Oct. 23, 1862.  
 Pate, Henry, e. Sept. 22, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.  
 Shafer, S. M., e. Sept. 8, 1862, disd. April 8, 1863, disab.  
 Shafer, John, e. Oct. 8, 1862.  
 Secrest, Robert M., e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. April 25, 1863, disab.  
 Truax, John, e. Sept. 11, 1862.  
 Taylor, W. H., e. Nov. 1, 1862.  
 Warren, Levi, e. Oct. 8, 1862, disd. Dec. 11, 1863, disab.  
 Zigler, Jacob, e. Sept. 23, 1862, disd. Nov. 9, 1864, disab.

*Company Unknown.*

Chatwin, E., e. Dec. 16, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

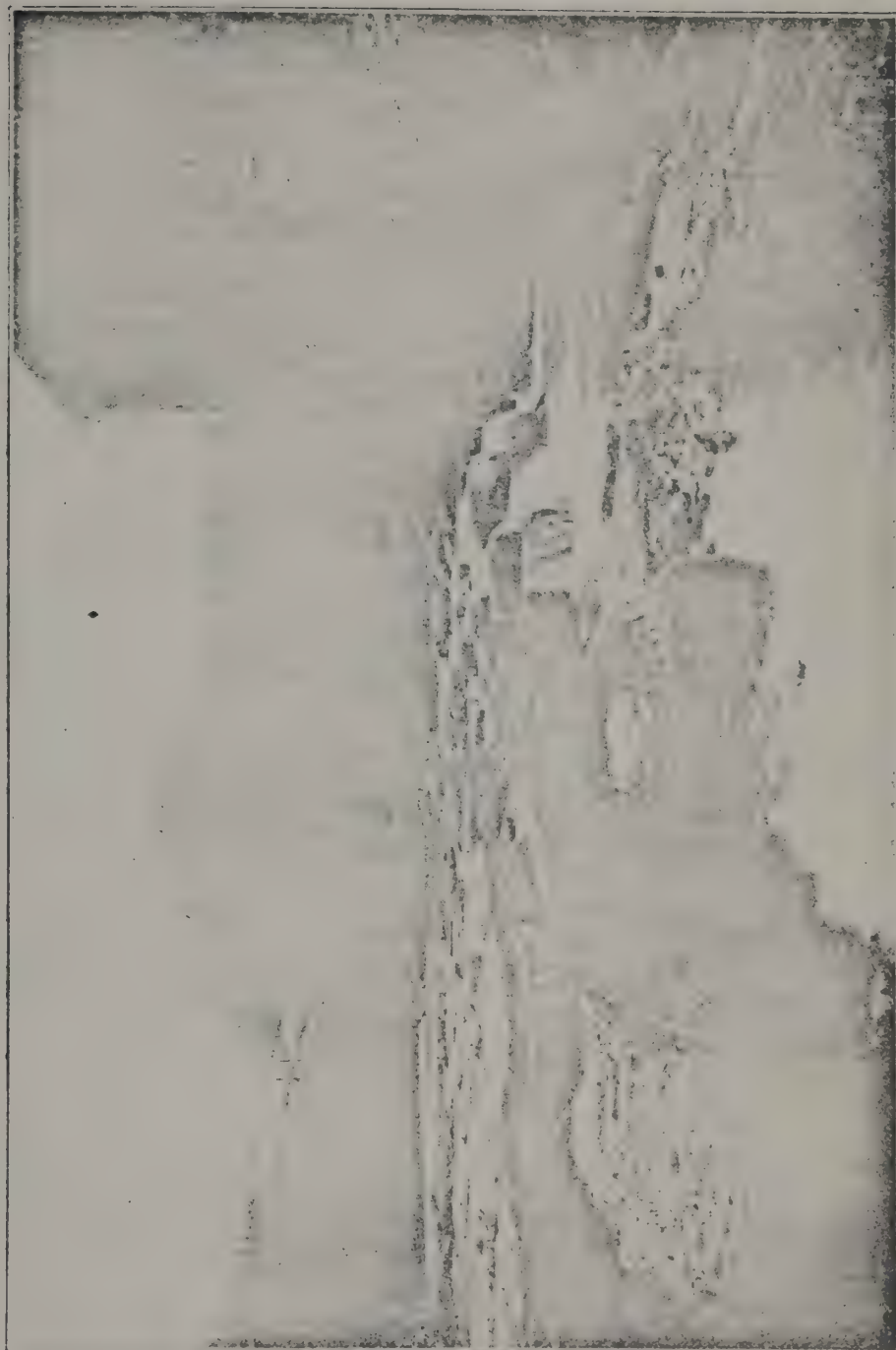
(NOTE—*This Company was transferred to Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863.*)

*Company C*

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com. Oct. 13, 1861.  
 Second Lieut. Anthony Courtright, com. Oct. 13, 1861.  
 Sergt. S. G. Cunningham, e. September 28, 1861.  
 Corp. Samuel S. Wherry, e. September 27, 1861.  
 Corp. John B. Green, e. September 26, 1861.  
 Brady, Joseph, e. Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Clark, Jas., e. Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Carter, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Ferguson, Luther, e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
 Forbes, Patrick, e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
 Graham, W., e. Oct. 7, 1861.  
 Green, John B., e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
 Holmes, Samuel B., e. Oct. 28, 1861, died at Fort Randall, D. T.  
 Klise, John W., e. Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Langon, Wm. P., e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
 Ratean, James, e. Sept. 28, 1861.  
 Reamer, Ralph, e. Oct. 1, 1861.  
 Robinson, D., e. Oct. 1, 1861.  
 Sellen, Joseph F., e. Oct. 2, 1861.







VIEW ON BUFFALO CREEK



Smith, H. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861.  
Swan, Avery, e. Sept. 28, 1861.  
Thurston, Wm. H., e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
Wherry, M. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861.  
Wherry, Samuel S., e. Sept. 27, 1861.  
Welch, W. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861.  
Yale, Geo. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

## FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1864.*)

*Company A*

Morey, Edwin S., e. May 3, 1864.  
Metcalf, M. H., e. May 6, 1864.  
Scroggs, John A., e. May 6, 1864.  
Spaulding, J. L., e. May 6, 1864.  
Thomas, Jas. R., e. May 14, 1864.

*Company C*

Capt. Jas. W. McKean, com. June 1, 1864, died at Memphis.  
Sergt. Samuel E. Hutton, e. April 30, 1864.  
Sergt. F. W. Houser, e. April 30, 1864.  
Corp. David Inches, e. April 30, 1864.  
Barnes, H. J., e. May 7, 1864.  
Brady, Freeman, e. April 30, 1864, died at Memphis.  
Calkins, F. M., e. April 30, 1864.  
Dewey, Chas., e. March 18, 1864.  
Foster, R. C., e. March 9, 1864.  
Foust, Benj., e. April 37, 1864.  
Glenn, R. R., e. April 30, 1864.  
Himebaugh, H. H., e. May 14, 1864.  
Horton, Erastus B., e. May 9, 1864.  
Lovejoy, Owen D., e. May 6, 1864.  
McVay, Levi, e. May 9, 1864.  
Murphy, Chas. H., e. April 30, 1864.  
McKean, C. B., e. April 30, 1864.  
Monroe, C. A., e. May 1, 1864.  
Sutherland, D. W., e. May 3, 1864.

*Company F*

Beranek, John, e. May 21, 1861.

## FIRST CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Tex., Feb. 15, 1866.*)

*Company B*

Bugler Edmund T. Hopkins, e. July 18, 1861.





Crane, O. B., e. Jan. 5, 1864.  
Penniman, C. G., e. July 18, 1861.  
Stanley, E. G., e. July 18, 1861.  
Smith, Howard E., e. July 18, 1861.

*Company G*

Corp. Lawrence Schoonover, e. July 13, 1861.  
Armitage, John.  
Casseleman, Levi, vet. Dec. 9, 1863.  
Gant, Matthew.  
Johnson, W. D., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
Larkey, Alex., died Feb. 19, 1862.

*Company K*

Phelan, Jas., e. Aug. 17, 1861.  
Atwood, Chas. P., e. May 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.  
Alsbaugh, D. A., e. May 15, 1861.  
Fairchilds, A. H., e. May 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.  
Fitzsimmons, John, e. July 18, 1861.  
Jamieson, Samuel, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.  
Kidder, John G., e. Aug. 17, 1861.

*Company L*

Q. M. S. James V. Brown, e. Aug. 25, 1861.  
Sergt. H. A. O'Bladen.  
Farrier Reuben Barnes, disd. Nov. 15, 1861.  
Farrier Wm. J. Bowman, disd. Nov. 15, 1861.  
Saddler Herman Bray, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.  
Barnard, Wm., disd. Dec. 1, 1861.  
Maurice, Z., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Brown, Milton, disd. Dec. 11, 1861.  
Maurice, Nicholas, e. June 13, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
Brown, Jas. V., e. Aug. 25, 1861.  
Chase, Chas. A., e. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Lawyer, Stephen, died at Little Rock, Ark.  
Watson, A. E., e. Dec. 7, 1863.  
Smith, Wm., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
Rogers, George, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.  
Rice, James E., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

*Company Unknown*

Ackerman, O. B., e. Jan. 23, 1864.  
Bates, Chas., e. Jan. 23, 1864.  
Barto, C. M., e. Feb. 15, 1864.  
Dawson, John W., e. Jan. 25, 1864.  
Fay, H. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.  
Mullford, James T., e. Jan. 5, 1864.



McCarty, Chas., e. Jan. 23, 1864.  
Phelan, Jas. H., e. March 8, 1864.  
Phatigan, Thomas, e. June 23, 1864.  
Slade, Vandelier, e. Feb. 17, 1864.  
Thompson, A. J., e. Feb. 17, 1864.

## SECOND CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865.*)

*Company B*

Corp. A. S. Cooper, e. July 30, 1861, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.  
Barnett, Alfred, e. Dec. 14, 1863.  
Potter, John J., e. Oct. 31, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.  
Potter, I. W., e. Dec. 15, 1863.

*Company I*

Corp. Chas. C. Crocker, e. Aug. 4, 1861, wd. near Hurricane Creek, Miss.  
Corp. Eli Mead, e. Aug. 4, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corp.  
Corp. Isaac Ford, e. Aug. 14, 1861.  
Davis, George W., e. Aug. 4, 1861.  
Davis, James, e. Oct. 6, 1861.  
Krokoskia, N., e. Aug. 4, 1861.  
Kellum, Warren, e. Aug. 4, 1861, died at Benton Barracks.  
Lamb, Henry, e. Aug. 4, 1861, disd. Sept. 3, 1862, disab.  
Myrick, Rufus B., e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.  
Potter, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.  
Yount, John W., e. May 17, 1864.

*Company L*

Corp. Isaac N. Cooper, e. Sept. 12, 1861.  
Saddler, Edw. Cooper, e. Sept. 12, 1861.  
Edwards, Jacob, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.  
Edwards, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.  
Felby, Edw., vet. March 1, 1864, kld. near Lynnville, Tenn.  
Taylor, John, e. Sept. 12, 1861.

*Company M*

Dawson, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Oct. 13, 1863, disab.

## SIXTH CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, Nov. 17, 1865.*)

*Company A*

Hamilton, Clark, e. Oct. 13, 1862.  
Hunter, Hiram, e. Oct. 24, 1862.





Parsons, Jno., e. Dec. 30, 1862.  
 Scriven, Jas. W., e. Oct. 4, 1862.  
 Wentworth, Lorenzo, e. Dec. 30, 1862.

*Company B*

Bugh, John, e. Jan. 1, 1863, disd. Feb. 24, 1865.  
 Herron, Jonathan, e. Oct. 13, 1863.

*Company H.*

Morgan, Jos., e. Nov. 5, 1862.

*Company I.*

Q. M. S. Jos. O. Reynolds, e. Nov. 19, 1862, disd. Oct. 6, 1864.

*Company K.*

Com. Sergt. Peter Reeger, e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Sergt. M. W. Jeffries, e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Sergt. Alvin R. Byerly, e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Sergt. Darius S. Hinman, e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Corp. Wm. Alspaugh, e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Brookhouse, A. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862, disd. Oct. 23, 1863, disab.  
 Beeks, Wm. J., e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Coe, Jno. D., e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Chapper, Jno., e. Oct. 23, 1862.  
 Luce, Israel, e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Myers, Sam'l, e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Mann, Jno., e. Oct. 22, 1862, kld. White Stone Hill, D. T.  
 Mershon, Lewis, C., Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Shoop, Calvin, e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Shults, Jno. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862.  
 Sampson, Daniel, e. Oct. 21, 1862.

*Company Unknown.*

Edwards, Jno., e. Oct. 1, 1864.  
 Tubbs, Wm., e. Oct. 1, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

NOTE—*This portion of the regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.)*

*Company K.*

Shover, Jno., e. Sept. 30, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

*Company M.*

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com. Oct. 25, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864, term exp.  
 Capt. Anthony Courtright, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 25, 1861, prmt'd. capt. Nov. 25, 1864.



First Lieut. L. G. Cunningham, e. as coms'y sergt. Sept. 28, 1861, prmtd. 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1864.

Sergt. Samuel S. Wherry, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Corp. John B. Greer, e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Corp. David Robinson, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Farrier Wm. F. Angstead, e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Brady, Wm., e. May 4, 1861.

Carter, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Clarks, Jas., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, disd. Feb. 1, 1866, disab.

Ferguson, Luther, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Ferguson, Chas., e. May 6, 1864.

Graham, Watson, e. Oct. 24, 1861.

Klise, J. W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Langan, Wm. P., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, disd. Feb. 7, 1866, disab.

Ratican, James, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Reamer, Ralph, e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Seller, Joseph F., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Smith, H. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Swan, Avery, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Turkle, Geo., e. Sept. 27, 1861.

Thurston, Wm. H., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

Wherry, M. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Welch, W. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. March 31, 1864.

Weeks, E. D., e. May 6, 1863.

Yule, Geo. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

#### EIGHTH CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865.*)

#### *Company G.*

Wagoner Isaac Ackarman, e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Atkins, Robt., e. Aug. 7, 1863, disd. Dec. 18, 1863, disab.

Coffee, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1863.

Goudy, John S., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Leaper, John A., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Leaper, John, e. Aug. 8, 1863.

McMillan, Jas. S., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

#### *Company L.*

Corp. Wm. Fuller, e. Aug. 5, 1863, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga.

Bodenhiffer, George W., e. Aug. 19, 1863, capt'd. at Newnan, Ga.

Bentley, William, e. Aug. 15, 1863.

Fuller, Samuel H., e. Aug. 7, 1863.

Hawley, F. D., e. Aug. 12, 1863, wd. at Campbellville, Tenn.

Kinney, Thos. J., e. Aug. 26, 1863.





McQueen, Adam, e. Aug. 5, 1863, died at Evansville, Ind.  
 Miller, Alonzo, e. Aug. 1, 1863, died at Keokuk.  
 Wade, Wm., e. July 31, 1863, died at Chattanooga.

*Company Unknown.*

Munson, John, e. Nov. 23, 1864.  
 Smith, Henry, e. Nov. 23, 1864.  
 Wedley, John F., e. Nov. 23, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Feb. 3, 1866.*)

*Company K.*

Capt. Jeremiah Lockwood, com. Nov. 30, 1863, resd. April 30, 1864.  
 Trumpeter John G. Krouse, e. Sept. 22, 1863.  
 Wagoner Silas Kenney, e. Oct. 1, 1863.  
 Crook, Wm. C. H., e. Sept. 10, 1863, died at St. Louis.  
 Mann, Benj. F., e. Oct. 1, 1863.  
 Sennott, Chas. P., e. Sept. 29, 1863.

*Company Unknown.*

Warden, Geo., e. Oct. 19, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Soper, E. B., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.  
 Secrest, James M., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

THIRD INFANTRY.

Corp. Charles A. Wilber, e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.  
 Critchfield, Elliott, e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.  
 Downer, Wm., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.  
 Downer, Horace, e. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. and disd. Nov. 28, 1862.  
 Doty, Jas., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.  
 Emart, Jacob, e. May 18, 1861, died Nov. 15, 1861.  
 Maury, Jacob C., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.  
 Platts, Asa, e. May 18, 1861, wd. Shiloh, m. o. June 18, 1864.  
 Spence, James e. May 18, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1862.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Thurston, M. E. e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka.  
 Cocket, E. A., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 3, 1862.



Corp. Geo. W. Foote, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.  
Corp. Jos. L. Carlin, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.  
Conklin, Wm. E., e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.  
Stitsman, Rinehart, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.

## SIXTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surgeon, Norman M. Smith, com. Oct. 22, 1862.

## EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Kelley, A. W., e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Primley, Wm. e. Aug. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.  
Withell, Elias M., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. March 13, 1862, disab.

## ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surgeon J. C. Batford, com. Oct. 25, 1863; resd. June 5, 1863.  
First Lieut. John A. White, com. July 26, 1865.  
Corp. Albert B. Siles, e. Sept. 28, 1861, died May 4, 1862.  
Musician Geo. M. Titus, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

## THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Abram E. Wood, prmtd. 2d lieut. June 7, 1865.  
Bowman, Godfrey, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1865, disab.  
Foot, Jas., e. Oct. 15, 1861, died Aug. 4, 1862.  
Lockwood, J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1861, disab.  
Postelwaight, J. J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd.  
Shaffer, Samuel B., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Jan. 1, 1862.  
Selby, Henry, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. March 3, 1862.

## SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Blake, James, e. Dec. 9, 1861, wd. Shiloh.  
Brown, George, e. Dec. 12, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.  
Bodenhoffer, John, e. Dec. 19, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, wd.  
Corbin, Aaron F., e. Dec. 20, 1861, died June 30, 1862.  
Hulett, Oliver B., e. Jan. 23, 1862, died Aug. 5.  
Hamilton, Alexander, e. Feb. 23, 1863, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, died Aug. 7, 1864.  
Capt. Marshall C. Fuller, com. March 24, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1862.  
Corp. Alexander Maple, vet. Jan. 16, 1864, Captd. July 22, 1864.

## EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Corp. Henry A. Burch, e. July 11, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.  
Bower, Wilson, e. July 9, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.





Dumont, Thomas R., e. July 9, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.  
Hodge, Alfred, e. July 11, 1862, wd. Jan. 8, 1863.  
Hazebrigg, A. J., e. July 7, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.  
Phillips, Jerome, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, disab.  
Russell, C. C., e. July 17, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

## TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Bly, Joseph, e. June 25, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.  
Beatty, David, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. July 15, 1865.  
Jefferson, Charles H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.  
Kress, H. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 20, 1863, disab.  
McMahon, Patrick, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.  
Robins, Amos, e. July 28, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.

## TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Sergt. M. R. Brown, e. June 27, 1862, disd. May 22, 1863, disab.  
Corp. Alonzo D. Linde, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.  
Farmer, S. H., e. July 7, 1862, died Oct. 19, 1863.  
Kanally, James, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Dec. 27, 1862.  
Low, Edwin, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.  
Reed, Charles, e. June 13, 1862, died Feb. 22, 1863.  
Williams, John L., e. July 7, 1862, trans.

## THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Gifford, C. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863.  
Dickey, R. B., e. Jan. 23, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

## THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Betzer, Aaron R., e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans.

## THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Cline, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Rye, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.  
Snyder, J. F., e. Aug. 22, 1862, capt'd. Oct. 5, 1864.  
Wry, Absalom, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.  
Wry, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Feb. 19, 1865.

## FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Thurlow, L. C., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.  
Coolsmith, Wm., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.  
Klise, Chas. F., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.



## FOURTH CAVALRY.

Second Lieut. Michael McLaughlin, e. as sergt., Sept. 23, 1861, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 28, 1864, returned to 1st sergt.  
Corp. George M. Stewart, e. Sept. 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.  
Pierce, Laban, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.

## FIFTH CAVALRY.

Painter, Wm. H., e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

## FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

Burlingham, Mark, e. Feb. 20, 1864.  
Newcomb, Geo. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.  
Samons, Curtis, e. Feb. 29, 1864.  
Sergt. Luther V. Brainard, Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prisoner of war.  
Sergt. William D. Gleason, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Brainard, John F., e. Feb. 6, 1861, vet. Feb. 6, 1864.  
Edwards, G. H., e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.  
Ensign, G., e. Feb. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.  
Isabell, M. M., e. March 7, 1861, vet. March 7, 1864.  
Parmenter, Wm. H., e. Feb. 26, 1861.  
Randall, O., e. Feb. 26, 1861.

## THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Dodge, Frederick D., vet. March 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.  
Waudick, Thos., vet. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.  
Waddick, Wm., vet. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

## ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

Artificer J. P. Davis, e. Sept. 21, 1861.  
Artificer Andrew J. Norton, e. Sept. 21, 1861.

## THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Musician Samuel Huber, e. April 24, 1861.

## THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Cole, Edmund F., e. Aug. 21, 1861, disd. May, 1864.

## THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Black, Jas., e. Sept. 8, 1861, m. o. May 15, 1866.





## FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Gavin, Wm., e. Jan. 28, 1862, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

## SECOND KANSAS CAVALRY.

Corp. Jacob S. Ray, e. Sept. 28, 1861.

Hays, Horace, e. Sept. 14, 1861.

Hoskins, P. L., e. Nov. 14, 1861.

Tyrell, Isaac N., e. Oct. 28, 1861.

## THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Wood, Abram E., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Hector E. Baldwin, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Breithaupt, C. F., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brundage, Oliver, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bunce, Wesley, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1861.

Coffee, Ezra, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Davis, Wm., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Gibbony, Jas., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Kane, Peter, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Kohl, D., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

McArthur, John, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863.

Phelan, D. J., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Warrington, I. C., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

LIST OF SOLDIERS IN JONES COUNTY AS SHOWN BY THE ASSESSOR'S  
BOOKS IN 1885.

The list given below of the soldiers in Jones county is possibly not as complete as would be desired, but it will furnish an interesting and valuable table for reference. The record is good so far as it could be obtained from the assessor's books of that year and published in the Anamosa Eureka.

*Cass Township.*

Atwood, C. P., Private K, 1st Iowa Cav.

Benskotec, V. W., Private G, 148 Pa.

Boots, Joseph, Private B, 13th Ill.

Beebec, Charles, Private C, 105th Ill.

Cunningham, H. H., Private E, 137th N. Y.

Denio, Peter, Private D, 98th N. Y.

Daywitt, M. C., Private K, 12th Iowa Cav.

Jones, J. P., Drummer D, 8th Kansas.

Monroe, H. H., Private E, 31st Iowa.

Rushford, Nelson, Private D, 142d N. Y.



Smith, D. G., Private D, 2d Iowa.  
Chopper, John, Private K, 6th Iowa Cav.  
Wilson, W. E., Private I, 149th N. Y. Inf.

*Castle Grove.*

Galligan, Wm., Private H, 31st Iowa.  
McLaughlin, M., 1st Sergt. B, 4th Iowa Cav.  
Ommen, Peter, Private C, 21st Iowa Inf.  
O'Rourke, Lawrence, Private B, 46th Ill. Reg.  
Rearick, Wm., Private D, 2nd Iowa.  
Summerville, David, Private H, 7th Ohio.  
\*Troy, Edward, Private 6th Iowa Inf.  
Waddick, Thomas, Private, 3d Iowa Bat.

*Clay.*

Bodenhofer, J. H., Corporal H, 16th Iowa Inf.  
Bodenhofer, G. W., Private L, 8th Iowa Inf.  
Kinney, T. J., Private L, 8th Iowa Inf.  
Donahue, Wm., Private M, 6th Iowa Inf.  
French, L. N., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Herrington, John, Private A, 18th Iowa Inf.  
Lee, J. F., 1st Sergt. F, 12th Iowa Inf.  
McGlocklin, Wm., Private D, 2d Iowa Inf.  
Whitson, James, Private K, 15th Kan. Cav.  
Undergraf, Joseph, Private A, 9th Iowa Inf.  
Johnson, J. R., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Russell, John, Private C, 14th Iowa Inf.  
Osborn, Lyman, Private I, 47th Wis. Inf.  
Brown, E. E., Private H, 2d Iowa Inf.  
Hanna, J. D., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Moncrief, Jas., Private F, 25th Iowa Inf.  
Lavery, Hugh, Private B, 21st Ill. Inf.  
Hanna, G. A., Private A, 13th Iowa Inf.  
McDaniel, O.

*Fairview.*

\*Shaw, W. T., Sergt. C, 2d Ky. Vol. Inf.  
Shaw, W. T., Col. 14th Iowa Vol. Inf.  
Bromily, W. T., Sergt. H, 146th N. Y. Inf.  
Cash, John, Private A, N. Y. Inf.  
Strickle, James, Private A, 45th Ill. Inf.  
Darsee, Napoleon, Private G, 60th N. Y. Inf.  
Darsee, N., Private E, 65th N. Y. Inf.





Brown, J. J., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Walbridge, W. W., Private F, 15th N. Y. Inf.  
 Cline, Wm., Private F, 13th Iowa Inf.  
 Post, Daniel L., Private H, 24th Iowa Inf.  
 Ronen, John, Private A, 7th Iowa Cav.  
 Harter, G. W., Private E, 110th Ohio Inf.  
 Northrop, James, Private H, 14th Iowa Inf.  
 Northrop, Henry, Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Campbell, John, Private F, 45th Ill. Inf.  
 Campbell, John, Private A, 90th Ill. Inf.  
 Wry, Wm., Corporal K, 39th Iowa Inf.  
 Leaper, John A., Private D, 8th Iowa Inf.  
 Worden, John H., Private G, 24th Iowa Inf.  
 Ridings, James, Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Scott, Geo. W., Private E, 46th Iowa Inf.  
 Ruhl, Wm. G., Private K, I, D, 10th-Ill. Cav.  
 Moyer, Samuel, Ill. Inf.  
 Dragoo, I. N. Private K, 7th Iowa Inf.  
 Weatherson, Luke, Private K, 26th Iowa Inf.  
 Kerr, Porter, Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Leaper, John W., Private G, 8th Iowa Inf.

*Anamosa.*

Burlingham, P. M., Private D, 5th Iowa Cav.  
 Purcell, Martin, Private M, 7th Iowa Cav.  
 Bunce, Reuben, Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.  
 Mudd, Hillary, Private C, 44th Wis. Inf.  
 Pierce, Lucian D., Corporal F, 33d Wis. Inf.  
 Barnhard, John H., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Brown, Milton R., Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.  
 Fish, Wm. D., Private C, 1st Iowa Cav.  
 Aldrich, Lucian C., Private E, 2d Vermont Inf.  
 Cook, Wm., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Arnold, Hiram, Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
 Thompson, Thomas, Private B, 32d Iowa Inf.  
 McGowan, Calvin, Private B., 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Brant, E. H., Private C, 144th N. Y. Inf.  
 Mason, Presley R., Private C, 51st Ill. Inf.  
 Slingerland, G. H., Private F, 18th Ill. Inf.  
 Eaton, Amos V., Corporal H., 18th Iowa Inf.  
 Pope, Solomon A., Private D, 2d Iowa Inf.  
 Stickley, Robert, Private C, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Healy, Robert, Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Moreland, John, Private F, 20th Iowa Inf.  
 Stickney, James, Private B, 6th Iowa Cav.  
 Chapman, Carlos, Private H, 14th Iowa Inf.



Chadwick, David, Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Foley, Wm. B., Private H, 5th Iowa Cav.  
Templeman, U. F., Private H, 20th Iowa Inf.  
Wilson, Andrew G., Private H, 8th Mich. Cav.  
Washington, P., Private G, 15th Iowa Inf.  
Keeler, Ezra, Sergt Sig. Corps, U. S. A.  
Chapman, Frank, Corporal K, 1st N. Y. Art.  
Phelin, James H., Private K, 1st Iowa Cav.  
Scroggs, John A., Private A, 44th Iowa Inf.  
Kelly, David H., Private L, 7th Iowa Cav.  
Nandell, Robert, Private G, 14th Mo. Inf.  
Fisher, Frank, Private H, 13th Iowa Inf.  
Simons, William H., Sergt. G, 33d Wis. Inf.  
Lamson, James H., Private G, 9th Iowa Inf.  
Yount, Geo. L., 2d lieut. I, 1st Iowa Inf.  
Yount, G. L., 2d lieut. H, 3rd Mo. Inf.  
Jackels, Wm. O., Private F, 74th Ill. Inf.  
Gard, Samuel S., Private C, 1st Minn. Inf.  
Wilds, T. M., Private C, 2d Iowa Cav.  
Sigworth, H. W., 5th Sergt. H, 67th Ill. Inf.  
Johnson, James, Private H, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Patterson, T. E., Corporal E, 1st Iowa Cav.  
Wilkinson, Robert, Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Sigworth, Miles P., 1st Lieut. G, 155th Pa. Inf.  
McMiller, John, Private A, 32nd Iowa Inf.  
Rosencrans, Lewis, Private C, 134th Ill. Inf.  
Dunklee, Freeman S., Private A, 36th Ill. Inf.  
Wood, E. J., Private F, 115th Ohio Inf.  
Brasted, Isaac H., Private L, 1st N. Y. Art.  
Cudworth, John G., Captain C, 20th N. Y. Cav.  
Condit, E. M., Corporal C, 7th Ohio Inf.  
Barnard, Wm., Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.  
Prentice, T. S., Private E, 11th Wis. Inf.  
Aldrich, A. W., horse farrier E, 5th N. Y. Cav.  
Schoonover, L., Private G, 1st Iowa Cav.  
Kempsey, M. C., Colonel, 87th U. S. C. D.  
Hammond, Geo., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.  
Gillen, Owen E., Com. Sergt., 5th Iowa Cav.  
Adair, L. J., Orderly Sergt. H, 104th Ohio Inf.  
Desart, Leander E., Private H, 34th Iowa Inf.  
Valendingham, W. H., Private C, 7th Iowa Inf.  
Kenyon, M. B., Private, 8th N. Y. Art.  
Nowlin, Fred, Private K, 14th Iowa Inf.  
Parsons, Thos. T., Captain F, 48th U. S. Inf.  
Fargo, Wilson D., Band, 8th Mich. Inf.  
Alsbaugh, Wm., Sergt. K, 6th Iowa Cav.  
Hollenbeck, H., Private F, 20th Iowa Inf.





Hall, Samuel C., Corporal H, 14th Iowa Inf.  
 Clothier, Smith, Private G, 2d Ill. Art.  
 Griffin, John C., Private C, 153d Ill. Inf.  
 Coe, C. W., Sergt. F, 20th Iowa Inf.  
 Brundige, O., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Buckner, Thos., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Brown, Wm. M., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Maudsley, C. W., Private H, 31st Iowa Inf.

*Strawberry Hill.*

Curttright, Elias, Private F, 13th Iowa.  
 Dickerson, Wm., Private E, 13th Iowa.  
 Russel, D., Chaplain, 104th N. Y. Vol.

*Greenfield.*

Tathwell, E., Private A, 96th Ohio.  
 Leonard, W. P., Private Sig. Service, Iowa.  
 Duncan, James, Private H, 14th Iowa.  
 English, David, Seaman, Pa.  
 Vernon, John, Private C, 142d Ohio.  
 Mitchell, James, Private A, 198th Ohio.  
 Miller, E. V., 1st Lieut. F, 13th Iowa.  
 Hilton, A. W., Private M, 1st N. Y.  
 Zimmerman, H., Private F, 13th Iowa.  
 Davis, Geo. W., Sergt. G, 2d Iowa.  
 Kane, Peter, Corporal F, 13th Iowa.  
 Mettee, Geo., 2d Lieut. B, 11th Ind.  
 Swan, John, Private K, 9th Iowa.

*Hale.*

Glick, W. H., Corporal B, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Soper, G. W., Private K, 35th Iowa Inf.  
 Whitney, J. H., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Chatterton, H. P., Private H, 118th N. Y. Inf.  
 Simmons, Coleman, Private B, 24th Iowa Inf.  
 Sawyer, Samuel, Corporal E, 169th N. Y. Inf.  
 Holmes, T. J., Private B, N. Y.  
 Giddings, W. F., Private H, 33d Ill. Inf.  
 Smith, B. A., Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Lewis, George, Private L, 15th Ill. Cav.  
 Young, Benj., Private K, 17th Ill. Cav.  
 Wolfe, Geo. H., Captain M, 7th Iowa Cav.  
 Austin, Thomas, Sergt. 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Scriven, B. H., Private A, 15th Iowa Inf.



Cole, Simeon W., Sergt. G, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Starry, Wm., Sergt. B, 9th Iowa Inf.  
Garrison, W. S., Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Demoney, B. A., Private H, 57th Pa. Inf.  
Clay, J. R., Private B, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Clay, D. A., Private B, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Freeman, H. C., Lieut G, 31st Iowa inf.  
Austin, J. C., Captain G, 31st Iowa Inf.

*Jackson.*

Grassfield, David, Private F, 20th Iowa.  
Meeks, Wm., Private D, 2d Iowa.  
Cylmer, Charles, Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Byers, Samuel, Private E, 2d Iowa.  
Dart, M. J., Private B, 2d Mo.  
Ryan, Lyman, Private K, 2d Iowa.  
Belknap, Cable, Private E, 2d Ind.  
Casteel, M., Private F, Wurz Mo. Battery.  
Meek, I. H., Private G, 51st Ohio.  
Foust, Benj., Private C, 44th Iowa.  
James, Walter, Lieut. B, 9th Iowa.  
Lyons, J. W., Private E, 31st Iowa.  
Blood, O. T., Corporal G, 112th N. Y.  
Anderson, M. A., Private B, 45th Ill.  
Bunce, Reuben, Vet. L, 1st Iowa Cav.  
Ireland, B. F., Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.

*Madison.*

Coburn, Robert, Private A, 143d Ohio Inf.  
Krouse, John G., Trumpeter K, 9th Iowa Cav.  
Krouse, J. G., 14th Iowa Inf.  
Himebaugh, H. H., Private C, 44th Iowa Inf.  
Sutton, Henry G., Private O, 5th Iowa Cav.  
Pelkey, Israel, Corporal B, 5th Mich. Art.  
Pelkey, I., Corporal H, 8th Mich. Cav.  
Dodge, Warren, Private C, 88 Ill.  
Slife, James, Private G, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Carter, Samuel, Private E, 45th Iowa Inf.  
Leggett, J., Private A, 1st N. Y. Dragoons.  
Preston, David, Private K, 1st Maryland Cav.  
Hall, James L., Sergt. K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
McKelvey, T. H., Private U. S. S. Corps.  
Espy, R. J., Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
Crans, Adolphus W.  
Ingram, John, Private H, 31st Iowa Inf.





Wright, J. W., Corporal A., 12th W. Va. Cav.  
 Jenkins, Royal A., Private B, 145th Pa. Inf.  
 Bugh, Alexander, Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Davis, Wm., Private I, 32d Ohio Inf.  
 Gridley, Charles B., Sergt. G, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Brutsman, Frank, Private A, 92d Ill. Inf.  
 Evans, Geo. W., Private H, 21st Ill. Inf.  
 LeMaster, J. A., Corporal D, 45th Ill. Inf.  
 Wirt, John, Private A, 196th Ohio Inf.  
 Courtney, J. H., Private K, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Farrington, G. L., Private 3, Iowa Bat.  
 Grimm, F., Sergt. 7, Ohio Ind't Bat.  
 Noyes, N. B., Corporal F, 29th Ohio Inf.  
 James, J. W., Captain A, 12th W. Va. Cav. Confed.

*Monticello.*

McGregor, Geo., Private H, 1st Md. Inf.  
 Sarles, S. E., Private 1st, Ill.  
 Stuart, B., Private D, 9th Iowa.  
 Whittemore, F. A., 1st Lieut. F, 21st Iowa.  
 Albinger, J., Private 21st, Iowa.  
 Winsor, J. H., Private C, 39th Wis. Inf.  
 Rather, J. J., Private A, 50th Wis. Inf.  
 Pierce, H. F., Private C, 31st Iowa.  
 Magee, D. F., 1st Lieut. D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Grover, I. W., Private I, 1st Minn.  
 Mellett, E. T., 1st Lieut. E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Dawson, I. H., Private 5th, Ill. Light Art.  
 Quimby, D. C., Corporal F, 37th Iowa Inf.  
 Farwell, S. S., Major 31st, Iowa Inf.  
 Merrill, J. W., Private I, 52d Ill. Inf.  
 Graves, James, Private A, 52d Ill. Inf.  
 Dolphin, John, Private A, 21st Iowa Inf.  
 Ryder, C. J., Captain H, 106th N. Y.  
 Smith, Nathan, Private M, 2d Iowa Cav.  
 McConnon, John, Private H, 31st Iowa.  
 Morris, N., Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.  
 Develin, Peter, Private F, 73d Pa.  
 Hughs, Isaac, Private F, 21st Iowa.  
 Eulanks, John, Private L, 4th Iowa.  
 Zigler, Jacob, Private I, 37th Iowa Inf.  
 Matthews, John, Private H, 31st Iowa.  
 Haussler, Lewis, Private C, 17th N. Y. Inf.  
 Dufoe, Fred, Private D, 11th Mo.  
 Jones, W. B., Private F, 21st Iowa Inf.  
 Ackerman, Isaac, Private G, 8th Iowa Inf.



McCulloogh, M., Private C, 8th Pa. Cav.  
Miller, Isaac, Corporal D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
Pond, D. E., 1st Lieut., 7th U. S. Vol.  
Foster, L., Private L, 3d Iowa Cav.  
Monroe, C. A., Private C, 44th Iowa Inf.  
Waugh, W. H., Private I, 34th Ind. Inf.  
Springer, Dennis, Private H, 4th Minn. Inf.  
Jarret, Benj., Private A, 31st Iowa.  
Ruger, John, Private I, 1st Wis. Inf.  
Dunham, F. S., 2d Lieut. L, 2d Cav.  
Stillman, J. R., 2d Lieut. B, 9th Iowa Inf.  
Gardiner, I. L., Private G, 130th N. Y. Inf.  
Chesterfield, C., Private G, 1st Mich.  
Howard, E. N., Private C, 2d Ill. light Art.  
Nichols, A. J., Private G, 19th Iowa Inf.  
Edwards, E. P., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Smith, N. M., Surgeon, 6th Iowa Inf.  
Hicks, Frank, Private H, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Gregory, W. H., Corp. C, 8th U. S. Inf.  
Harrington, John, Private I, 21st Iowa Inf.  
Cassidy, J. P., Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
Crawford, C. A., 1st Lieut. L, 8th Iowa Cav.  
Sloan, John, Private C, 6th Iowa Cav.  
Towle, C. A., 1st Sergt. D, 15th N. H. Inf.  
Nelson, John, Private E, 3d Mass. Vol.  
Cassidy, Andrew, Private C, 2d Iowa Inf.  
Hartsough, W. D., Corporal F, 3d Iowa Inf.  
Phillips, I. H., Private D, 142 Ohio Inf.

*Monticello City.*

Voorhees, James, Private I, 32d Ill.  
Conway, Wm., Private I, 41st Iowa.  
Clark, John L., Private I, 21st Iowa.  
Frye, John H., Sergt. H, 13th Iowa.  
Skelly, James, Corporal I, 26th Ind.  
Grover, Samuel, Private F, Iowa.  
Davidson, James, 1st Lieut. G, 52d Ill.  
Breen, Michael, Private D, 9th Iowa.  
Shover, John, Private A, 12th Iowa Inf.  
Shover, John, Private K, 7th Iowa Cav.  
Fitzimmons, John, Sergt. K, 1st Iowa.  
Quaintance, M. A., Private D, 33d Iowa.  
Fawkes, Allen, Private G, 1st Iowa.  
Chapman, C. C., Private C, 28 Mich.  
Lawrence, Fred, Private H, 31st Iowa.  
Haun, George M., 2d Iowa.





Beranek, John F, 44th Iowa Inf.  
 Sutton, John E., 7th Cav.  
 Steele, Wm., ————Cav.  
 Robinson, Wm., G, 31st Iowa.  
 Cook, George, 133 Ohio.  
 Field, Geo. H., 11th N. Y. Cav.  
 Nichols, Chas., N. Y. Art.  
 Coulton, Lorene D., 1st Sergt. B, 9th Iowa.  
 Courttright, A., Captain M. 7th Iowa Cav.  
 Cooper, Emil, 7th Iowa Cav.  
 McDonald, Samuel, 1st Lieut. A, 93d Ill. Vol.  
 Keller, Andrew, B, 6th Iowa Cav.  
 Sutliff, Wm., C, 2d Iowa.  
 Dyson, Thomas, 6th Iowa Cav.  
 Reamer, Ralph, C, 14th Iowa Cav.  
 Seykes, R., E, 96th Ohio.  
 Thurston, Wm., 7th Iowa Cav.  
 Langan, W. P., Corp. M, 7th Iowa Cav.  
 Wilimek, Vinel, 17th Iowa.  
 Munsell, E. L., 1st Wis. Inf.  
 Munsell, E. L., Private 1st, U. S. Shooters.  
 Zellers, Joseph, Private M, 7th Iowa Inf.

*Oxford Junction.*

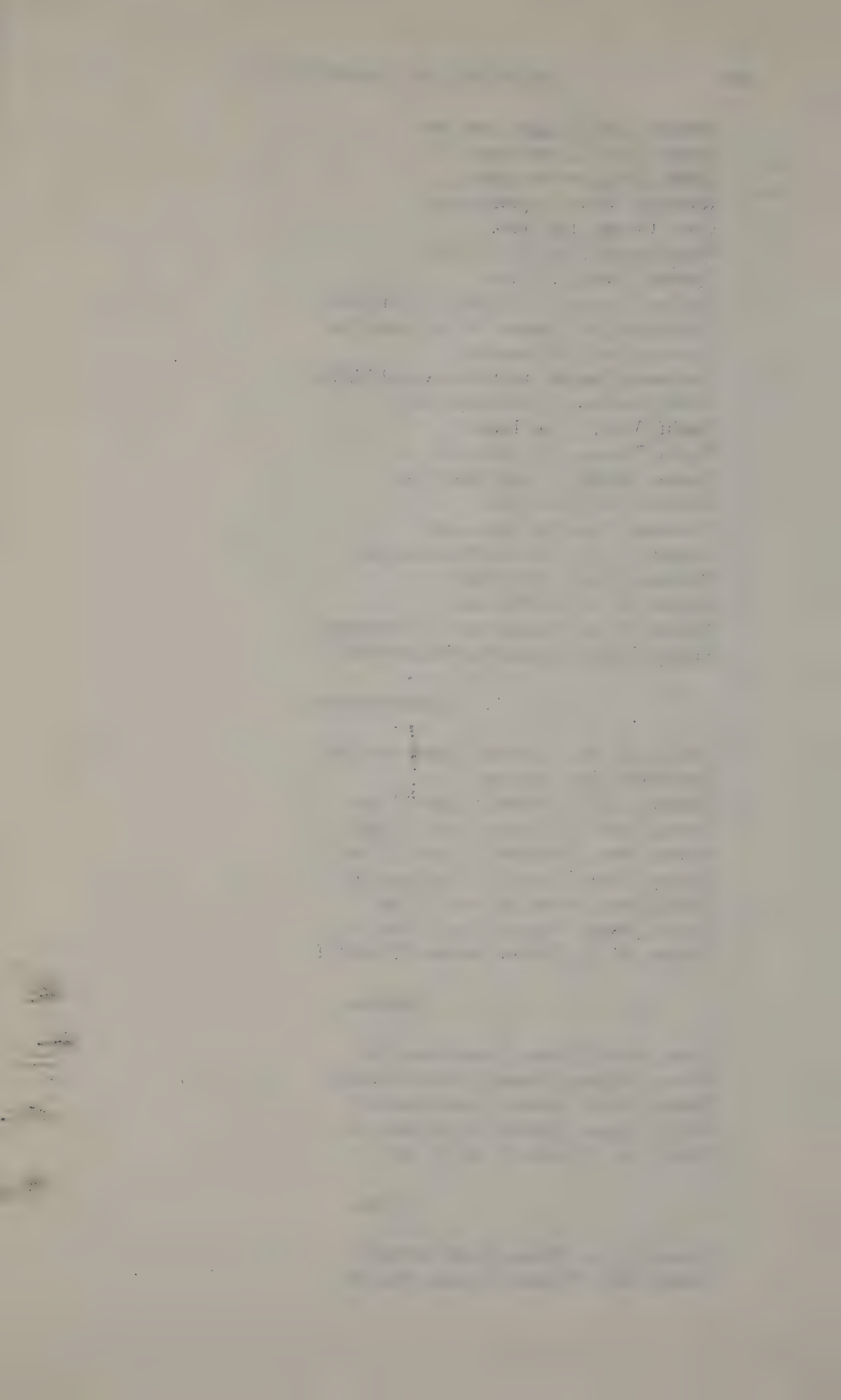
Blakely, H. M., Corporal I, 24th Iowa Inf.  
 Fessenden, Wm., Private.  
 Hastings, G. A., Private A, 74th Ill. Inf.  
 Keech, John H., Private I, 92d Ill. Inf.  
 Kilmer, Wm., Musician G, 127th Ill. Inf.  
 Millsap, John, Private D, 11th Iowa Inf.  
 Stout, John, Private A, 11th Ill. Inf.  
 Sacora, Joseph, Private C, 15th Iowa Inf.  
 Watson, M. D., Private Battery E, 1st R. I.

*Richland.*

Loes, Jacob, Private I, 21st Iowa Inf.  
 Moore, William, Private I, 21st Iowa Inf.  
 Beatty, David, Private I, 21st Iowa Inf.  
 Wright, James, Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Hein, J. A., Private D, 1st U. S.

*Rome.*

Stewart, J. A., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Fisher, Wm., Private G, 104th Ohio Inf.



Ristine, J. G., Private B, 72d Ind. Inf.  
 Emerson, Charles, Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 White, William, Private G, 24th Iowa Inf.  
 Handy, —, 2d Lieut. G, 31st Iowa Inf.

*Olin.*

Barker, Usal, Private B, 9th Iowa Inf. *res. Hale*  
 Brickley, J. T., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf. - *atiles Jackson*  
 Brock, C. L., Private F, 104th Ill. Inf.  
 Bell, J. J., Private F, 13th Iowa Inf.  
 Clothier, Theo., Private G, 31st Iowa Inf. *res. Dubuque*  
 Duncan, W. F., Private C, 83d Ill.  
 Dicus, W. H., Private G, 1st Ill. Cav.  
 Ellis, W. H., Private K, 24th Iowa. *Jackson*  
 Green, Albert, Private B, 9th Iowa. *res. Canton*  
 Holmes, O. P., Private H, 35th Iowa.  
 Ireland, S., Private G, 31st Iowa. — *" Jones co.*  
 Jackson, A. J., Corporal C, 203 Pa.  
 Mason, C. W., Private D, 3d Pa. Art.  
 Olmstead, P. E., 1st Sergt. I, 53d Ill. *" Walnut Fork*  
 Pike, J. L., Private K, 17th Iowa. — *res. Jackson*  
 Price, J. M., 1st Corporal B, 9th Iowa. *" Jones co.*  
 Reed, S. W., Private G, 31st Iowa. *" Rome*  
 Rummel, D. E., 1st Corporal B, 9th Iowa.  
 Stivers, E. H., Private F, 5th Iowa Cav.  
 Simpson, J. C., Private G, 31st Iowa. — *" Clarence*  
 Sealls, B., Private A, 15th Iowa.  
 Starry, Daniel, Private G, 31st Iowa. — *Jones co.*  
 Sealls, E. R., Private H, 35th Iowa. *res. Madison*  
 Sherman, B., Private B, 9th Iowa.  
 Vrooman, W. L., Private G, 34th Iowa.  
 Waldo, H. H., Private E, 5th Iowa Cav.  
 White, J. A., Lieut. E, 11th Iowa.

*Scotch Grove.*

Marshall, Thomas, Private G, 3d Iowa.  
 Murray, James, Private L, 5th Iowa Cav.  
 Davis, Francis A., Corporal I, 24th Iowa Inf.  
 Sutherland, Adam, Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Orr, John, Private D, 37th Mass. Inf.  
 Fuller, Wm., Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 Murphy, Chas. H., Private C, 44th Iowa Inf.  
 Sutherland, John, 1st Lieut. D, 9th Iowa Inf.  
 McKean, C. B., Private C, 44th Iowa Inf.  
 Hoyt, Ed., Private I, 10th Iowa Inf.





Barnhill, R. S., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Ferrian, F. W., 1st Sergt M, 2d Iowa Cav.  
Sweesy, M., 1st Sergt. H, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Eby, Samuel, Corporal A, 24th Iowa Inf.

*Washington.*

Fagan, John, Private I, 21st Iowa.  
Fagan, Hugh, Private I, 21st.  
Flannigan, Chas., Private B, 6th  
McCanna, James O., Private B, 6th

*Wayne.*

Himebaugh, G. L., Private D, 2d Iowa Inf.  
Heasty, A. M., Private M, 2d Cal. Inf.  
Scheer, C., Private H, Military Acad. Vol.  
Bates, John, Private C, 2d Iowa Inf.  
Stutt, John, Private D, 34th Ill.  
Stutt, John, Private E, La. Light Bat.  
Hartman, P. J., Corporal H, 14th Iowa Inf.  
Burke, T., Private I, 47th Pa.  
Weiss, J. A., Drummer B, 54th Pa. Inf.  
Walker, M. H., Private D, 169 Pa. Inf.  
Smith, W., Private A, 57th Ohio Inf.  
Reymore, G. W., Private K, 1st N. Y. Light Art.  
Priest, J. D., Private D, 2d Iowa.  
Wager, J., Private D, N. Y.  
Bigley, Noah, Sergt. I, 37th Iowa.  
French, Henry, Private D, 34th Ill.  
Green, W. H., E, 92d Ohio.

*Wyoming.*

Bottomstone, Geo., Private E, 9th Pa. Cav.  
Rohwedder, Hans, Private M, 1st Iowa Cav.  
Spencer, James, Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Tebo, D. G., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Tompkins, O., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
Cameron, W. T., 1st Lieut. B, 143d Ohio.  
Scripture, James, Private C, 21st Iowa Inf.  
Johnson, James, Private B, 26th Iowa Inf.,  
Finch, I. C., Private D, 18th Mich. Inf.  
Streets, John, Private H, 76, Ohio Inf.  
Morse, M. H., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Lamey, Thos., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.  
Paul, H. F., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.



Woodyard, Jerry, Sergt K, 24th Iowa Inf.  
 Curttright, J. E., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.  
 Chase, Geo., Iowa.

*Wyoming City.*

Bender, J. J., Sergt. H, 14th Iowa.  
 Bronson, J. W., Private K, 24th Iowa.  
 Marshall, T. R., Lieut., 121st Ohio.  
 Calkins, Riley, Fifer K, 24th Iowa.  
 Wiggans, Del., Private A, 44th Iowa.  
 Fuller, Ed., Drummer H, 44th Wis.  
 Merrett, C., Private, 31st Iowa.  
 Champlain, E. B., Private, 155th Ohio.  
 Grindrod, J., Blacksmith A, 9th Iowa.  
 Hepler, A. W., Private, 10th Iowa.  
 Mullett, M. J., Private, 44th Iowa.  
 Aldrich, Henry, Fifer G, 31st Iowa.  
 Shibley, Oliver, Drummer G, 31st Iowa.  
 Peck, W. H., Sergt. F, 31st Iowa.  
 Williams, R. S., 1st Lieut. K, 24th Iowa.  
 Loomis, A. M., Captain K, 24th Iowa.  
 Hart, A. A., Private K, 101st Ill.  
 Hopkins, C. B., Private H, 58th Pa.  
 Ashcraft, J. A., Private, 207th Pa.  
 Pealer, David, wagoner E, 20th Ind.  
 Lindsey, Nick, Private E, 126th Ill.  
 Loudermilch, J., Private F, 104th Pa.  
 Hawley, Frank, Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.  
 Thomas, Elihu, Private, 14th Iowa.  
 Calkins, R. J., Private K, 24th Iowa.  
 Hoskins, A. R., Private M, 6th Iowa Cav.  
 Mackrill, S. R., Private K, 24th Iowa.  
 Bradshaw, P. R., Iowa.  
 McMillan, D. L., Ill.

THE SPANISH WAR.

The blowing up of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the evening of February 15, 1898, led to events in history which became of interest to the people of Jones county. On April 19, 1898, the congress of the United States adopted resolutions declaring Cuba independent, and this action precipitated open war with Spain. In the call by the United States for troops, a number of men from Jones county volunteered their services in behalf of the cause of Cuba. No company was organized in the county. Those from the county enlisting in the service were recruits, and consequently the names of those who participated in that short but decisive international war, cannot be accurately determined. Our infor-





mation has been fragmentary, but it is ascertained that among those from Jones county in the service were: Orla Wherry, Edward Parks, Walter T. Noyes, Ervin E. Reed, Newell Berga, Will Campbell, Geo. Hernon, Geo. Hogan, John White, Perry Sigworth and Chas. Rorah.

One soldier surrendered his life blood in the cause. Walter T. Noyes, a son of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Noyes of Onslow, died in the hospital at Montauk Point, Long Island, in 1898, of fevers contracted in Cuba. This noble life went out in the prime of young manhood. But the blood of patriotism flowed in his veins. His father before him was a soldier in the Civil war. Walter Noyes was a member of Company H, Sixteenth United States Infantry, in the regular army. His body was brought to Onslow and now lies buried in the Wyoming cemetery.

### BANKS AND BANKING,

The record presented by this chapter will be found to be one of the most valuable in determining the magnitude of the development of the resources of the county, and in securing a proper estimate of the present condition of the wealth of the people.

The record herein given, includes every bank in Jones county at the present time, with the exception of The Bank of Martelle from which the editor has been unable to secure any statement in regard to its financial condition. Omitting this one bank, the resources of the county show an aggregate amount of money on deposit in the several banks, of \$4,787,305.86 and an aggregate capital invested of \$660,000.00, and the aggregate assets or resources of nearly \$6,000,000.00.

The statement given below will show at a glance the present status of the banks of the county as to deposits, capital and assets.

	Deposits	Capital	Total Assets
Onslow Savings Bank.....	\$ 143,454.17	\$ 20,000	\$ 165,234.19
Monticello State Bank .....	1,410,090.03	100,000	1,720,648.41
Lovell State Bank.....	786,574.11	100,000	967,293.03
Oxford Savings Bank.....	201,888.70	15,000	225,955.72
Citizens Ex. Oxford.....	137,400.00	50,000	157,510.00
Citizens Savings, Olin.....	98,317.82	20,000	127,403.74
First Nat'l Bank, Olin.....	124,294.83	25,000	181,144.49
Farmer's Savings, Martelle.....	40,314.09	10,000	50,314.09
Citizens Savings, Anamosa.....	122,563.49	50,000	172,761.93
Niles & Watters, Anamosa.....	605,272.92	50,000	690,549.17
Anamosa National, Anamosa.....	626,528.05	150,000	905,827.78
National Bank, Wyoming.....	269,607.65	50,000	373,320.46
Citizens Bank, Wyoming.....	221,000.00	20,000	240,000.00
Total .....	\$4,787,305.86	\$660,000	\$5,977,963.01

The financial status of the county by localities, will be seen by the following table, giving the aggregate deposits, capital and assets by towns.



	Deposits	Capital	Total Assets
Monticello .....	\$2,196,664.14	\$200,000	\$2,687,941.44
Anamosa .....	1,354,364.46	250,000	1,769,138.88
Wyoming .....	490,607.65	70,000	613,320.46
Oxford Junction .....	339,288.70	65,000	383,465.72
Olin .....	222,612.65	45,000	308,548.23
Onslow .....	143,454.17	20,000	165,234.19
Martelle .....	40,314.09	10,000	50,314.09
Total .....	\$4,787,305.86	\$660,000	\$5,977,963.01

The above table is hardly fair to the Martelle locality for the reason that The Martelle Bank has not been included. It is safe to say the total assets of Jones county, as represented by the banks of the county, is over six million dollars.

We give below a short sketch, and a comparative statement of the several banks in the county, with the exception of The Martelle Bank, which we have been unable to secure.

#### THE ONSLOW SAVINGS BANK.

This institution of sound finance had its beginning in Onslow, August 27, 1893, as the private bank of J. T. Chandler and C. P. Manwaring, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Manwaring retiring, April 1, 1895, J. T. Chandler conducted the bank alone until July 1, 1901, when C. L. Niles of Anamosa and F. J. Sokol of Onslow became proprietors. The bank continued to be a private institution.

In September, 1901, the institution was incorporated under the state law, under the name of The Onslow Savings Bank, the incorporators being C. L. Niles, president; F. J. Sokol, vice-president; W. J. McCreedy, cashier; Nick Holtz, Melvin Spencer, O. C. Johnston, T. B. Johnston. The capital stock was ten thousand dollars. On January 4, 1909, the capital stock was increased to twenty thousand dollars. The present officers are C. L. Niles, president; F. J. Sokol, vice-president; Roy C. Walters, cashier. Directors: C. L. Niles, Clifford L. Niles, M. Spencer, F. J. Sokol, O. C. Johnston, T. B. Johnston, Paul Paulsen.

#### FINANCIAL CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 14, 1904.

Loans .....	\$52,462.83
Overdrafts .....	1,703.55
Cash and due from banks.....	27,731.80
Building and fixtures.....	3,100.00
* * * * *	
Capital .....	\$10,000.00
Undivided profits .....	987.44
Deposits, Time .....	45,316.84
Deposits, Call .....	28,390.22





## HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, AUGUST 10, 1909.

*Assets.*

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank.....	\$117,333.77
Cash, drafts and checks.....	6,272.13
Amount in other banks, subject to draft.....	\$ 35,122.25
Overdrafts .....	2,809.54
Real and personal property .....	3,696.50
Total assets .....	\$165,234.19

*Liabilities.*

Capital .....	\$ 20,000.00
Sight deposits .....	\$45,836.07
Demand deposits .....	4,372.25
Time deposits .....	93,245.85
Profits on hand .....	1,780.02
Total liabilities .....	\$165,234.19

## THE MONTICELLO STATE BANK.

This institution enjoys the distinction of being the strongest bank in Jones county. On April 1, 1875, the Monticello Bank was organized under the state law with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The bank continued to do business during the twenty years of its charter, and in 1895, the charter was renewed under the present name of The Monticello State Bank, with the same capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The present directors: S. S. Farwell, G. Henry George, S. E. Sarles, William Stuhler, E. E. Hicks, John A. McLaughlin, John McDonald, O. H. Soetje, H. M. Carpenter. Present officers: president, S. S. Farwell; vice-president, William Stuhler; cashier, H. M. Carpenter; assistant cashier, H. S. Richardson.

## COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS AND LOANS.

Deposits: July 17, 1875 (first statement), \$73,792; December 31, 1896, \$521,566; December 31, 1897, \$591,292; 1898, \$746,734; 1899, \$788,413; 1900, \$896,487; 1901, \$1,011,113; 1902, \$1,149,935; 1903, \$1,152,725; 1904, \$1,155,194; 1905, \$1,207,183; 1906, \$1,379,586; 1907, \$1,466,156; December 31, 1908, \$1,488,810.

Loans: July 17, 1875, \$118,544; December 31, 1896, \$562,825; December 31, 1897, \$617,665; 1898, \$718,908; 1899, \$783,469; 1900, \$845,419; 1901 \$969,718; 1902, \$1,116,285; 1903, \$1,095,229; 1904, \$1,115,703; 1905, \$1,200,557; 1906, \$1,297,397; 1907, \$1,294,120; December 31, 1908, \$1,399,787.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

*Assets.*

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank.....	\$1,528,145.56
Cash, drafts and checks .....	15,871.45



Amount in other banks subject to draft.....	153,728.30
Overdrafts .....	5,903.10
Real estate .....	17,000.00
Total assets .....	\$1,720,648.41

*Liabilities.*

Capital .....	\$ 100,000.00
Sight deposits.....	\$ 238,757.22
Demand deposits .....	76,066.92
Savings deposits .....	13,393.31
Time deposits .....	1,081,872.58
Surplus fund .....	150,000.00
Profit and loss .....	60,558.38
Total liabilities .....	\$1,720,648.41

## THE LOVELL STATE BANK OF MONTICELLO.

Next to the Monticello State Bank, the Lovell State Bank of Monticello is the strongest banking institution in Jones county. This bank and its predecessors belong to a strong banking family. Beginning with the year 1878, when G. W. & G. L. Lovell organized the bank, the institution has enjoyed prosperity, and the confidence of the people in its integrity and soundness has never been questioned.

The bank of G. W. & G. L. Lovell continued as a private banking house, until April 17, 1897, when The Lovell State Bank was organized and incorporated under the law with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The present directors: George L. Lovell, R. C. Stirton, A. L. Fairbanks, J. W. Doxsee, Peter C. Smith, J. S. Hall, C. S. Bidwell, William Schodde, W. A. Mirick. The present officers: president, George L. Lovell; vice-president, J. S. Hall; cashier, R. C. Stirton; assistant cashier, L. W. Lovell.

## COMPARATIVE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AND PROFITS, LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

Capital, surplus and profits: April 17, 1897, \$100,000.00; April 17, 1898, \$106,557.79; 1899, \$107,705.30; 1900, \$111,450.02; 1901, \$117,482.53; 1902, \$121,757.34; 1903, \$128,824.01; 1904, \$137,254.03; 1905, \$146,762.30; 1906, \$156,680.95; 1907, \$161,705.95; 1908, \$167,861.19; 1909, \$181,061.68.

Loans: April 17, 1897, \$142,885.48; April 17, 1898, \$303,938.27; 1899, \$351,610.42; 1900, \$416,077.82; 1901, \$466,121.09; 1902, \$539,996.19; 1903, \$598,516.02; 1904, \$616,944.02; 1905, \$621,657.58; 1906, \$733,608.84; 1907, \$793,197.67; 1908, \$806,407.12; 1909, \$808,070.14.

Deposits: April 17, 1897, \$135,830.30; April 17, 1898, \$330,669.16; 1899, \$363,550.28; 1900, \$392,054.29; 1901, \$443,960.46; 1902, \$539,915.38; 1903, \$574,798.41; 1904, \$585,051.38; 1905, \$623,773.84; 1906, \$696,011.00; 1907, \$777,154.38; 1908, \$795,664.53; 1909, \$791,946.99.





## HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

*Assets.*

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank.....	\$817,138.02
Cash, drafts and checks .....	18,466.42
Amount in other banks subject to draft.....	112,439.77
Overdrafts .....	3,397.30
Real estate .....	15,851.52

Total assets .....\$967,293.03

*Liabilities.*

Capital .....	\$100,000.00
Sight deposits .....	\$132,542.21
Demand deposits .....	24,744.62
Time deposits .....	\$629,287.28
Surplus .....	786,574.11
Profits on hand.....	65,000.00
	15,718.92

Total liabilities .....\$967,293.03

## • THE OXFORD JUNCTION SAVINGS BANK.

This solid institution was organized and incorporated under the laws of Iowa, in August, 1901, under the name of The Oxford Junction Savings Bank, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. This institution absorbed and succeeded The Oxford Junction Bank which had been started about 1887 and operated as a private bank by Jules Carter.

The present officers: president, George A. Wasoba; vice-presidents, Frank Burda and H. H. Petersen; cashier, F. H. Shimanek.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1904.

*Resources.*

Loans and discounts .....	\$93,362.78
Cash and due from banks.....	12,166.99
Overdrafts .....	5,068.00
Banking house and fixtures .....	6,832.84

Total resources .....\$117,430.61

*Liabilities.*

Capital .....	\$ 15,000.00
Surplus and profits .....	1,700.71
Deposits .....	100,729.90

Total liabilities .....\$117,430.61



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

*Resources.*

Loans and discounts .....	\$188,974.35
Cash and due from banks.....	27,568.78
Overdrafts .....	3,112.59
Real estate and personal property .....	6,300.00
Total resources .....	\$225,955.72

*Liabilities.*

Capital .....	\$ 15,000.00
Deposits .....	201,888.70
Surplus and profits .....	9,067.02
Total liabilities .....	\$225,955.72
Increase in deposits in five years.....	\$101,159.00
Increase in total assets in five years.....	118,525.00

## THE CITIZENS EXCHANGE BANK, OXFORD JUNCTION.

This obliging financial house was first organized October 19, 1889, as the Exchange Bank, a private institution, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, L. Zeller being the owner and proprietor. On September 1, 1908, the bank was reorganized as The Citizens Exchange Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. L. Zeller is president, and L. F. Zeller, cashier. The bank continues to be a private institution.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1903. .	FINANCIAL CONDITION, JUNE 8, 1909.
Loans .....	\$129,954.00
Deposits .....	132,827.00
Capital .....	50,000.00
Surplus .....	7,332.00
Loans .....	\$157,510.00
Deposits .....	137,400.00
Capital .....	50,000.00
Surplus .....	29,628.00

## THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF OLIN.

This banking institution has enjoyed a steady growth and has tasted of the milk and honey of prosperity since its organization on May 6, 1899. It organized with a capital of ten thousand dollars, but in the growth and development of the business, the capital was soon increased to twenty thousand dollars. The first directors: John Moreland, W. H. Crain, H. W. Flenniken, Allen Edleman, James Snoddy, John Blahney, J. D. Saum, George Schollman. The first officers: president, John Moreland; vice-president, W. H. Crain; cashier, H. W. Flenniken.

The present directors: John Moreland, W. H. Crain, H. W. Flenniken, John McMurrin, C. W. Murfield, C. J. Brickley, Gilbert Blahney, R. H. Russell, J. D. Saum. The present officers: president, W. H. Crain; vice-president, Gilbert Blahney; cashier H. W. Flenniken; assistant cashier, Clarence Brickley.





## HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1900.

<i>Resources.</i>		<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Bills receivable.....	\$29,897.77	Capital .....	\$10,000.00
Cash .....	5,419.56	Individual deposits.....	9,582.64
Due from banks.....	2,580.52	Certificates of deposit.....	18,736.62
Overdrafts .....	29.91	Undivided profits .....	336.97
Furniture and fixtures.....	728.47		
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total assets .....	\$38,656.23	Total liabilities.....	\$38,656.23

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

<i>Assets.</i>	
Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank .....	\$96,146.36
Cash, drafts and checks .....	5,912.89
Amount in other banks subject to draft.....	16,305.60
Overdrafts .....	4,952.92
Real and personal property .....	4,085.97
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Total assets .....	\$127,403.74

<i>Liabilities.</i>	
Capital .....	\$20,000.00
Sight deposits .....	\$44,832.62
Time deposits .....	53,485.20      98,317.82
Profits on hand .....	9,085.92
<hr/>	
Total liabilities .....	\$127,403.74

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OLIN.

This is the youngest bank in Olin, and has already become a very active and healthy infant institution. The bank was organized and chartered under the Federal banking laws, February 1, 1905, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the following directors: George L. Schoonover, Park Chamberlain, George W. Huber, M. H. Crissman, L. M. Carpenter, H. D. Miller, W. T. Shaw and H. D. Myrick. The officers were: president, George L. Schoonover; vice-president, George W. Huber; cashier, M. H. Crissman.

The present directors: L. M. Carpenter, George L. Schoonover, Park Chamberlain, C. E. Walston, H. D. Miller, M. H. Crissman. The present officers: president, George L. Schoonover; vice-president, L. M. Carpenter; cashier, M. H. Crissman.

This is one of the three national banks in the county, and is the latest one to receive a charter. It has enjoyed a steady growth and is today one of the flourishing banking institutions of our county.



## FIRST FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 14TH, 1905.

*Resources.*

Loans and discounts .....	\$19,748.45
U. S. bonds .....	6,250.00
Premium on U. S. ....	296.88
Bonds and securities .....	379.50
Furniture and fixtures .....	585.00
Expenses paid .....	371.77
Due from National banks, not reserve agents .....	14,974.70
Due from reserve agents .....	20,164.40
Cash on hand .....	7,420.32

Total resources .....\$70,191.02

*Liabilities.*

Capital . . . . .	\$25,000.00
National bank notes outstanding .....	6,250.00
Deposits . . . . .	38,941.02

Total liabilities .....\$70,191.02

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL 28, 1909.

*Resources.*

Loans and discounts .....	\$89,888.73
Overdrafts . . . . .	5,993.89
U. S. and other bonds and premium .....	37,364.20
Real and personal property .....	12,500.00
Due from National banks not reserve agents .....	10,026.91
Due from reserve agents .....	16,699.73
Cash, five per cent fund, and reserve cash .....	8,671.08

Total resources . . . . . \$181,144.49

*Liabilities.*

Capital . . . . .	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits .....	6,849.66
Circulation . . . . .	\$ 25,000.00
Deposits . . . . .	124,294.83

Total liabilities .....\$181,144.49

## THE FARMER'S SAVINGS BANK OF MARTELLE.

The youngest bank in the county is the Farmers Savings Bank of Martelle, and its last financial statement shows that it is a strong and vigorous infant. Its organization became a matter of record December 12, 1908, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The stockholders are farmers with but few exceptions. The directors are Frank Hoffman, C. J. Murfield, Abner Lacock, A. J. Baird, S. C. Batchelder, J. E. Barner, A. R. Weaver. The officers





are: president, Frank Hoffman; vice-president, C. J. Murfield; cashier, C. H. Brown.

This institution is so young in years, that no comparative statement of its financial condition is necessary.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AUGUST 10, 1909.

##### *Assets.*

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank .....	\$37,981.50
Cash, drafts and checks .....	2,137.56
Amount in other banks subject to draft .....	4,800.47
Overdrafts and expense account .....	756.65
Real and personal property .....	4,637.91

Total assets .....	\$50,314.09
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##### *Liabilities.*

Capital .....	\$10,000.00
Sight deposits .....	\$11,018.85
Demand deposits .....	601.86
Time deposits .....	\$28,693.38
	\$40,314.09

Total liabilities .....	\$50,314.09
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#### THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF ANAMOSA.

A bank that has seemed to meet with success from the start is the Citizens Savings Bank of Anamosa. With the exception of the Farmers Bank at Martelle, it is the youngest bank in the county. This institution was incorporated November 8, 1906, by W. A. Cunningham, William Thomas, H. Hellberg, Sr., C. H. Anderson, E. K. Ray and B. E. Rhinehart. The first directors: W. A. Cunningham, William Thomas, C. H. Anderson, H. Hellberg, Sr., Dr. A. G. Hejinian, William T. Shaw and E. K. Ray. First officers: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice president, William Thomas; cashier, E. K. Ray. The new bank opened for business March 14, 1907, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The present directors: W. A. Cunningham, William Thomas, A. G. Hejinian, L. G. Ray, J. A. Belknap, E. K. Ray, W. F. Hellberg. Present officers: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice-president, William Thomas; cashier, E. K. Ray; assistant cashier, W. F. Hellberg.

#### FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

##### *Assets.*

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank .....	\$96,601.48
Cash, drafts and checks .....	14,133.41
Amount in other banks subject to draft .....	46,518.61
Overdrafts .....	807.87
Real and personal property .....	14,700.56

Total assets .....	\$172,761.93
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*Liabilities.*

Capital . . . . .	\$ 50,000.00
Sight deposits . . . . .	\$39,236.71
Demand deposits . . . . .	1,225.00
Time deposits . . . . .	82,101.78    \$122,563.49
Profits on hand . . . . .	198.44
Total liabilities . . . . .	<u>\$172,761.93</u>

## NILES AND WATTERS SAVINGS BANK, ANAMOSA.

This flourishing banking institution had its origin as a National bank which was organized in 1871, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. H. C. Metcalf was president, and T. W. Shapley, cashier. The directors were: H. C. Metcalf, C. L. Niles, John Watters, George Watters, Dr. E. Blakeslee, John McKean, J. C. Deitz, T. W. Shapley, C. H. Lull.

In 1879, the National Bank surrendered its charter and the bank was then conducted as a private institution by H. C. Metcalf, and the following year, C. L. Niles and George and John Watters, organized under the name of Niles and Watters, private bankers, succeeding H. C. Metcalf, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars.

The Niles and Watters bank continued until February 1905, when the bank was organized under the state law as Niles & Watters Savings Bank with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars with the following officers and directors: president, C. L. Niles; vice-presidents, Clifford L. Niles and T. W. Shapley; cashier, T. E. Watters; William M. Byerly, John McDonald, George Watters, John Watters. The present officers and directors are: president, C. L. Niles; vice-presidents, Clifford L. Niles and T. W. Shapley; cashier, T. E. Watters; assistant cashier, F. J. Cunningham; directors, C. L. Niles, Clifford L. Niles, Geo. Watters, John McDonald, T. C. Gorman, T. W. Shapley and J. E. Remley.

## FINANCIAL CONDITION ON AUGUST 10, 1899.

Capital stock . . . . .	\$ 25,000.00
Deposits . . . . .	328,800.00
Surplus . . . . .	6,000.00
Cash and due from banks . . . . .	115,000.00
Loans and discounts . . . . .	235,000.00
Furniture and fixtures . . . . .	365.00

## FINANCIAL CONDITION, AUGUST 10, 1909.

*Assets.*

Cash and drafts, etc. . . . .	\$ 21,461.07
Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank . . . . .	531,906.11
Subject to be drawn from other banks . . . . .	129,514.73
Overdrafts . . . . .	4,167.26
Value of personal property . . . . .	3,500.00
Total assets . . . . .	<u>\$690,549.17</u>





*Liabilities.*

Capital stock .....	\$ 50,000.00
Deposits, sight, demand and time .....	605,272.92
Surplus fund and undivided profits .....	35,276.25

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Total liabilities .....\$690,549.17

## THE ANAMOSA NATIONAL BANK.

This splendid and reliable banking institution is the natural successor of the banking business which had its beginning in the copartnership formed December 26, 1873, between William T. Shaw, Lawrence Schoonover, James A. Bell and Edgar M. Condit, under the firm name of Shaw, Schoonover & Company, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Messrs. Condit and Bell later disposed of their interests to the remaining members of the firm, and the banking business was continued under the name of Shaw & Schoonover until 1894, when Colonel Shaw retired, and Mr. Schoonover continued the business individually until January, 1897.

The Anamosa National Bank was incorporated in 1892 by Charles H. Lull, John Z. Lull, W. N. Dearborn, C. S. Millard and others, and in 1897, this bank, and the institution operated by Mr. Schoonover, was consolidated, the new institution taking the name of The Anamosa National Bank, with Mr. Schoonover as president, which office he held until his death in 1907. At that time the present incumbent of the presidency, George L. Schoonover was elected.

Park Chamberlain who had become associated with the bank as vice-president, in January, 1907, was elected cashier in March of the same year to succeed George L. Schoonover. Mr. Chamberlain remains in the bank in this capacity, and with his legal education and knowledge of men and business methods, is a splendid man for the place. Joseph N. Ramsey has been the assistant cashier of the bank since July, 1904. W. N. Dearborn is vice-president of the bank.

In July, 1905, the capital stock of the Anamosa National Bank was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and it has easily maintained its position as the largest National bank in the county, both as regards capital and deposits.

In April, 1907, the management of the Anamosa National Bank organized the Schoonover Trust Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying on a more extensive mortgage and trust business, and the Trust Company, the first and only one in the county, has gradually taken a position peculiar to itself among the financial institutions of the county. The National Bank directors are: George L. Schoonover, Grace Schoonover, W. N. Dearborn, H. F. Dearborn, H. W. Sigworth, F. O. Ellison, J. N. Ramsey, Park Chamberlain and J. E. Tyler.

The appended table, giving a comparative statement, showing the growth of these institutions since 1890, shows the increase in assets to be 118 per cent in the last decade.



*Resources.*

	1899	1909.
	Anamosa National Bank.	Bank & Trust Co.
Loans and discounts .....	\$280,706.38	\$684,631.06
United States bonds .....	28,000.00	100,000.00
Cash and due from banks .....	104,973.54	110,022.91
Real estate .....	0.00	11,173.81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$413,679.92	\$905,827.78

*Liabilities.*

Capital stock, paid in .....	\$ 50,000.00	\$150,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits .....	2,581.62	29,299.73
Circulation .....	25,000.00	100,000.00
Deposits .....	335,898.30	626,528.05
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$413,679.92	\$905,827.78

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WYOMING.

This is the oldest National Bank in the county that is yet doing business without any change in its form of charter. The bank was organized January 26, 1872, by F. D. Hodgeman, W. T. Foote, John K. Pixley and others. The first directors were: Stephen Hamilton, Thomas Green, William H. Holmes, Whitney J. Brainard, Hiram Smith, John K. Pixley and Josiah W. Sloan. The first officers: Hiram Smith, president; W. T. Foote, vice-president; John K. Pixley, cashier. This bank was the natural successor to the private bank of Butterick & Schultz.

The present directors: A. M. Loomis, A. A. Vaughn, John T. Wherry, W. I. Chamberlain, W. H. Tourtellot, Fred'k H. Foote. The present officers: Fred'k H. Foote, president; A. M. Loomis, vice-president; A. A. Vaughn, cashier; Jas. S. Robertson, assistant cashier.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

*Resources.*

Loans and discounts .....	\$207,323.75
Overdrafts .....	11,259.14
U. S. bonds .....	25,000.00
Stocks and securities .....	36,105.00
Banking house and personal property .....	5,000.00
Due from banks .....	61,658.09
Cash, cash items and checks .....	20,622.02
Redemption fund, U. S. treasurer .....	1,250.00
	<hr/>
Total resources .....	\$368,218.00

*Liabilities.*

Capital .....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits .....	22,712.09





Circulation, secured by U. S. bonds.....	25,000.00
Deposits .....	270,505.91
Total liabilities .....	\$368,218.00

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1909.

*Resources.*

Loans and discounts .....	\$288,074.03
Overdrafts .....	2,252.27
U. S. bonds .....	25,000.00
Bonds and securities .....	4,280.00
Banking house, real estate and personal property.....	5,500.00
Due from banks .....	27,442.99
Cash, checks and cash items.....	19,521.17
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer.....	1,250.00
Total resources .....	\$373,320.46

*Liabilities.*

Capital .....	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and profits .....	28,712.81
Circulation, secured by U. S. bonds.....	25,000.00
Sight deposits.....	\$ 65,113.85
Demand deposits .....	18,052.05
Time deposits .....	186,441.75
	269,607.65
Total liabilities .....	\$373,320.46

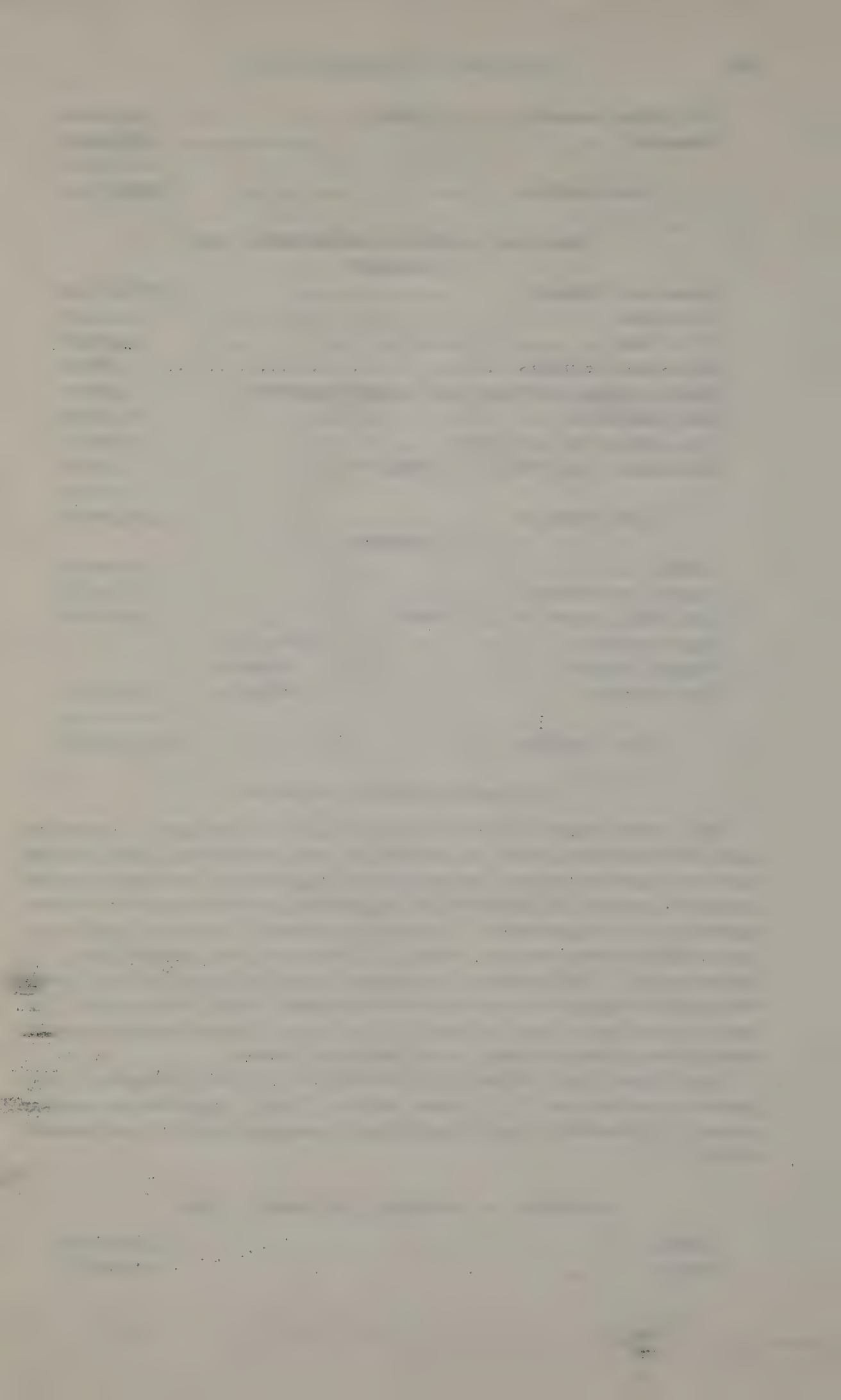
## THE CITIZENS BANK OF WYOMING.

This private financial institution has not had the advantage of succeeding some other institution similar in character, in order to have had a start when its doors were open for business, but nevertheless, its growth and development speaks in tones of praise of the confidence and regard the people have had for the management since its organization. Its doors were opened October 25, 1894, with a cash capital of twenty thousand dollars, C. J. Ingwersen was president, and P. S. Jansen, cashier. The institution has enjoyed a good patronage, and the bank is very generally regarded as one of the safe and sound banks in the county. The bank is patronized to quite an extent by the German farmers and stock raisers, although the patronage extends to and includes all classes.

The Citizens Bank continues to be conducted as a private institution. Hans Jansen is president and P. S. Jansen, cashier; Chris J. Ingwersen is assistant cashier. In November, 1899, the bank deposits amounted to eighty one thousand dollars.

## STATEMENT OF CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1909.

Capital .....	\$ 20,000.00
Deposits .....	221,000.00



Loans and discounts .....	180,000.00
Cash and due from banks .....	60,000.00

The following table showing the live stock receipts for stock shipped to Chicago, the money of which was received by the Citizens Bank during the past thirteen years, gives some idea of the volume of business which passes through this institution, as well as giving some idea of the stock prepared for market in this locality, although it does not include all the stock shipped out of Wyoming and the surrounding territory.

Year ending

October 31, 1897—158 cars cattle, 114 cars hogs—272 cars.....	\$ 224,010.84
October 31, 1898—135 cars cattle, 127 cars hogs—262 cars.....	223,178.85
October 31, 1899—168 cars cattle, 122 cars hogs—290 cars.....	279,284.41
October 31, 1900—175 cars cattle, 158 cars hogs—333 cars.....	324,688.51
October 31, 1901—186 cars cattle, 176 cars hogs—362 cars.....	383,008.19
October 31, 1902—163 cars cattle, 188 cars hogs—351 cars.....	445,412.23
October 31, 1903—190 cars cattle, 146 cars hogs—336 cars.....	379,667.71
October 31, 1904—193 cars cattle, 154 cars hogs—347 cars.....	353,480.10
October 31, 1905—207 cars cattle, 168 cars hogs—375 cars.....	382,745.19
October 31, 1906—181 cars cattle, 173 cars hogs—354 cars.....	381,512.59
October 31, 1907—210 cars cattle, 174 cars hogs—384 cars.....	465,215.28
October 31, 1908—141 cars cattle, 149 cars hogs—290 cars.....	293,449.36
October 31, 1909—142 cars cattle, 114 cars hogs—256 cars.....	323,717.06
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Total 13 years...2,249	1,963      4,212      \$4,459,370.32

### RAILROADS.

The first railroad in Iowa was commenced in 1854. Previous to that time, the struggle for a railroad had begun in Jones county. On May 2, 1852, there had been incorporated the Iowa Central Air Line Company, an organization which for a number of years figured quite conspicuously in Central Iowa, and which because of its "air" the Jones county people have abundant cause to remember.

This company was incorporated at the date named, by the following persons, most of whom were Iowa men: Jonas Clark, John E. Goodnow, J. W. Jenkins, Russel Perham, Alonzo Spaulding, Elisha F. Clark, Daniel Rhodes, David Sears, Ira Minard, Charles Butler, Elisha C. Littlefield, G. S. Hubbard, S. S. Jones, S. M. Hitt, George W. Waite, William Ferdman, L. H. Bowen, O. Emerson, George Greene, A. F. Steadman, D. M. McIntosh, Isaac Whittam, N. B. Brown, S. D. Carpenter, D. W. King, N. W. Isbell, Charles Nye, Thomas J. McKean, L. D. Jordan, E. Vanmeter, Dan Lothian, M. E. McKenney, S. C. Bever, William Haddock, J. H. Fisher, H. C. Metcalf, W. H. Eldridge, Porter Sargeant, E. A. Wood.

The purpose of the corporation, as set forth in the articles, was "the construction, operation and use of a railroad with double or single track, and with all necessary appendages, branches and extensions. The main trunk or continuous line of said road was to commence on the Mississippi, at or near Sabula, and run thence westerly on or near the forty-second parallel of latitude to the





Missouri River, and thence westerly, ultimately through the South Pass to California."

The stock of the air line company was to be ten million dollars, with the privilege of increasing it. A survey was made through to the Missouri River, passing through Maquoketa, Anamosa, Marion, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, and crossing the Missouri River just west of Onawa. Negotiations were opened up for a land grant and not much else was done for several years. An act of congress, of May 15, 1856, granted to the state of Iowa upward of three million acres of government lands, to be expended in building railroads. The act provided to give a company building a road from Lyons to a point at or near Maquoketa, and thence west on the line of the air line road to the Missouri River, every alternate section designated by odd numbers within six miles on either side of the line of road, and where the land within this distance was already sold or preempted, the state was to select an equivalent amount of land within fifteen miles on either side of the road.

The grant from the legislature to the Iowa Central Air Line Company provided that the line should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857, and that if the road did not have seventy-five miles completed prior to December 1, 1859, or did not have the road completed before December 1, 1865, that all unsold lands should revert to the state.

The land grant to this and other roads gave a tremendous impetus to railroad building in Iowa for several years. The land grant to the air line company alone was estimated by its president at nine hundred and six thousand, four hundred and eighty acres. The report of June 2, 1858, represents one million, two hundred and ten thousand dollars as already expended upon the road, most of which was disbursed in securing the lands of the company.

The projected line was to cross Jones county, passing through both Wyoming and Anamosa. The county in its corporate capacity was called upon for help, and before the land grant had been secured, in June, 1853, almost immediately after the formation of the company, a petition was presented to the county judge, asking for a vote subscribing eighty thousand dollars stock in the new company, to be paid in county bonds drawing eight per cent interest. These bonds were to be liquidated by an annual tax of one per cent. The proposition was carried by a vote of four hundred and fifty-nine to two hundred and forty.

The stock was not subscribed, however, nor the bonds issued until June 15, 1856, following the congressional land grant, nor were the bonds delivered even at that time. December 25, 1856, an agreement was entered into between G. C. Mudgett, county judge, and S. S. Jones, president of the air line company, providing that the bonds should be issued only so rapidly as the work was carried on in the limits of the county of Jones.

At that time, the stock of the railroad company was above par, and it was agreed on the part of the corporation, that if the county should relinquish all right to the dividend upon the stock of the company, that the latter would agree to pay the interest upon the county's bonds. This would simply amount to the county of Jones lending her name as security to the railroad, which in the roseate hue hanging over railroad prospects, was a very small favor. Stock of the company, to be held in trust for the county, was immediately delivered to three





SCENE ON THE BUFFALO, NEAR SAM'S SPRING





trustees—N. G. Sales, of Anamosa; Robert Smythe, of Marion and Jas. Hazlett, Jr., of Lyons.

Under this agreement, the work of grading was immediately commenced in Jones county, and, in a short time, fifty-four thousand dollars of county bonds had been issued. This graded roadbed can yet be easily located.

It is a well known fact that the air line company failed on account of reckless management and open rascality on the part of the president and other officers. The magnificent land grant of the company was of itself sufficient to have completed the enterprise to the Missouri River, and the company would also have received cordial help from cities and citizens all along the line. Nothing was done. The affair was a suicide. December 1, 1859, the time when the road should have seventy-five miles of road completed or forfeit the grant, came around, and not a mile of iron had been laid, and the magnificent gift of the government passed into the hands of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad.

Of course the air line company never paid a cent of interest upon the bonds of the county. Suits were entered in the United States court by bondholders against the county of Jones in default of the payment of interest. The plaintiff secured judgment.

Forty-six of the fifty-four thousand dollars bonds were held by David J. Lake of Chicago. In May, 1865, a compromise was effected by the county's paying Lake seventy-five cents on the dollar due, principal and interest. Six thousand more were redeemed about the same time from other parties at nearly the same rate. One bond, held by G. W. Bettesworth, was settled by the payment of one thousand, nine hundred and twenty dollars and seventy cents principal and interest, on the part of the county, while Bettesworth surrendered the bond and conveyed four thousand, five hundred and ninety acres of land to Jones county, which afterward sold at such a figure as to prove a good investment. The fifty-fourth bond was cancelled some years later.

About 1852, there was projected a road from Dubuque to Keokuk, by way of Anamosa, Marion and Iowa City. This departure from the direct line gave to the enterprise the vulgar name of the "Rams-Horn." An incorporation was formed, with the Langworthys of Dubuque, Lincoln Clark and W. T. Shaw among the leaders. This road, as originally laid out, proved a failure, but along part of its line was built the Dubuque Western.

On the occasion of the completion of this road to Anamosa, the following notice of it appears in the *Anamosa Eureka*:

"Friday evening, 9th of March, year of grace 1860, was a joyous time in Anamosa.

"Punctual as lovers to the moment sworn and punctual to the hour of 8 o'clock, came the first train of cars from Dubuque. A crowd was at the depot, and the welcome was deep and cordial.

"The road was commenced in July, 1857. In October following, came the revulsion throughout the country; but the work continued through the winter, and subsequently struggled on, now and then, amid the trying stringency of the money market until last autumn, when by a money arrangement with C. W. Theo. Krausch, the late chief engineer of the New York Erie Railroad, the entire su-



perintendency was transferred to him, and most nobly has he performed his task, proving his high competency as a railroad builder and manager.

"Prominent among the men to whom we are indebted for this great and glorious work, we are bound to accord all honor to L. H. Langworthy, F. S. Winslow, W. A. Wiltse, E. Stimson, H. Gelpocke, and C. W. Theo. Krausch of Dubuque, with W. T. Shaw of Anamosa. Others, too, have aided us most effectively in the trying hours of the past two years. To Mr. Shaw we at this end of the line are largely indebted. His cool and ready clear-sightedness, as a liberal stockholder and director from the beginning, has contributed, in a great measure, to the success of the project."

At the time of the breaking out of the war, the road was being pushed westward toward Marion, and W. T. Shaw was superintending the construction. On the day Mr. Shaw received his commission as colonel of an Iowa regiment, he dismissed the men he had employed, and abruptly as Putnam left the plow, proceeded to the field in the service of his country. The building of the road was at a standstill for several years, and was not completed to Marion until about 1865. The present terminus of the road is Cedar Rapids, though connections are made with other lines.

Ten thousand dollars in bonds of the city of Anamosa were voted to aid the Dubuque Western road in building, but only a fraction of these were ever issued. Farmers and citizens along the line aided liberally by subscription.

The road has several times changed hands and names, passing into possession of bondholders, and in 1878, to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. It has been known by the names of Dubuque Western; Dubuque, Marion & Western; the Dubuque & South Western, and finally, as a part of the Western Union division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

It should have been stated, in connection with the early history of this road, that on May 9, 1857, the question of taking one hundred thousand dollars stock, by issuing county bonds to that amount, was submitted to the people, and lost by a vote of five hundred and sixty-seven to eight hundred and twenty-eight. A similar proposition was defeated in August of the same year, by a vote of seven hundred and sixteen to three hundred and sixty-eight.

A speaker in a public gathering in later years in giving reminiscences of the days of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, stated that by common consent the initials of the road (D. S. W. R. R.) stood for the phrase "Damn Slow Way Riding Round." Other equally ludicrous and vulgar phrases were heaped upon the young and struggling railroad.

Quite a number of railroads projected in Jones county existed only on paper, and, except as companies or paper corporations, had no existence at all. Among the first of these, one was formed to build a road from Cascade to Anamosa, to connect at the former place with the great Northwestern Railroad projected through that point. A meeting was held December 9, 1856, at which articles of incorporation were adopted and the following persons elected a board of directors: S. W. McMaster, John Lorain, L. C. McKinney, A. S. Chew, S. S. Merrill, G. W. Trumbull, T. J. Chew, James Hill, William P. Wightman, W. S. Hall, N. G. Sales, Joseph Mann, C. L. D. Crockwell. The road was never begun, and the corporation soon collapsed.







With greater pretensions was organized, March 19, 1857, the Wapsipinicon & St. Peters Valley Railroad Company, whose purpose was to build a continuous line of road, to commence at Anamosa and run thence northwest through Quasqueton, Independence and Fairbanks, and thence northwesterly to the north line of the state. The capital stock was fixed at five million dollars.

This was intended as a feeder to the air line route, and was looked upon as a very probable enterprise in the palmy days of the air line bubble. The people were given an opportunity, in May, 1857, to decide whether the county in its corporate capacity, should take one hundred thousand dollars stock in the Wapsipinicon & St. Peters Valley Railroad. The voters very decidedly said nay, the scheme being defeated by a vote of one thousand and sixty-seven to three hundred and seventy-five.

The first officers of the company were: D. S. Davis, president; Wm. H. Gibbs, vice president; E. C. Bidwell, secretary; H. P. Henshaw, treasurer; D. S. Lee, attorney; directors—F. C. Patterson, Rufus Connable, P. A. Brooks, L. W. Hart, S. V. Thompson, N. G. Sales, G. H. Ford, J. S. Dimmitt.

January 12, 1859, were adopted articles of association of what was called the "Anamosa Branch of the Tipton Railway," for the purpose of building a branch to Tipton. The five directors chosen were: Wm. T. Shaw, David Graham, and H. C. Metcalf of Anamosa, O. Cronkhite and D. A. Carpenter of Rome.

The partly graded road-bed, between Lyons and Maquoketa, of the exploded air line road, found its way into the Mississippi, Maquoketa & Western Company. In March, 1870, the Midland Company was organized at Des Moines, to build a road from Clinton to Maquoketa, with the probability that it would go farther west. The Mississippi, Maquoketa & Western sold the road-bed and franchise to the Midland for eighteen thousand dollars. The cars were running into Maquoketa in December, 1870. A fortunate rivalry springing up between the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, enlisted the cordial support of the first named road to the Midland. William T. Shaw was president until March, 1871, at which time the road passed under complete control of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, though a separate organization was still maintained. The road was immediately pushed on from Maquoketa to Anamosa, being completed to the latter place in October, 1871. The citizens of the latter place subscribed about thirty-five thousand dollars in stock, though little was paid, and Fairview township voted to its aid a three per cent. tax, amounting to nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

The Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad was projected especially by the citizens of Ackley and Sabula, and was designed as a western branch to connect with the Western Union road at Savanna, Illinois. The building of the road commenced in 1870. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, jealous of the progress of the Midland road, lent its aid to the building of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota enterprise. A bitter rivalry sprang up between the two enterprises, and each did what they could to hinder the progress of the other. The Northwestern came out first in the race, at least so far as the building of the road is concerned. When the cars were running into Anamosa over the Midland, the western terminus of the Sabula road was at Preston, only about twenty miles from its starting point. In the summer of 1872, the road was completed to Rome, in Jones county. The



western terminus of the road, which now belongs to the Western Union division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, was Cedar Rapids. The road traverses the southern tier of townships of Jones county, passing through a fertile agricultural country.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, was a Davenport enterprise, whose chief spirit was its president, Hon. Hiram Price. This road passes through Wyoming and terminates at Monticello. Cascade made a determined effort to secure the road from Wyoming to that point, but in vain. The cars over this line were running into Wyoming, December 22, 1871. The road was later purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, and the line extended north giving direct connections with St. Paul. The corporation, therefore, owns and operates three lines of road traversing Jones county, viz., the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota, now called the C. & C. B. Division with 25.54 miles of road, The Davenport & Northwestern, with 27.67 miles of road, and the Dubuque & Southwestern with 19.78 miles of road, in all a total of 72.99 miles of road in Jones county.

In April, 1868, a company was organized under the name of the Anamosa & Northwestern Railroad Company, whose object was to build a road from Anamosa northwest, along the Wapsipinicon Valley, to the northern boundary of the state. The incorporators were James Jamison, James Ironside, R. N. Soper, F. Braun, William T. Shaw, J. S. Stacy, D. S. Lee, C. R. Scott, Charles E. Kent, J. H. Fairchild, E. C. Downs, A. Hunsicker, C. W. Hastings, H. J. White, M. McGlatherty.

The interest which might have been enlisted in this enterprise was directed into other channels by new and unexpected developments in railroad building, about this time. The project, therefore, was unsuccessful.

Following this effort at railroad building, there was a season of comparative quiet which continued for a period of about thirty-five years.

On December 21, 1903, the Chicago, Anamosa & Northern Railroad was organized, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, supplied largely by Dubuque capitalists and assisted with Anamosa capital. The road was constructed within a short time from Anamosa to Coggon a distance of twenty miles. It is proposed to continue the road to Waterloo during 1910. The new company has leased the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for a mile and a half out of Anamosa, and also the terminal and tracks in Anamosa. At the present time, the C. A. & N. company own no equipment, but by contract, the company has the use of an engine, a combination coach, a flat car and a box car, property of the Glasser Equipment Company of Dubuque.

This road has been found to be a great convenience to the people, as well as a safe investment for the company. During the year ending June 30, 1909, the total revenue from the road was eighteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-two cents, and the total operating expenses for the same period, even a thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and fourteen cents, leaving a balance of six thousand, five hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighteen cents on the right side of the ledger.

The present officers of the company are: president, Henry Kiene, Dubuque; vice president, D. C. Glasser, Dubuque; secretary, T. W. Ruete, Dubuque; trea-







surer, C. H. Eigheney, Dubuque; assistant treasurer, Paul Kiene, Anamosa; auditor, Clifford L. Niles, Anamosa; general manager, J. L. Kelsey, Anamosa.

MILEAGE AND ASSESSED VALUATION OF RAILROADS IN JONES COUNTY.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The number of miles of railroad of each company whose lines pass through Jones county, and their valuation and assessed valuation as fixed by the board of supervisors of Jones county for 1909, is herewith given:

C. & C. B. Division, 25.54 miles. Assessed Valuation \$11,035 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Oxford township .....	5.93	\$65,437.55
Oxford Junction .....	.55	6,069.25
Hale township .....	6.41	70,734.35
Rome township .....	5.45	60,140.75
Olin .....	1.08	11,917.80
Greenfield township .....	5.42	59,809.70
Martelle .....	.70	7,724.50

Dub. & S. W. 19.78 Miles. Assessed Valuation \$4,000 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Fairview township .....	4.27	\$17,080.00
Anamosa .....	1.74	6,960.00
Cass township .....	3.75	15,000.00
Wayne township .....	3.70	14,800.00
Lovell township .....	5.05	20,200.00
Monticello .....	1.27	5,080.00

Dav. & N. W. 27.67 Miles. Assessed Valuation \$4,000 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Oxford township .....	6.99	\$27,960.00
Oxford Junction .....	.64	2,560.00
Wyoming township .....	2.46	9,840.00
Wyoming City .....	.58	2,320.00
Madison township .....	4.94	19,360.00
Center Junction .....	.75	2,920.00
Scotch Grove township .....	5.55	22,200.00
Wayne township .....	1.59	6,360.00
Lovell township .....	3.28	13,120.00
Monticello .....	1.01	4,040.00

C. & N. W. 22.98 Miles Assessed Valuation \$4,100 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Onslow .....	.37	\$ 1,517.00
Wyoming township .....	6.29	25,789.00



Madison township .....	5.37	22,017.00
Center Junction .....	.73	3,075.00
Wayne township .....	3.22	13,202.00
Jackson township .....	3.40	13,940.00
Fairview township .....	2.67	10,947.00
Anamosa .....	.93	3,813.00

C. A. & N. 4.77 Miles Assessed Valuation \$3,000 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Anamosa .....	.03	\$ 90.00
Cass township .....	4.74	14,220.00

### THE JONES COUNTY CALF CASE.

The prodigal calf has had a great deal to do with making Jones county famous. From the stormy shores of the Atlantic to the tranquil beach of the Pacific, and from the cold borders on the north to the balmy clime on the south, the Jones county calf case, has been heard of, and discussed.

Robert Johnson, the present mayor of Anamosa, was the principal party in this prolonged and expensive litigation which began in 1874 and continued for over twenty years. A history of this famous case is worthy of a place in the pages of this volume, and the same is herewith given.

Four calves the market value of which was twenty-five dollars, were the cause of the greatest lawsuit in the history of American jurisprudence. The litigation started by their sale extended over a period of twenty years, was tried in seven different counties before one hundred and fourteen jurors, was four times appealed to the supreme court of the state, entailing fees amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars for an army of lawyers, and concluded with a final judgment for one thousand dollars and court costs, amounting to two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six dollars, and eighty-four cents.

This litigation—a monument to the cost at which legal redress may be secured by a persistent litigant—is known as the "Jones County Calf Case," from Jones county, Iowa.

Robert Johnson, of Anamosa, to vindicate himself of a criminal charge preferred against him by a "Horse Thief association" of pioneer days, fought through this long period against seven opponents. Since the conclusion of the case five of the defendants have died without property and two are yet alive, but have never gained a foothold since the famous lawsuit consumed their wealth. Johnson has prospered, but by strange destiny of fate in his every enterprise he must cross swords with the opponents in his long legal duel. When he became a candidate for mayor of his city last spring, fifteen years after the settlement of the suit, his opponent was B. H. Miller, a relative of one of the defendants in the twenty years' litigation. Johnson's record in the "Calf Case" for being a persistent fighter together with a platform for strict law enforcement and a moral city, won him the election. He is mayor today.





## WHEELER EARLY IN THE CASE.

C. E. Wheeler, of Cedar Rapids, as a young law graduate of Notre Dame, received his first retainer from Robert Johnson. He made his maiden speech in the "Calf Case" and remained in the litigation from beginning to end. He won his victory after opposing before the juries such brilliant orators as Ex-Governor Horace Boies, of Waterloo. When final judgment was rendered he was a gray-haired old man and a lawyer of experience.

In the early days of Iowa, Robert Johnson was a stock buyer in Jones county. In June, 1874, he sold to S. D. Potter in Greene county fifty head of calves. A short time later John Foreman, one of his neighbors asserted that four of the calves belonged to him, and in a Green county justice court, by replevin proceedings, recovered their possession. To reimburse Mr. Potter for the value of the calves Mr. Johnson gave him his note. He explained that he had bought the animals from a stranger who gave the name of Smith. In a country store at Olin, the proprietor and several loungers heard the bargain made between Johnson and the stranger. Shortly after this proceeding an indictment was returned in Jones county against Johnson, charging him with having stolen the four calves. Johnson and a brother then went to Greene county and had Potter point out the four claimed by Foreman. They proved to be high-grade calves, whereas Johnson had bought scrubs of Smith. Then Johnson discovered for the first time that he had not handled the Foreman calves at all and began to believe he was the scapegoat for another's crime. He refused to pay the note he had given Potter, on the ground there was no consideration. Suit was commenced against him in justice court, and after a long and expensive litigation Johnson was defeated and had to pay the note, on the ground it was in the hands of an innocent purchaser.

When he was indicted Mr. Johnson filed a motion to quash because of a defect. The prosecution of Johnson was prompted by an organization of those early days known as the "Horse Thief association," perfected as a protection against the prevailing wholesale stealing of stock. A few days before the court gave consideration to this motion Johnson found on his horse block near his home a note, accompanying a piece of rope tied in a hangman's knot. It read:

"In view of the present indictment we understand that you calculate to have the indictment set aside. We advise you to appear and be tried under the indictment with the defect, if any exists or take the lamented Greeley's advice and go west, or take this—"

WE, THE COMMITTEE.

Johnson was a fearless man. He pursued his motion. The indictment was quashed. Another was returned. A change of venue was taken to Cedar county. He was tried and the jury disagreed by a vote of eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Then one night his house and barn were mysteriously burned to the ground. He was tried a second time and acquitted.

## MALICIOUS PROSECUTION SUIT OPENS.

Johnson determined to have revenge and vindication. He gathered information concerning the membership of the "Horse Thief association," and on May



23, 1878, started suit in Jones county for malicious prosecution, demanding ten thousand dollars damages from E. V. Miller, David Fall, George W. Miller, Abe Miller, John Foreman, S. D. Potter and Herman Keller. A change of venue was taken by the defendants to Linn county, and from there a change was taken to Benton county. The case was tried here first with a disagreement of the jury, It was tried a second time and Johnson recovered a verdict of three thousand dollars. The court set the verdict aside. A change of venue was then taken to Clinton county. At the conclusion of the trial there, Johnson secured a verdict for seven thousand dollars. The court set that verdict aside. A change of venue was then taken to Blackhawk county. There Johnson again won. This time the jury said he would have five thousand dollars. From this verdict the defendants appealed to the supreme court of Iowa and the case was reversed. On the next trial in Blackhawk county, Johnson was awarded, by the jury, a verdict for six thousand dollars. From this the defendants appealed to the supreme court and again the case was reversed by this highest tribunal. On the last trial in Blackhawk county Johnson recovered a verdict for one thousand dollars against six of the defendants, the court having instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, Herman Keller, whose connection with the "Horse Thief association" was not proven. The six remaining defendants filed one motion to arrest judgement and another for verdict for the defendants on the ground the findings were in conflict with the general verdict. The judge having submitted certain specific questions for the jury to answer. Both motions were overruled and judgment rendered against the six defendants. Thereafter they appealed and judgment of the lower court was affirmed, January 27, 1891.

When it came to the payment of the trial costs the defendants against whom the verdict stood wished to pay but six-sevenths of them, contending the exonerated defendant should pay his share of the defense. They once more went to the supreme court on this question and the higher tribunal directed the six to pay the total costs of the defense, this last ruling was made December 20, 1894, so the case consumed from the beginning twenty years.

E. V. Miller, Abe Miller and H. D. Keller died about the close of the litigation without property. John Foreman died about six years ago and David Fall, three years ago. George Miller is now living in Anamosa at the age of ninety years, with but little property. S. D. Potter is still living in Greene county, but has no property.

Robert Johnson is now seventy-one years old, having been born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1838. He was married in Jones county in 1861 to Miss Mary Saum and they raised a daughter and son to womanhood and manhood during the progress of the Jones County Calf Case. Concerning the suit, Mr. Johnson says:

"I know I was right in this case. I do not regret the tiresome litigation. My honor and integrity were questioned. It pays to fight under such circumstances. I lost my farm of one hundred and sixty acres and all my property but I feel well repaid. My wife, my children and my friends know now I was innocent, and I can look any man in the face without a blush."





## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JONES COUNTY.

Catholicity in Iowa, as in the discovery of the country, was co-temporaneous with the footsteps of the first white man. The Jesuit missionaries, Marquette and Joliet, paddled their boat down the Wisconsin River, and entered the great "Mesipi," the mention of which they had heard from the Sioux Indians, in the summer of 1763. The view filled them "with a joy that I cannot express," says Marquette's record. These missionary explorers discovered the Mississippi on the 17th of June, in the year above mentioned. They were the first Europeans in this region. Rowing, or drifting down the current, they saw wild animals, wild birds and fishes in great variety, but no sight or vestige of human beings, until the 25th of June, when they perceived the footmarks of men at the water's edge, with a well-beaten path leading out to the expansive prairie. Following this pathway for six miles, the two "Black Gowns" came upon an Indian village, of some three hundred huts, whose inhabitants called themselves "Illini" (men.) That was the first time a white man had set foot on the soil of Iowa—"The Beautiful Land,"—and there and then the first message of the Gospel of Christ was imparted to the native Redskin, in his own tongue and territory, west of the Father of Waters. The noted pathway, and the historic landing occurred, as nearly as can be ascertained, at what is now known as Sandusky creek, Lee county; and the inland village was situated on the borders of the Des Moines river some distance above Keokuk, in the southeastern corner of this state. After a stay of four or five days, Marquette continued his sail down the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Illinois river. Changing his course, he ascended this river, and eventually made his way back to his headquarters at the mission of St. Ignace, Michilimackinac, Michigan. Two years later, May 19, 1675, he died at the mouth of the river Marquette, so called to honor and perpetuate a worthy name.

In 1680 Father Louis Hennepin, starting northward from the Illinois River, undertook to explore the upper Mississippi. Passing along the eastern borders of Iowa, it is presumable he made some stops for investigation, and it is not unlikely he preached, and possibly offered up the Holy Sacrifice for the first time upon Iowa soil.

With the death of Father Potier, in 1781, the Jesuit missions in the northwest were closed; and for a period of thirty years there was no priest stationed west of Detroit.

In the year 1700, one Le Seuer, a member of a party of French and Spanish explorers, entered the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean, and headed the prow of their boat into the mouth of the Mississippi. They proceeded north as far as the present site of Dubuque City. They were driven away by the Indians, but not until Mr. LeSeuer got an idea of the mineral wealth buried in those beckoning bluffs. Mistaken as to the material, he reported the discovery of a "hill of copper." On the strength of that report, nearly a century later, Julien Dubuque set out for the Eldorado of the west. But scant justice is done to the memory of this most resourceful man. He was the Livingstone of his day, ranking not unfavorably with Lewis and Clarke, and other blazers of civilization's trail. In fact, little or nothing was known of his origin or antecedents,



until the late M. M. Ham, editor of the Dubuque Herald, traced back his record. His birth and baptism are registered on the 10th of January, 1762, at St. Pierre, district of Three Rivers, on the borders of the St. Lawrence. At the age of twenty-three, in his youthful roaming, he reached Prairie du Chien; and proceeding down the river, in 1788, he set his eyes and his heart on the acquisition of those valuable mines. By marrying a squaw—the daughter of Peosta, chief of the Foxes—he gained a title to one hundred and forty-eight thousand, one hundred and seventy-one acres of ground, at the mouth of the Catfish creek, where, with ten Canadian labores, he commenced operations in the “Mines of Spain.” The same mines had been previously worked to some extent by a Mr. Cardinal, and before him again, by one Longe, who was the first operator.

At the opening of the nineteenth century, Europeans in goodly numbers began steadily to advance upon the outposts of civilization. With the bravery of desperation, the Redmen fought, under their chief, Blackhawk, for their birth-right and their hunting grounds. Their patriotism was no less admirable than it was unavailing. As a result of the last Blackhawk war, terminating in 1832, a strip sixty miles broad, along the west bank of the Mississippi, was ceded to the United States. At first this was under no judicial control. In 1834 it became Michigan territory. In 1836 it was made Wisconsin territory. In 1838 it was changed to Iowa territory; and in 1846 it received the designation of the Great State of Iowa. The first settlement in the state was at Dubuque. The first two-story log house, north of St. Louis and west of Detroit, was built at the corner of Bluff and First streets, in 1833, by Mr. Patrick Quigley, father of Dr. John P. Quigley, who at one time kept a drug store in Dubuque, then lived in the comforts of well earned retirement, and at last moved to spend the declining years of age with a son at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he died some years ago. Again, the star spangled banner was first unfurled on Iowa soil, by an Irishman, Nicholas Carroll, living in the vicinity of Dubuque, just after midnight preceding the morning of the 4th of July, 1834.

For years before what is distinguished as the “Blackhawk Purchase,” some venturesome immigrants, generally French or Canadian-French, had engaged in fur trading and other traffic with the Indians, along the Iowa streams entering the Mississippi. Their religion, as far as they had any religion, was Catholic. But Catholicity is more than a mere name. The mustard seed sown in baptism without constant cultivation, is likely to become choked out by the thorns, and briars, and rank weeds of wickedness, that grow up for ever from the subsoil of old Adam’s fallen nature. It is as easy as it is imperative, for old-world Christians, in the ranks of their coreligionists, to keep step with the moving procession. There are temples “with groined arch, and vaulted aisle,” under lofty spires reared by fraternity’s free labor, in the Middle Ages. Here it was far different. No mellifluous sound of bell summoned the first settlers on the Sabbath morning, no swelling peal of organ or trained choir charmed the worshippers, no godly man to shrive the old or instruct the young, no books or papers or family devotions to keep by-gone memories green in their souls, no friends no advisers no good example—it is small wonder that the inhabitants of the log cabin gradually grew to know little, and care less, about religion in any of its forms. If the sources of information are reliable, the pioneer populace of the lead mines









VERY REV. LAURENCE ROCHE  
Former Pastor of Temple Hill Church, now of Cascade



lapsed in course of time to entertain hardly any fear of God, and hardly any regard for man. Of the one thousand persons resident in the mines in 1835, it is believed not more than two hundred could be called Catholics.

It is a platitude to say that the history of the world is the biography of its great men. It is trite that the history of the church is the history of the papacy; and it is no less true that parish history is the history of the successive pastors in charge. The life story of the pioneer pastors, or missionaries, was little known of men, much less reduced to a written record. Their life was an ordeal hidden in God, written only in the Book of Life. The recording angels were their sole biographers.

In the late '30s of the past century, occasional visits were made to the scattered Catholics at either side of the Mississippi, by priests who had no home, but whose headquarters were now at Detroit, now at Galena and now at St. Louis. There was no pastor resident in Iowa before the first bishop. In 1837 Dr. Loras, of Mobile, Alabama, was appointed bishop of Dubuque, where he arrived to take up his residence in the spring of 1839, after having spent the previous year in his native country, France, in quest of volunteer missionaries to help him minister to the wants of his new charge.

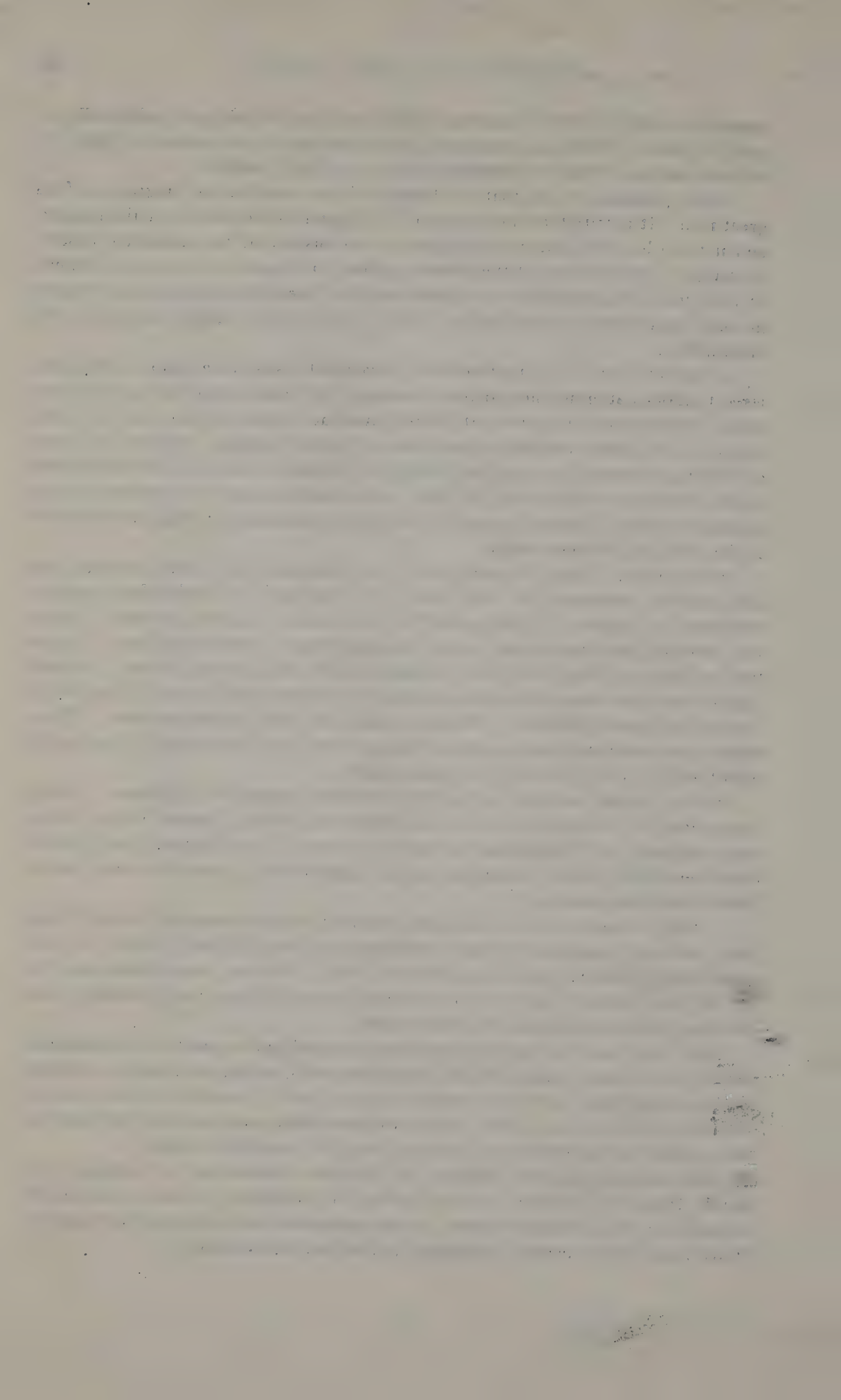
Immigration, in large measure Irish and German, was then pouring rapidly into the territory. In 1843 Rev. J. G. Perrodin, a Frenchman, came to contribute his quota of "doing good" in this section. Father Jeremiah Treacy was received into the diocese, about the same time. Returning from a visitation to Rome in 1850, the bishop brought with him among others, Michael Lynch, who was soon afterward ordained, at Mount Saint Bernard, Key West, four miles outside Dubuque. He, too, joined the ranks in the vineyard. Those names are mentioned above others, because they are fundamentally connected with the history of Catholicity in Jones county.

In 1843 whilst assisting at the fifth provincial council of Baltimore, Bishop Loras effected arrangements with the Sisters of Charity, Blessed Virgin Mary, then stationed at Philadelphia, to move to Iowa. They located their mother house ten miles west of Dubuque, on the Cascade road, where also they established a boarding academy.

In 1849 a branch of the Cistercian order of monks, commonly called Trappists, laid the foundation of their monastery at New Melleray, where the diocesan bishop donated them a large tract of land. This, too, was situated west of the city, near what is known as the United States Military road, running from Dubuque to Iowa City, then the state capital.

Four miles west of the city the bishop erected and opened an ecclesiastical college or seminary, called Mount Saint Bernard's, which its founder expected might possibly grow with the growth of years, until it equaled the old seats of learning to which the thousands, thirsty for knowledge, came to sit in their shadow and partake of the intellectual pabulum that fell from their chairs.

Near this college, the brothers of Christian Instruction, a teaching community from Puy, France, laid the nucleus of a novitiate of their order, under the name of New Paradise Grove, whose graduates were supposed to supply in future years all the needs of pedagogy, in the state and beyond it.





The star of Bethlehem, like the "star of empire," westward wends its way. All the above hopeful ecclesiastical foundations were set to the west of Dubuque. It is easy to perceive how such promising, if not yet prosperous institutions attracted a large number of the class of Catholics who wished above all to live in a religious atmosphere and secure their families safe in the faith of their forefathers. The vicinity of the monastery consisted largely of immigrants drawn thither by the name and fame of the brothers. They were the "guides, philosophers, and friends" of the entire neighborhood. They well deserved it. "There were giants in the earth in those days." Brother Murphy was acknowledged universally as among the ablest business men of his day. Father Bernard concealed under his coarse "cowl" more mental and mystic wisdom than many a head that wears a mitre.

Garryowen was probably the first rural mission to which a resident priest was assigned. Its limits extended into the surrounding counties, Jackson, Dubuque and Jones. Jones is next on the west. Cascade is partly in Dubuque, and partly in Jones county. Its two Catholic churches stand on the county line.

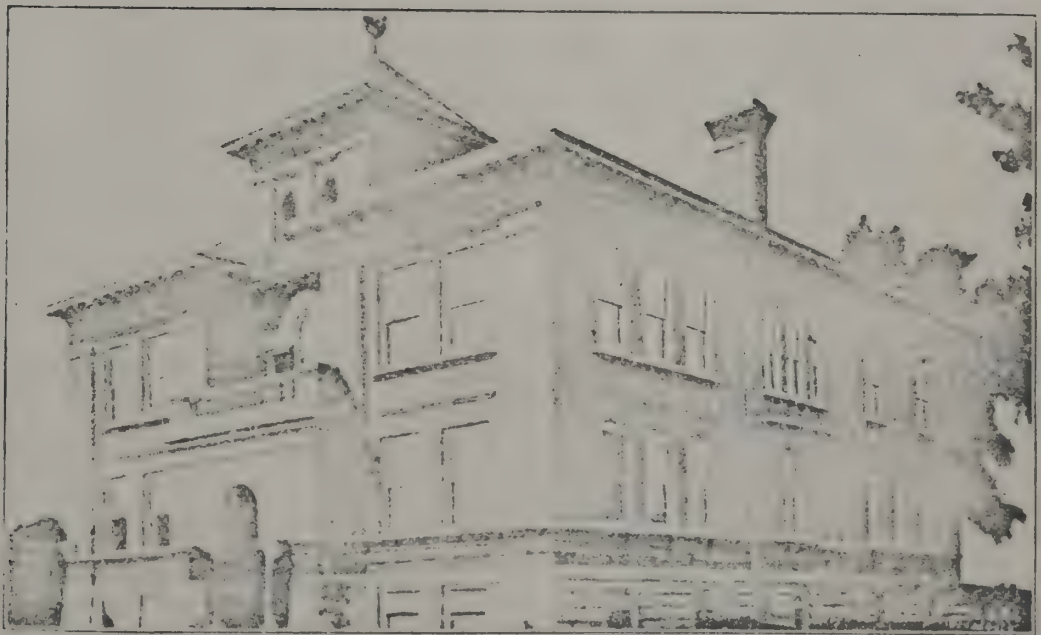
Honor to whom honor is due. To Washington township belongs the credit of being the cradle of Catholicity in Jones county. Catholics began to settle there as early as 1839, led by John Glenn, Daniel Curley, and James McDermott, uncle of Supervisor T. J. Finn. Their nearest church was ten miles distant (Garryowen), to which they regularly drove by ox-teams. Father Perrodin was resident, or rather itinerary pastor. He was a learned man and published a treatise on Christian doctrine, prefaced by a brief sketch of the author's life, which is still preserved as precious heirloom in almost every home of his ministrations. He left in 1851, and died in Dubuque, where he lies buried, in the old cemetery, on Third street hill. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Treacy, whose circuit included all the northern tier of townships, as far at least as Castle Grove, where we shall hear of him later in this connection. Father Treacy was in many respects much above the ordinary. Like the fabled warrior of old, who was invincible as long as he kept his feet upon the ground, this good man foresaw the absolute necessity of his countrymen settling down on the land—their own land—if ever they should expect to rise above the rank of "hewers of wood, and drawers of water." Another Moses, he appeared in New York to lead a colony of his chosen people from the city slavery to the possession of the western promised land, which the "Lord hath given to the sons of men." Archbishop Hughes, then in his heyday, drove the "crazy crusader" out of the city. The prelate lived long enough to acknowledge that the poor western priest's judgment was superior to his own. In 1856 Father Treacy organized an Irish colony in Dubuque, which he accompanied through Independence, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, to a point twelve miles farther west, where they formed a settlement which was first named St. Johns, but is now known as Jackson, Nebraska. He afterward went into the Civil war, as chaplain, under General Rosecrans, administering to both armies. In 1879 he was stricken with paralysis, and ten years later died in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, St. Louis, not having spoken an intelligible word for five years.

Rev. P. Maginnis came from Garryowen, and was the first resident pastor in Washington township, or in Jones county. He erected the first church, a





ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CASCADE, IOWA



ST. MARTIN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CASCADE





frame structure attached to the district school, both virtually forming one building. He also gave the place the name of Temple Hill, from the fact that the church or temple was erected on an elevation overlooking the surrounding country. Thomas Finn, father of Patrick Finn, and uncle of Supervisor T. J. Finn, donated five acres, out of the forty which he then possessed, for a church site. It was dedicated to St. Peter. Cascade, although having had a church since 1845, was at this time an out mission attended from Temple Hill. Father Maginnis, after leaving this place, drifted to different parts of the country and even to Australia, where he remained for several years. Finally returning, as he used to say, to the "old hunting grounds" like the chased hare described by Goldsmith, that came to die at the starting point—he ended his varied career at Clinton, having spent the closing years of his usefulness as assistant priest in Deep Creek, now Petersville, the same county.

Rev. Alexander Hamilton was next, of whom nothing can be learned more than the name.

Rev. John O'Connor succeeded in 1860. During his pastorate the old church, and all the records were destroyed by fire. Hence the loss of preexisting data.

Rev. J. V. Cunningham became pastor in 1862. At the close of the war, the congregation, then numbering one hundred and thirty-nine families, took steps to replace the burned building. They completed a new stone structure in 1866.

Rev. M. Lynch, residing in Cascade, with Father McIntosh as copastor, held charge of both churches from 1867 to 1872. The former died in Holy Cross, Dubuque county, the latter died suddenly on the road, near Temple Hill.

Rev. Laurence Roche arrived in the fall of 1872, immediately after his ordination. Overflowing with animation, ability and the fervent zeal of youth, he built the present parochial residence, also a church in Onslow, ten miles away, which he attended regularly, during his four years' stay. He still lives in Cascade. That nearly two score years of strenuousness has not yet diminished his vigor or dimmed his successful zeal is demonstrable by the beautiful church and all the parochial accompaniments which stand to his everlasting credit, in the little town of his present habitat. His name should go shining down the diocesan records.

Rev. Daly was pastor from 1876 to 1880; Rev. Edmund Farrell, from 1880 to 1890; Rev. William Convery, from 1890 to 1902. He enlarged the church, added a very respectable school, which is in charge of the Franciscan sisters, from Dubuque. It was opened in 1889.

The present incumbent, Rev. P. J. Coffey has held the position since 1902. His single minded life is devoted unreservedly to the duties of his office. Having meritedly gained the confidence, combined with the generosity of his people, he has made wonderful improvements in the church and surroundings. Additional schoolroom has been well provided, over an extensive basement, which is furnished with culinary requisites, and a hall for church entertainments.

Altogether the mother church of Jones county is one to which both its pastor and people can point with just pride. Standing on a forty-acre plot, its magnificent spire points to heaven from the summit of a gently sloping hill. The grounds are ornamented with shade trees, cement walks, and terraces. The parishioners, among whom but few non-Catholics, are all prosperous and happy.



Contented in their present circumstances, they live in peace, friendship and unity, faithful alike to their fathers' church and their fathers' God. And as they live harmoniously here, they are satisfied in the hope that they will "sleep hereafter the sleep of the just" in union, or reunion, in the pretty little cemetery behind their house of prayer.

The following came to the locality previous to 1850, besides those already named: Thos. Moran, Patrick Donahoe, Michael Flanagan, John Finn, Thos. McNally, Michael Geraghty, Thomas Devanny, John Lang, Thomas Morrisson, Thomas Leonard, Malachi and Michael Kelly, Michael (Squire) Kinney with five brothers—Dennis, Patrick, Martin, William, and Thomas. There may possibly be others whose names are not remembered.

#### CATHOLICITY IN ANAMOSA.

Passing the geographical and topographical aspects of the county seat, also political and civic considerations which form no part of our immediate concern, leaving aside, too, the general religious history of the locality in which we constitute but a rather small fragmentary portion, our contribution to the present work will have to do with the Catholic church only.

Comparatively short as it may seem since the first nucleus of an organization of this denomination in Anamosa, yet all official record of it is lost, if it ever was reduced to writing; and, indeed, all remembrance of it is nearly effaced from the tablets of memory. The world—physical, intellectual, social, and ecclesiastical—moves very rapidly, history is made day after day, the common-place events of yesterday are the history of today. Is it just because events are common-place that people do not think worth while to remember, much less to make a note of them? It is impossible at this date to tell when the first Catholic settled in Anamosa, or who he was; it is not known when the first Catholic missionary visited those parts, or who he was; and it is a matter of very unreliable conjecture when the first Catholic congregation was organized in this community. It may be the records were lost or destroyed; it is much more likely they never were made out in a form that could be preserved.

As remarked above, it is beyond doubt that the first Catholic settlers in the county came into Washington township at the northeast corner, in the late '30s of the last century. In those days, when railroads were a thing of the future, all travel was by ox-teams, horseback, stage-coach, or the oldest of all methods of locomotion, on foot. The current of communication ran from Dubuque to the state capital, along the famous highway known as the Military road—established by the national government in 1839—through Cascade, to Anamosa, where horses were exchanged at the Waverly Hotel, in the down-town district, now dubbed as Dublin, to Fairview, then a promising village, Marion, and Iowa City, the capital. A four-horse coach ran daily over this route, commencing in 1844. Cedar Rapids and Monticello were yet of minor note on the map.

The middle '50s mark a turning point in the life of Anamosa. Two great railroads, the Iowa Central Air Line, east and west, and what was called the Ram's Horn, north and south, from Dubuque to Keokuk, both incorporated in 1852 and both surveyed to pass through Anamosa, made this city a center of anticipated









CATHOLIC CHURCH, ANAMOSA



growth and prosperity. Both of these roads could have been built, and the city's anticipations abundantly realized, if men were only honest; but unfortunately the "noblest work of God"—an honest man—was as scarce then as he is now. The first named railroad "suicided through reckless management and open rascality," the latter road proved a failure except for the small part of it called the Dubuque Western. This fraction, for which Anamosa is principally indebted to the late Colonel W. T. Shaw, gave the first impetus to send here that class of people who are not afraid of hard work, who build the railroads, make the prairie blossom and propagate the human race. Some of them came and went to follow the old avocation of railroading elsewhere; some of them staid to make homes in this city or surrounding country. Our best inquiry cannot make certain the name of the precursor. Like the leaders of many other movements, his name is lost in the morning haze of time immemorial. This is as far as our information goes:

P. McCaffrey and a man named Kelly lived here in 1855, when John Henley, (father of Mrs. McGreevy), Phillip Flannery, (father of Mrs. Spellmann) and Jas. O'Donnell, (uncle of Mrs. B. McLaughlin, -Sr.), reached this place en route from Cascade. In the following year P. Wallace, and James Dorsey came upon the scene. The latter journeyed afoot all the way from Farley, carrying his worldly effects in the proverbial grip-sack. The winter of 1856-57 was counted the coldest experience "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." Cattle were seen standing in the yards frozen fast in death. James Spellman formed one of a searching party who found a family named Wade in the snow frozen on the prairie near Langworthy. The newcomers vowed that if they survived the season's severity, they should never more set foot on Iowa soil. But the breath of spring which melted away the snow, just as effectually melted away the migratory mood from the minds of the home-hunters. The building of the railroad from Farley was commenced in 1857. A large influx of immigrants, anticipating the results, rushed to Anamosa, among them a goodly number of Catholics, merchants, mechanics, laborers, and farmers, (E. C. Holt, Maurice Cavanagh, John Hayes). In 1858 and 1859, as the road was nearing Anamosa, whilst a few families remained in Langworthy, Jno. Fleming, M. Mulconery, and M. Doyle, the greater number came and settled in the city—P. Morrissey, Tom English, B. McLaughlin, F. O'Rourke, M. Casey, H. White, John Murphy, Foley Brothers, Chesire Brothers, Gavin Brothers. Most of those are long since resting in their last sleep, some are pitifully consigned to the grave of oblivion, and, sad to relate, not a few of them were lost to the roll of religion for which they and their forebears were ready to shed their blood. Besides the settlers in the city, a far greater number of steadfast adherents to the old faith cast their lot in the outlying country—Stone City quarries, Fairview, Langworthy, Prairieburg, and the Buffalo Creek prairie. For want of better opportunities, they drove ten or twelve, and some as far as fourteen miles to church. Their names are worthy of being written in letters of gold; but they are too numerous to be recounted in the space at our disposal. For years the facilities of church attendance were like angels' visits, "few and far between." When an itinerant missionary happened to pass along, or write beforehand announcing his intended visit, a courier carried the word from house to house, and the little crowd assembled in some shanty or log cabin, where their





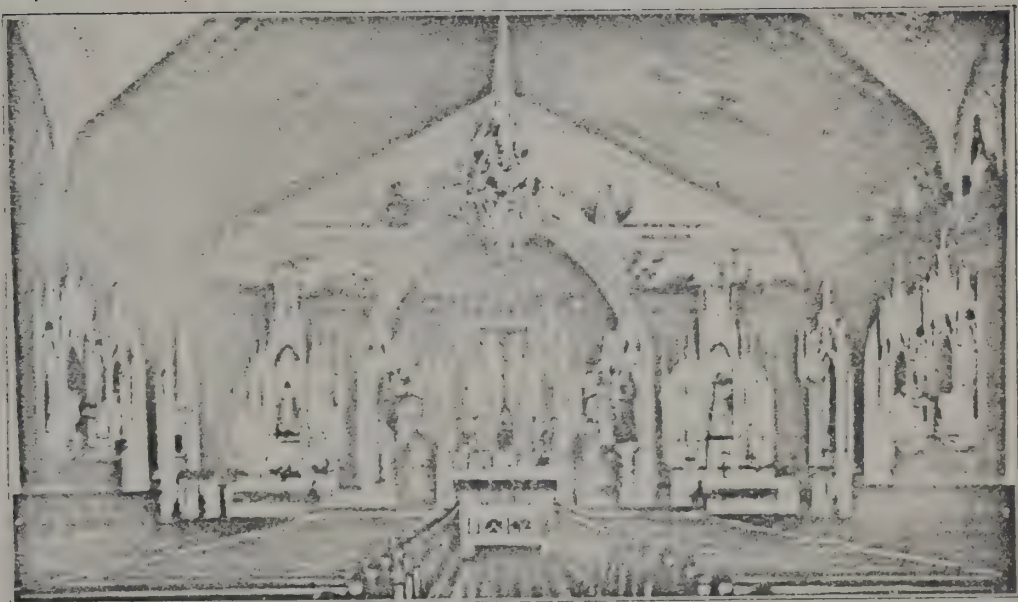
prayers ascended to heaven's throne, with as much heartfelt devotion as in St. Peter's at Rome.

The first house in which mass was celebrated in this city is said to have been a small frame, behind E. M. Harvey's residence. It was owned at the time by Colonel Shaw, who himself lived in a much smaller place situated across the road from the fair grounds, a short distance west of the slaughter house. Preparing as he was for the erection of the brick dwelling near his father-in-law, Mr. Crane, on Strawberry Hill, where he long lived in later years, he put up the studding, with roof, of a low barn-like structure, in the fall of 1858. When work was stopped by the cold winter weather, he tacked around the outside some pieces of carpet, sheets and paper, and there he made his habitat for a whole year. The first itinerant priest made his presence known in town, and sought some place to hold services. The colonel readily proffered the use of his new building, such as it was, and further offered him the hospitality of his own home whilst the priest staid here. Early on the following morning, when a few of the Catholic men hastened to the unfinished house, to light a fire, sweep up and fix a table in lieu of the altar, they found that the good colonel had anticipated their intentions, and with his own hands prepared everything in perfect shape for the occasion.

After this, a log house, the residence of James O'Donnell, at the bend of the road, close by the northeast corner of the Driving Park, served the purposes of a Catholic chapel, for some time. Increasing numbers impelled them to provide larger, if not more suitable quarters. They next secured the use of the county courthouse, then located on a knoll at the extreme west end of town, in a frame adjoining a two-story brick (this latter used for other county offices) still to be seen at the lower end of Main street. This courthouse was moved away, and turned to other uses; and for some length of time court was held in the Odd Fellow's hall, east of the Gillen House (hotel). Whether it was the congruity of propounding and expounding and pounding the divine and civil law from the same tribunal, or that in the case at issue "necessity has no law" anyway both the Episcopalians and the Catholics again resorted to the courthouse to perform their devotional exercises and hear the law of the gospel. Later on, in a room which was then the "City Hall," over Gordon's Store, in the same block, the same two societies, Episcopal and Catholic, held their Sabbath services successively.

The first mention we find, or perhaps more true to say, the first steps taken, toward the erection of a Catholic church in Anamosa, is when Colonel Shaw, with characteristic enterprise and generosity, donated two lots for a building site, on the corner of First and Garnavillo streets, where the Episcopal and Methodist Churches were afterward located. This property was transferred to the diocese, through Father Slattery, who was then stationed at Cascade, but visited Anamosa, during the building of the railroad, at certain regular intervals. For reasons, whether wise or religious will never be determined, these beautiful lots were sold, and the receipts expended for the purchase of some ground away back on the hill, at the other side of town where a brick church was built, in a spot as inconvenient as it was unsightly. In justice perhaps it ought to be mentioned, that the then diocesan, Bishop Smyth, when he heard of this occurrence, voluntarily offered to refund the total amount realized from the transaction, two hundred and fifty dollars. The colonel scouted the proposition.





INTERIOR OF CATHOLIC CHURCH, ANAMOSA





The first church, at the northwest corner of town, was a simple structure, fifty by thirty feet, without spire or ornament indicative of its use. It was built almost entirely by the free labor of a few devoted sons of St. Patrick. Ah! but what they may have lacked in numbers, they more than made up for in strength of muscle and in strength of soul. Money was a scarce article in those days, but the faith that moves mountains and the muscle that moves dirt and the spirit that builds churches was not scarce as it is now. Five men dug the foundation. The senior "Barney" McLaughlin dug the first sod, and no one will deny that there was a man behind the spade. On the good work went, with willing hands and hearts—no shirking, and no such thing as growing tired—each toiler was anxious to do more than his brother. It would remind one of the Middle Ages, when "free labor" built the famous cathedrals of Europe. They quarried the rock and hauled it, they hauled the sand and brick and wood. Thomas Holt, with three sons and a nephew, all expert stonemasons and bricklayers, were not long putting up walls that most competent judges pronounced, fifty years afterward, the best piece of workmanship that they had ever examined. The only cash contributions are said to be one hundred dollars from Philip Flannery, who was then in the army, where he died and one hundred dollars by Maurice Mulconery, uncle of Maurice Fay, who was roadmaster on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad. This money was used to buy brick. It was completed in 1861, and at its opening was entirely free of debt. There is no written account attainable of the formalities attending its dedication—no recollection, not even a tradition of the date, or of any particulars of the function. A local print says: "It was dedicated by Bishop Smith, assisted by several of the clergy."

As mentioned in a preceding notice on the church in Washington township, the principal thoroughfare of traffic in the early '60s ran from Dubuque westward. Accordingly, all ministerial attendance might be expected to come here, by way of stage, from Cascade, or Temple Hill. So it was. Fathers Slattery, Cunningham and O'Connor paid regular visits in the order of succession specified; also occasionally Fathers Pickenbrock, Rehnoldt, and in response to special calls Father Cogan, of Monticello, Bernard, of New Melleray Monastery, Treacy of Garryowen, Sheils, of Independence, and Paul Gillespie, C. S. C., of Holy Cross, now Key Stone.

After the railroad, the building of which was temporarily suspended during the war, had reached Marion, in 1865, and some time later was extended as far as Cedar Rapids, the clergymen charged with the Catholic interests of Anamosa came by rail from the west end of the line. Rev. John Sheils attended to Catholic wants here for a rather long, though broken period, and at one time had a fixed residence at Anamosa, in a little house at the lower end of town. His first recorded baptism was October 2, 1857, and his last, January 4, 1868. He lies buried, in a raised tomb, at the left-hand side of the walkway, between the street and the door of the Catholic church at Waverly, Iowa. During a gap in his pastorate, Rev. P. V. McLaughlin, a young man raised in Dubuque, acted as pastor, or substitute, for a few months from January to May, 1867. He also made his residence here, in a small house, off Park avenue to the northwest of Doctor Skinner's. His next appointment, in May, 1867, was to St. Mary's church, Clinton, where "he labored acceptably and successfully in the interests of the church,



and was greatly beloved by his people," up to the time of his death, January 16, 1879. He is buried under the altar in his church. His successor, and the present pastor of St. Mary's, is his brother, Dean E. J. McLaughlin, whom many old settlers well remember as a small bright boy, running over the hills, whilst he staid here on a visit with his elder brother.

In 1868 Rev. B. C. Cannon, stationary pastor at Cedar Rapids, paid monthly visits to Anamosa, besides attending calls of emergency. After various subsequent vicissitudes, he closed his labors as chaplain at the Franciscan orphanage, Dubuque, some ten or twelve years ago.

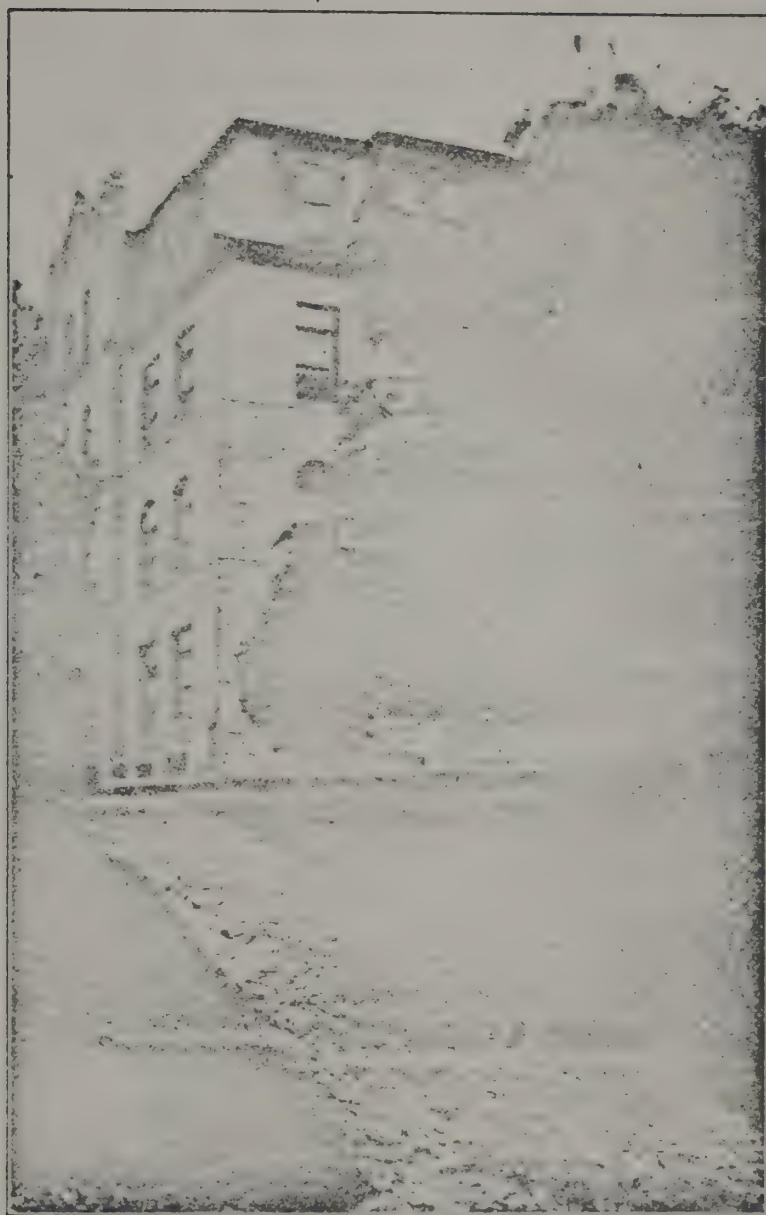
The next succeeding pastor at Cedar Rapids, Rev. Clement Lowery, also continued to make periodical visitations to Anamosa, in 1869 and 1870, sometimes on Sunday, and sometimes on week days, as this was one of thirteen missions in his circuit. Then as now, in the southern tier of townships of this county, there were very few Catholics. Among the few was M. D. Corcoran. He writes: "I came to Jones county, the 15th of April, 1856. For the first year I never saw a person of my race or religion. Then Mr. John Gorman, with four Englishmen, came from Illinois, and joined in a contract to build seven miles of the Air Line Railroad. I hastened to see him. Imagine the joy of meeting a friend in a desert, of Robinson Crusoe meeting a brother on the lonely island! We were the only two Irishmen that either had any knowledge of. It served to form a friendship between us that nothing but death could or did dissolve." Mr. Corcoran is still one of us, living with his sons in Missouri.

Rev. P. J. Maher, of blessed memory, was cradled on the banks of the Suir, six miles above the city of Waterford, Ireland. Having made his classical and ecclesiastical studies at St. John's College in that city, he was ordained at Pentecost, 1870, affiliated to the diocese of Dubuque. After the usual season of rest and recreation, he emigrated to his chosen field of labor and received his first appointment as pastor of Anamosa, where he arrived to take up his residence in November of the same year. He was supposed by many to be a rather quaint character, with unconventional ways; but he impressed his personality on the church and community as few men can do. In fact, he may be said to have inspired new life and vision into the church. Immediately on assuming charge he addressed himself to his entrusted duties with a zeal and fidelity that soon told. At first he boarded at the home of Henry Jackman, and at John Stafford's; later he rented a house south of the union depot, where he lived until he built the present pastoral residence, on a square acre of ground purchased from Dr. Sales, at the corner of Broadway and High street. He had nothing to begin with, except the four walls of the little brick church on the hill. Soon finding that this had outlived its usefulness for the increasing congregation he advocated a new building. The foundation of a commodious substantial stone edifice, one hundred and ten by forty-six, was laid in 1875. The corner stone is inscribed "August 22, 1876." It was carried to completion in due time, and, after some additional improvements of a sacristy and vestibule, was made ready for dedication September 12, 1880. Diocesan Bishop Hennessy had come to the city, but being prevented by illness from officiating, he delegated Rev. James Brady, of Farley, to act in his stead. The sermon was by Rev. Thomas Rowe of West Dubuque, later of Strawberry Point, where he died, July 22, 1904. A local paper describes









SANITARIUM AT ANAMOSA



the preacher as "a young man with much dignity of carriage and a clear, bright face, who delivered a plain matter-of-fact discourse—a message of beneficence to the good Catholics of St. Patrick's parish—some passages of which were illuminated with exalted eloquence." The music was in charge of Miss Jennie Sales, daughter of Dr. Sales, now a star vocalist in the metropolitan theaters of Europe. Father Maher also attended an out mission, on the Buffalo Creek prairie, where he built a church two miles south of Prairieburg. He made an attempt, too, to utilize the vacated brick church building for the purposes of a parochial school, but the effort proved a failure. There is a cant clerical phrase to the effect that the minister who builds a church builds himself outside of it. A year after putting the top stone on the Anamosa church, its builder exchanged places with the pastor of DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa. There he remained up to the time of his death, October 3, 1904.

Rev. Thomas McCormick accepted the spiritual direction of his coreligionists at Anamosa, in November, 1881, and retained it for more than four years. Little is known of his antecedents or birthplace. However, the brief period of his pastorate represents some steps of good progress. He was a man who did things. During his time the Catholic cemetery, which was first a little patch on the side hill, behind the old brick church, and then moved to a worse site some two miles outside the city, was removed back, and permanently located on a most charming plat of ten acres, on a rising ground close by town, on the way to Stone City. The Catholics of this latter parish cooperate with those of Anamosa in keeping up the "city of the dead," as they all combined to purchase and prepare the place for a burying ground. Father McCormick also began the construction of a bell-tower, which the church up to that time had not had, the bell being set on the ground. He left in January, 1886, ostensibly to join a missionary society, and nothing was heard of him more, until the announcement of his death, in April, 1894.

Rev. Robert Powers, who had been three years a pastor resident in another part of the county, came to Anamosa March 20, 1886, and has held charge as rector up to the present time (1909.) Whatever may be the dictates of policy or friendship or historical truth or even self-interest, this is not the time nor the place to express them. No one will dare speak of another in his presence as he might have it in his heart to do. Although nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed, and many changes, and it is hoped a few improvements, have taken place, yet, whilst a soldier is in the fire of battle it may be premature to blow the trumpet note of victory. The meritorious deeds of the longest lifetime may be lost by one final fall, and whilst the outcome is hidden in the darkness of doubt, it would savor of pride at the least, to pronounce life's problem successfully wrought out. The real worth of a parish and the real work of a pastor is not stone and brick and mortar, nor any other perceptible thing. neither is it pretense, and least of all is it self-praise. St. Patrick's church and parish house have been enlarged, remodeled and modified to such an extent that what little remains of the original is scarcely recognizable. The make-up of the old building on the hill, where the seed was first planted, has been modernized in a manner to make it a suitable house to transplant the first seeds in the minds of the rising generation. The single acre of ground first bought has spread until it now includes more than ten acres. A sanitarium, worthy of a much larger place, was built in 1892, and





rebuilt after being burned down, in 1902. Almost all the years, one after another, have witnessed something done—in what measure each progressive effort deserves the name of improvement is left for others to say.

Twenty-four years past! The past has a peculiarly subtle hold upon our minds. A desire to look back at the past comes to most of us, in response to the conviction that "no man liveth to himself alone." A generation has nearly passed away. Blest be the tie that binds us to all that is gone. Some of the old stock have left lineal descendants, taught to love the ways of the church and to hunger for the worship of God after the manner of their forefathers. May it never be said of them, as it has been said of others, that on leaving the old home they left their religion behind them.

Popularity is a poor passport to glory. Yet it is something, that after having spent the best part of a lifetime—in life, either or both ends amount to very little—among the same people, a person does not lose respect the more he is known. The present pastor of Anamosa has no aspirations to prominence in the ranks of the church nor in the annals of church history. He has given freely of his time and labor to the welfare of St. Patrick's congregation; yet he always believed that he has done nothing more than his plain duty.

"Walk about Zion, and go round about her; and tell the towers thereof," etc. There was the invitation of the poet-king, David the Psalmist. He wanted his people to revisit the old places, where their fathers worshiped and around which so many sacred associations clung. In like manner, the old generation that is fast passing away, as many of them as revisit the place, may walk about St. Patrick's, and go round about her, and give their heart's love to the towers thereof and to the ivy-clad walls, and to the steps and stones, and trees, and to the spirits of the departed that stand in its shadow.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, STONE CITY; AN OUTGROWTH OF ANAMOSA.

As elsewhere stated, Anamosa is situated at the junction of two rivers—the Wapsipinicon and the Buffalo. Hence the place was first known as the "Forks;" then it was named "Dartmouth;" next "Lexington"; and lastly "Anamosa." Between the rivers mentioned, from their meeting point, runs a strip of land, increasing in width, and rising to a considerable elevation, known familiarly as the "Ridge." This ridge is altogether a formation of magnesia limestone, with only a slight covering of earth, and in some spots by the edge of either river, cliffs are exposed which stand perpendicularly to a height of thirty or forty feet. On both sides of the ridge, that is, along the banks of each river, stone quarries were opened, beginning in 1853, from which large quantities of stone for building material, paving, and road material have been taken out, and shipped hundreds of miles in all directions. At present there are six quarries open on the Wapsie, and four on the Buffalo. They give work to a large number of men, especially in the summer season, sometimes as many as two hundred hands being employed in one quarry. These employes, it is easy to understand, toiling as they are all week at the severest kind of labor, should find it impossible to provide vehicles on Sunday morning, and no less impossible to walk a distance of eight miles, to and from Anamosa, the nearest place they could reach a church. In view of the circumstances,



the difficulties and obligations to be complied with, Mr. J. A. Green, who employs the largest number of Catholics, after due advice with the ecclesiastical authorities, generously proposed to obviate matters by giving a large hall, over the postoffice, which is owned by him, for use temporarily as a chapel. The offer was of course accepted with the utmost gratitude. It was immediately and most willingly fitted up with a crude altar, forms or benches of a rather primitive make-up, but sufficient in every respect for all the purposes of Catholic services, which were held there for the first time in February, 1884. Indeed, their conditions were far and away superior to the log cabins or shanties, in which the first settlers were accustomed to worship. In heartfelt thankfulness, and in honor of the "Provider of the Holy Family," this new plantation of the gospel mustard seed was called St. Joseph's Chapel.

The employes here, as in other public works, are not usually possessed of very much means to build or beautify houses, either for God or for themselves; neither do they feel that they owe it to the present or future generation, to take any special interest in the up-building of a permanent church or parish, for the good reason that they belong to what is styled a "floating population,"—they may stay a week, or a month, or a season, and leave, possibly never to see the place more. It would be in some measure unreasonable to expect such a class of people to contribute to local church building in every place in which they may happen to spend a short time.

But there are good, strong, and stationary Catholics in Stone City, who are by no means hopeless of spiritual or temporal prosperity. The few residents who are anchored to the rocks live in anxious hope of some day seeing in their midst a temple worthy of the name "Stone" City, built, like the wise man's house, on a rock; "and the rains fell and the floods came, and the winds blew \* \* \* and it fell not, for it was built on a rock." Nature here abundantly supplies the material to raise an edifice to nature's God. Rock, eternal rock, is piled up by the hand of the Creator, in long ledges on the hillside, more than enough to build ten thousand churches. All needed is to find human hands, stout and strong; and big hearts, trusting, and courageous, and religious enough to place one rock upon another. Oh, for the "ages of faith," when Solomon builded the most magnificent structure that the sun ever saw, yet humbled himself to the dust in thankfulness that the Eternal Excellency of the Most High should condescend to fix his abode and "put His name there." In later years, the most skilled and skillful builders that the world ever knew could conceive of no nobler use to make of their workmanship than to bestow it free, gratis, in rearing temples to the honor and glory of the "Giver of every good gift."

In the meantime, the many transient, and the few old-time permanent worshippers, in Stone City, must be content to exercise their piety, on benches without backs, as they have devoutly done for twenty-five years past.

At its formation, this was a chapel-of-ease, connected with Anamosa, whilst Father McCormick resided there. He attended both churches every Sunday, alternating early and late services between the two churches. Father Powers continued to give the same equal religious opportunities to the combined parishes up to September, 1902, when a resident pastor was appointed to Stone City. It has been an independent parish since, with the church on Buffalo Creek, two miles



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south of Prairieburg, attached to it as an out mission. The Rev. P. J. Leddy was the first appointment to the charge. His mind failed, after a year and a half. He was removed to a hospital at Dubuque, where he still remains, without hope of mental improvement. His successor was Rev. J. Garland, who also resided at Stone City, giving the requisite attention to the out mission, up to October, 1905. He is now stationed at La Motte, Jackson county. The next and present incumbent of this pastorate is the Rev. T. J. Norris. Besides Stone City and Prairieburg, he holds charge at this time of a third mission, at Lisbon, Linn county.

As already remarked, the parishioners here, both in number and in name, are a variable quantity. Hence it would be little more than a waste of historical space to specify the make-up of the congregation at any particular period. A large proportion of them consists of French-Canadians, or their descendants from the northern part of New York state. Although now in the third or fourth generation from the original immigrants, they still fluently parley in the French language and retain a great many of the national habits and customs of La Belle France. There are also some splendid types of the German character among the quarrymen; and a scattering few of almost every nationality in Europe.

It would be impossible at this day to obtain the order of sequence in which the Catholic fixtures in the quarry region came there. Presumably, the first among them arrived in the sixties, as the stone business was operated on a very limited scale prior to that time. The following are the most prominent of those who may be regarded as having permanent residences here, without a probability of further migration: J. A. Green, John Ronen, John Walsh, Theo. Hennessy, August Patnode, Ed. Mearns, Dunn Brothers, Betz Brothers, Sampica Brothers, Rushford Brothers, Denio Brothers, La Barge Brothers.

#### THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MONTICELLO.

When this country was all a vast mission of the Catholic church occasional meetings were held wherever the priests could gather together their congregations, and often they journeyed miles from settlement to settlement on foot or horseback. Their visits were few, and it was necessary on the arrival of a priest at a certain place to send messengers to the different Catholic settlers for miles around. At that time as there were no churches, the services were held at the different houses. The few faithful that were scattered throughout the country were given the privilege of receiving the benefits of the church, in this manner, once a year, and that about Easter time.

The first mission station established in the county was in 1857 at Anamosa. Services were held in the courthouse. Monticello belonged to this mission. In 1854 and 1855 there were but few settlers in Monticello, but many Catholics came in 1858 and 1859, to assist in the construction of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad. Some of these early settlers still remain, though the greater number have gone to their reward. Prior to 1868, when Monticello was still a small town and with but few Catholics, services were held in Kinsella Hall and in what was known as Davenport's Hall on the second floor of the old Monticello State Bank building, which was torn down in the spring of 1902 to make way for a new building.





CATHOLIC CHURCH, MONTICELLO



INTERIOR OF CHURCH





In 1868 Rev. Father Cogan established and founded the parish in Monticello and was the first resident priest. He built a frame structure in the southern part of the town which was known as the Church of the Sacred Heart. The following is a partial list of the names of the heads of families who made it possible for the establishment of a permanent parish:

Michael Breen, Cornelius Brown, Henry Burrows, Andrew Burns, Patrick F. Cunningham, Patrick Cushing, John Fleming, John Farley, Daniel Kinsella, Edward Kinsella, Mrs. Ella McMahon, John Mathews, Madam McCormick, John McConnell, Andrew Munday, Patrick O'Toole, Michael Quirk, Robert Shane, Mrs. Peter Young.

In 1871 Rev. Father Cogan was succeeded by Rev. Father David Welch who made his residence in Monticello for a short time, and then moved to Castle Grove, but still had charge of the parish here. The roof was blown off the little frame church, which was re-roofed by Father Welch. This church was thirty feet by sixty.

In 1872, Rev. P. O. Dowd, now of Petersville, Iowa, took charge of the parish of Castle Grove, with Monticello as an outside mission, and remained until the year 1878, when on October 8th the church was destroyed by a tornado that swept the southern portion of the town.

The following Sunday, with sad hearts, and hopes almost blighted, the members betook themselves to the little vacant schoolhouse in the northern part of the town, and on December 14th of the same year, Very Reverend P. J. O'Connor, now of Sioux City, a young and zealous priest came and took up the work of rebuilding the church and again Monticello had a resident priest, with Sand Spring as an outside mission. It was at this time that courage was needed for it seemed that the congregation was diminishing instead of increasing, but the pastor, a man of energy and determination, labored patiently, and erected the present edifice, and parochial residence, the corner stone of which was laid in 1880. Some of those present who were among the best helpers to promote this enterprise have gone to their reward.

From the time the church was destroyed by the tornado in 1878, until the present church was finished in the fall of 1880, services were held in the old schoolhouse. Along with the work of building and trying to pay the debt on the church, Father O'Connor gave his earnest attention to the instruction of a large Sunday school and the children of that time will never forget the many kindnesses, care and attention bestowed on them. About the year 1884 Father O'Connor was succeeded by Rev. J. Tobin, who remained nearly four years. During his short stay he made some improvements to the church property and continued the work already begun by Father O'Connor in the Sunday school. In 1887 Father Tobin was removed to Fairbanks, Iowa, where he died in July, 1899, after a life well spent in patient toil dedicated to the services of God.

About Christmas, 1887, Rev. J. McCormick came to reside in Monticello, and has remained ever since, it being the longest pastorate of any of the English-speaking churches in the city. He is a man ever kind and sympathetic to those in trouble, distress and sickness. Being a progressive age improvements have continued to be made on the church and property until, in all, nearly twenty thousand



dollars have been expended, and now the church and residence are among the finest and most up-to-date church properties in the county.

Not only the Catholic people are entitled to high praise for their liberality and efforts in making the church property what it is, but non-Catholics have been kind and generous in contributing.

From the few who left the little schoolhouse to enter the new church over twenty years ago, the members have continued to increase both in number and circumstances until the large edifice is now filled. All honor to those workers who, in the beginning and since, were so faithful in helping to make the church what it is. Although some of them have passed away they are still remembered, and ever will be in the hearts of the Catholic people of Monticello, who have watched the progress of the church in all those years.

A few years ago a branch of the order of Catholic Foresters was organized here, and any eligible Catholic may join it. They also have two societies in the church known as the Rosary Society and League of the Sacred Heart.

#### CATHOLICITY IN CASTLE GROVE.

Castle Grove, the extreme northwestern township in Jones county, is watered by several creeks. These not only afford excellent fertility in meadow lands, and furnish ample opportunity for stock raising, but they served to give the pioneer a most desirable place of residence. Wood and water! On the edge of the timber near a stream! Ah! there was the *beau ideal* to choose for a home—a sweet home! It was preposterous in those days to think of squatting down on the broad bleak prairie; and this for two great reasons: First, there was the foregone certainty, or at least the very probable liability of being frozen to death some night, in the depths of the snow with no possible chance of finding a twig to light a fire; and the second reason was that the prairies, with their tall, waving grass, seemed so immense in their expanse there could be no more likelihood or danger of their being ever totally occupied than there was of the Sahara desert, or the Atlantic ocean. Why the only good spot in the whole world for a sound and secure habitation was supposed to be the edge of a growth of timber, sheltered from the storms at all seasons of the year. There you were, with plenty of logs of body wood at one side, for fuel in the big open fireplaces; and with plenty of pasture and hay at the other side just for the gathering. That filled the pioneer's cup of prospective happiness.

The first two white men who settled on the present site of Monticello, came in the fall of 1836. A few months later—in the summer of '37, two Catholics—James McLaughlin and Thomas Galligan, came and settled in the same region. Not a single sod of the virgin prairie had yet been upturned. They were, as far as known, the first Catholics in Jones county. Let it be noted forever in local history. The twelve apostles, after the ascension of their Divine Master, are said to have assembled in a certain spot, (which is yet pointed out,) and after having first composed the profession of faith called the "Apostles' Creed," they divided the then known world into sections; and one was told off to one section, and another to another section, and a third to another, and so on. Well, "Jim" McLaughlin and "Tom" Galligan were the "apostles" of the faith of St. Peter







in this county. Sterling representatives they were of the faith which was not unworthy a Redeemer's blood. By example, instruction, advice, and the best education that Notre Dame University could give, they prepared their children to walk in their father's footsteps. When the first priest passed on his circuit through that northern tier of townships, on his way to Delhi, he found out the house of Mr. McLaughlin. He stayed there; he celebrated mass there; the scattered Catholics of that neighborhood assembled and joined in prayer and sacrifice in that improvised domestic chapel. A brother of the itinerant missionary, having sometimes accompanied him, married one of Mr. McLaughlin's daughters thus adding a social tie to the spiritual bond already existing between them. Well may their descendants be proud of those who blazed the path of civilization through the woods, and blazed the highway of Catholicity over the broad prairies. Will the marriage of souls, contracted by the forefathers of those far off days, with their mother church, be passed down indissoluble through the ages? Will their children, and children's children rise up and bless the names of their forebears, and renew their inherited allegiance to the old rock-rooted church which was established "to teach, govern, sanctify, and save all men?" Long live the union between the Mac's and O's and the old Apostolic church.

Castle Grove is so called from the first house of respectable dimensions built there, by a man named Beardsley, near where the road crosses Silver Creek. Ed. Moore's house stood in the same place in later days. Being the largest, if not the only residence above a log cabin, it was called a "castle;" and located as it was in the grove, the township was named from it "Castle Grove."

Among the Catholics, D. M. Hogan and Ed Troy had both been soldiers in the Mexican war. At their discharge they received each a "warrant" entitling them to a "plat" or a quarter section of land, wherever they were pleased to choose, in any part of Uncle Sam's unoccupied domain. At Monticello, getting off the stage, they passed to the western edge of the timber growth, and there they selected a spot which they decided to call home. Not much sign of a "home" visible until these sons of toil made it worthy the name. Here they lived and died. Here too, their children still live, and occupy beautiful homes which the progress of time and toil developed. Quarter sections of prairie, adjoining on the west, were taken up in the early '50s, at government price—one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre—by Dennis Hogan, with his sons, Jas. P'k. M'l. and D's.; also by four Kehoe brothers, Ed. Simeon, P'k. and Wm.; by P'k. Waddick, Jas. Delay, and many others further west and north. They were nearly all of the same nationality, chiefly sons of Tipperary, inoculated with the faith that never dies. Like good Christians that they were, after having in the sweat of their brows provided for bodily sustenance during six days of the week, their next thought was to "Remember the Sabbath day; to keep it holy." The Rev. Jeremiah Treacy, then stationed at Garryowen, passed on his circuit, through Cascade, Monticello, and on westward through Castle Grove to Delhi. He was heartily and hospitably received by the family of James McLaughlin, whose home being on the eastern border of the settlement was first reached, and whose circumstances enabled him more than the others, to render such entertainment as befitted the occasion. Here the priest made his stopping place, here he celebrated mass, shrived the adults, baptized the children, and instructed the youth in the tenets of religion. There is



no means at hand of ascertaining the frequency of such calls, or the duration to which each visit was prolonged.

As the new settlers spread out over the prairie, the center of population, and the most convenient place of access, was found to be further west. Simeon Kehoe, a most ardent devotee of the church, and an experienced server at the altar, gladly offered the accommodations of his domicile, such as it was. This was made the meeting house for some time, and it served to all intents and purposes, for the ministrations of the church. Though the missionary was regarded as residing in Garryowen, as a matter of fact he did not enjoy the happiness of a residence anywhere. There were no parishes, or parish limits in those days. The priest took with him the necessary outfit for the performance of his official functions, in his saddle-bags if riding horseback, and carried them on his own back if "riding" afoot. Setting out in search of a Catholic family or settlement, he was free to stop, wherever he willed, without "let or hindrance" from any authority higher than the spiritual needs of the people. The Rev. P. Maginnis, whose headquarters were first at Garryowen, but later at Temple Hill, also made some visitations over this circuit, and received the cordial hospitality of Mr. McLaughlin's home.

In 1853, by the advice and exertions of Rev. J. Treacy, the Catholics of the settlement in their extreme poverty, denied themselves the comforts if not the very necessities of life, in order to contribute the means sufficient to build a house which should belong to God alone, and not a part of the culinary abode of some sinful creature. The site selected was perhaps the most beautiful in all the township—on the point of a knoll some short distance directly behind the present pastoral residence. To found a permanent institution, as also to afford an abundance of space for the anticipated needs of a growing congregation—for cemetery, school and garden—but best of all as the outcome of a great big overflowing Irish heart, Patrick Mullady donated forty acres of land for the use and benefit of the church in Castle Grove. In the spring of 1854, the church was completed, to the immense pleasure, and pardonable pride of the contributors. Solomon in all his glory was not more supremely delighted after the finishing of his famous temple at Jerusalem. It was finally ready for the opening or dedicatory ceremony on a certain day, when by prearrangement, Father Treacy was to make his periodical visit. The Godly man came and stayed as usual at Mr. McLaughlin's, where he was no less surprised than gratified, to learn that by extraordinary exertions they had succeeded in making all preparations for the sacred ceremony of dedication the next day. In the twilight of early morning, the humble people hastened in their little crowds to the house of God, with anticipated congratulations from one another, and with hopes to receive the thanks and praise of the Almighty, through the mouth of His minister, for the success of their efforts; whilst both priest and people, as soon as the doors were opened, would walk in, and unite their voices in great *gusto*, praying the prayer of Solomon on a similar occasion: "Will God indeed dwell on earth? Behold: the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded." When the high-hearted expectant worshippers reached the cherished object of their anticipations, they had nothing to see but a pile of black smoldering ashes. The year was 1854, and the bitterness of the Know Nothing excitement was at its height. Some Know Nothings in the western part of the settlement (their names afterwards became public) came in









CATHOLIC CHURCH, CASTLE GROVE



INTERIOR OF CHURCH



the darkness of night—when bad men always choose to do their worst work—and set fire to the church, for no other reason than this alone—it was a Catholic church. When the minister of the all-holy God arrived on the scene, he found his poor people, no longer proud of their achievement, but shivering around the embers of their burnt hopes, and asking one another in undertones if such things could be in a free country.

There and then, partly in fierce faith, and partly in desperation, but most of all depending on the fairness eventually of the American people, these Catholics procured pen and paper and grimly signed their promissory notes to a subscription list, to build forthwith a better church than the one burned down.

The second church, which was quite large for those days, was erected during the pastoral attendance of Rev. M. Lynch, who resided in Cascade. He was in young years a man of letters, well learned not only in theology and the dead languages, but also a fluent fine conversationalist in French, and later learned to speak German, whilst he lived in the basement of his church at Holy Cross. He placed the second church of Castle Grove, not on the foundation of the destroyed building, but nearer the road, where the present brick structure stands. His principal employe in the work was a monk from New Melleray called Brother Matthew, (Robert Healy) who later lived for many years at Anamosa, where he died, and is buried in Holy Cross cemetery.

The next succeeding ministerial attendant was Father Cogan, resident in Monticello—the circuit was growing narrower. He in early life had been a “Christian Brother,” a community devoted altogether to teaching, and his experience in the class-room gave him a singular facility and fluency of speech, which stood him in good stead, after he graduated in the higher studies. He made himself distinguished as a forceful controversialist, and held public discussions at Monticello, and Sand Spring, which attracted more than ordinary interest at the time, with the result (as always occurs in such cases) that the auditors went away still wedded to their prejudices—some *pro* and some *con*. This clergyman was possessed of rare personal magnetism, and could draw large numbers of people, of all classes, and from long distances, to assist in any church work inaugurated by him. After living for some time in Monticello, he moved to Castle Grove, where he built a parochial house, which still stands as a part of the presbytery which was subsequently enlarged, and later again improved.

Father Brennan came next. The date of his entrance, or exit, or anything of his personal history is not within reach. A sister of his, who kept house for him, died during his pastorate, and lies buried in a shamefully unmarked grave behind the church.

Rev. David Walsh followed. He is noted for a famous lawsuit, in which he was prosecuted, by a Bohemian family named Stepanek, of Prairieburg, for the overthrow and injury done to a monument, erected to the memory of their deceased father. The Hon. C. R. Scott, then district attorney, exhibited no less vehemence than animosity, in his efforts to gain a conviction of the defendant. The case was conducted, from beginning to end, in an atmosphere of intense strife, bigotry, and malice. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The late Charles Lull, and a Mr. Livingstone from Centre Junction, deserve everlasting credit, esteem and gratitude, from the Catholicity of Jones county, for their independent





upright stand on the issue, going according to the conviction of their conscientious belief and judgment, in defiance of the majority of the jury who were determined to force a verdict of "guilty," backed as they felt they were, by popular prejudice, and the unconcealed bias of bench and bar. Father Walsh left soon afterwards, for Wilton, Iowa, and when the day set for the next trial came on, he was lying dead in a hospital in Davenport. His body is buried in St. Mary's cemetery, in that city; and his soul awaited Scott's at the tribunal beyond the clouds, where many of the prosecutions of this world will be reversed. In '69, Mr. Scott lost his voice, and resigned his position of district attorney.

Castle Grove remained without a pastor for six months, when the Rev. Peter O'Dowd was appointed to the charge. His ordination took place on May 24, 1872, at St. Patrick's college, Carlow, Ireland, whither the graduates of his Alma Mater (Waterford) had been sent that year. In the October following, he emigrated, and coming to Dubuque, was assigned by Bishop Hennessy to Ackley, for an opportunity of experience and rest, as his cousin—Very Rev. Peter O'Dowd—(now of Independence,) was then pastor of the Catholic church there. On the 23rd of September, 1873, he received his letter of appointment to Castle Grove. There he found the church so lop-sided, from the effects of a recent cyclone, that before anyone could safely venture under its roof, three stout sticks had to be propped against it on the outside. He next found a debt of eight hundred dollars, which exceeded the value of the entire property. How was it contracted? For an eighteen dollar window he was made to pay two hundred dollars, between factory, express, and storage charges, interest compounding on interest, collection fees, and all accruing costs. In a quandary as to how to make a beginning, one man, Patrick Kehoe, Senior, strong as he was in the faith and love of God, and full of devotion to his church, came forward, and assumed every cent of the indebtedness on himself personally. He went out and hauled the first load of brick, and having set it down on the ground, he placed on top of it his bond for four hundred dollars in cash for a new building. This single act of trustfulness, good example, and encouragement not only stopped the mouths of would-be croakers, but really left no other option to every man in the settlement than this alone, to follow in his leadership. All honor to Mr. P. Kehoe. Generations yet unborn will rise up and bless the day he lived. Well may his name be revered as long as there is a stone upon a stone in the church of Castle Grove.

The new pastor proved himself eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in him. Spotless in life, true to his calling, strict in the smallest secular, social, and spiritual details, respectful of his position, a scholar and a student in all the departments of learning, in short a perfect "man of God" in every sense of the word.

The foundation of the new church was laid in '77, and the superstructure erected in the following summer. At the laying of the corner stone, the sermon was preached by the Rev. L. Roche, then of Davenport, now of Cascade. The dedication took place on September 8, 1880, by Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque. The report in a local newspaper says of it: "We have heretofore fully described the gothic solidity of the exterior of this church edifice—than which there is no finer outside of the large cities in the state of Iowa. In this writing we will confine our description to the interior finishing, which, with its frescoings, carvings,



and gildings, is of surpassing beauty; and is a faithful copy of some of those grand houses of worship of classic fame, which are found in the capitals of the old world." Then follows a lengthy description of the fifteen frescoes on the walls and ceiling, which are declared to be "not merely images daubed on in color paint, but superb works of art—the artist's masterpieces, replete in beauty, and well worth going a journey to see. All the rest of the interior of the church is equally elaborate—altar, side altars, sittings, stained glass windows, matted floor." The following occurs in a commentary on the services: "The sermon was delivered by the Rev. P. O'Dowd of Ackley, Iowa, a cousin to the pastor of Castle Grove. This ecclesiastic is a young man of nervous, meditative manner, and full of religious zeal, eloquent thought, and learning." After a summary of the discourse, and an account of the "baptism" of the bell, the writer concludes: "The people of Castle Grove are the most prosperous community in Jones county, and in the day of their prosperity they have not forgotten to be liberal. The work they have accomplished in the completion of this church speaks volumes for their public spirit, and for the diligence and wisdom of Rev. Father O'Dowd."

For the first six years in Castle Grove, Father O'Dowd attended the Catholic church in Monticello, driving eight miles between the two places. Besides the magnificent church, this pastor also built a very neat schoolhouse, which was first rented to the directors of the district, and utilized as a public school, but later was converted into a parochial school, with a residence for teachers and boarders attached. At the time of this change it was moved to its present site—behind the church.

Every work was completed, not only in the matter of construction, but the grounds were admirably ornamented with rows of evergreen and shade trees, the "city of the dead" was beautifully fixed up, and the entire surroundings rendered like the country residence of a rich magnate.

Far from leaving a debt for his successor to shoulder, he not only liquidated every penny of the old and new obligations, but a balance of nine hundred dollars was left in the church treasury. The workman's part was done. On the day of the dedication he was commissioned to Charlotte, Clinton county, where a similar task awaited him. There he still lives, in rather enfeebled bodily health, but with mind as brilliant, and memory as undimmed as thirty-seven years ago. Long be his years of "*otium cum dignitate*." Catholicity in Jones county owes him much. When first he set foot here a man of his cloth was suspicioned by all, and despised by many. When he left us a minister of his denomination was more respected than any man in the community.

In September, 1880, the Rev. J. Fogarty succeeded to the pastorship. He remained until October, 1882, when he was replaced by the Rev. R. Powers, who administered to the spiritualties of the people up to March, 1886. Then for a few months the duties of pastor were filled by Rev. J. Griffin. In October of the same year he went to Salix, Iowa, where he still resides as pastor. After him came Rev. M. S. Murphy, who is the present incumbent in office.

A Catholic church at Onslow, being vacated for many years, for want of a congregation, was torn down last month, and the material taken to Baldwin, Jackson county.





## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OXFORD JUNCTION.

It is mentioned elsewhere in this department of the Jones county history that there are but few Catholics in the southern tier of townships—Greenfield, Rome, Hale, and Oxford. That statement deserves a note of qualification. In the southeastern corner of the county, in Oxford township, is a village—Oxford Junction—of some two or three hundred inhabitants. Here is an intersection of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; and for several years that company operated machine shops at the point of junction. The work naturally brought an increasing number of mechanics, citizens of the best kind, with their dependent families, and the traders necessary to the completion of a city community. For the time being, the "Junction" was an important and thriving settlement, and its future prospects seemed bright and promising.

Among the operatives were a goodly number of Bohemians. Others of the same nationality settled in the outlying vicinity. All of those brought the Catholic faith with them from their motherland. Combining with a few Irish families residing in the locality tributary to the incipient town, they built a house of worship, a neat frame structure, in the year 1881. The ground for this first church ("St. Mary's") was donated by James Quirk, who died, full of years, honors, and merits, in October, 1909. It was put up mainly by subscription, in which the members of other denominations participated, with great good will and generosity. The Rev. P. McNamara of Toronto, succeeded by the Rev. T. Laffin of Marion, held services at regular periods, generally once a month, for several years. In the meantime, on some of the intervening Sundays, services were conducted by the Rev. Francis Chmelar and his successors, who, from the Bohemian church at Cedar Rapids, attended to the spiritual wants of their own country-people, throughout Linn, and all the adjoining counties, and often in other counties much farther away.

In 1897 a pastor was assigned for permanent residence at Oxford Junction, in the person of the Rev. F. McAuliffe. Disappointed at not receiving a clergyman to address them in their own tongue, the Bohemian worshipers demanded their pro rata of the property thus far accumulated to the credit of the church common; and with it, they seceded to build and maintain a church of their own, with a pastor of their own nationality. This might appear perhaps a demonstration of humanity, rather than of Catholicity; but was it Josh Billings, or someone else equally truthful who said: "there is a great deal of humanity in man." The railroad machine shops are long since moved away, yet two churches of the same denomination stand less than a block apart, in a town that previously could not sustain either. One pastor, to make ends meet, has charged himself with the care of an outside congregation in Clinton county, with a second in Jackson county, each sixteen miles away from his place of habitat; whilst the other pastor gives attention to a Bohemian mission at Prairieburg, Linn county, twenty-seven miles from his home. The pastor of either church built a parsonage, with all the concomitants of a modern respectable residence, which speaks volumes for the faith and generosity of the few people, coupled of course with the activity and popularity of their ministers. The original sum total of outlay on each edifice did not exceed four thousand dollars; but the energy of the respective clergy-



men in charge has since added, year after year, and effected such improvements that at the present time both properties present not only a creditable, but a really admirable appearance.

Rev. F. McAuliffe, remained three years, when he moved to the western part of the state, where he still lives, in the diocese of Sioux City. He was next followed by the Rev. F. Nolan, who, after a stay of one year, went for a post-graduate course to the Catholic university, at Washington, District of Columbia. He is now engaged in teaching at the college in Dubuque.

In November, 1900 the present pastor, Rev. P. H. McNamara, took up the charge. He was educated for the ministry at the other side of the Atlantic, and ordained in Dublin, Ireland, July 1898. Coming to the diocese of Dubuque, the chosen field of his missionary labors, in September of the same year, he received from the then diocesan, Bishop Hennessy, brief assignments to parishes at Asbury, Dubuque county, Charles City, Sheldon, Ryan and then his present incumbancy. Since his arrival in Oxford Junction he has exhibited to a wonderful degree the amount of good work anyone can accomplish whose heart and soul are devoted to a single central object. His vocation and avocation in life has been nothing else than the good of God's people, and the upbuilding of God's church. With very little material means, but with a large amount of mental, social, and spiritual means, consecrated by the singleness of purpose characteristic of the true "man of God," he has wrought, in season and out of season, year after year, until a beholder of his work is reminded insensibly of the fate of a certain flower, famed in phrase, that was pitiably doomed to "waste its sweetness on the desert air." How inscrutable are the way of Providence! Twelve Apostles once converted the world,—Twelve Apostolic men, not unlike the unknown pastor of Oxford township, could help immeasurably today in doing the same thing. "*Messis quidem multa*:" May a bountiful Lord send many such laborers into the ripening field, to "gather his people, as sheaves into the floor of his barn." Was it not David, the Sheperd King of Israel, who sang the psalm of his people returning from captivity: "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. Going and casting precious seed, they shall come again with joyfulness, bringing their sheaves with them." The Oxford pastor will doubtless carry a great big bundle of "sheaves" to the feet of the Judge, in the Kingdom come."

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### CASS TOWNSHIP.

Cass township has the distinction of being the only township in the county that has never had a postoffice so far as we have been able to determine. Anamosa, in Fairview township, being close to the southern border of the township, has been able to supply the greater part of Cass with the necessities of the commercial world.

The northern part of the township is much more favorable for agriculture than the southern, and especially the southwestern. The farms are well improved, and many of them have substantial improvements and have an air of prosperity. The stock farm of W. A. Hale, has been quite a business center and has attracted breeders of fine stock from quite a distance.





The inhabitants are thrifty and intelligent. The earlier inhabitants were largely Americans, but in later years, the Germans and the Irish have moved in and have added to the prosperous conditions of the township.

The first settler in the township was Edward Saams, who came in the year 1844, and settled near the center of the township. Other early settlers were Solomon Thomas, Elisha Dodge, Robert and Smith Condit, John Wallace, Orrin Harvey, John Preston, A. P. Condit, David Osborne, George Hall, Leslie Hanna, Alex Crawford, A. W. Barker, Wm. L. Beeks, John A. Reeves, Silas and Jonas Saams, Linus Osborne, Wm. T. Shaw, M. C. Thompson, John Ogden, A. L. Fairbanks, John Powell, Thos. E. Belknap, Oliver Doyle, Wm. Bowers, George Gallo-way, Dexter Cunningham, W. J. Arnold, — Fuller, — Acres, Spencer Pitcher, George Palmer, E. B. Alderman.

The first child born in the township was a child of Edward Saams.

The first death in the township was Edward Sams Reeves.

The first marriage in Cass township was Myron Sexton, or Sarton, and Miss Elizabeth Wilhite, September 29, 1851.

The first schoolhouse was West Cass, in the year 1846. The name of the first teacher could not be determined.

The first preaching service was by Rev. Troup, a United Brethren minister in 1841.

The first mill was built in 1848 by Gideon H. Ford, at Fremont. The first frame building in the township was built by Wm. T. Shaw, on the Osborne place. E. Bonstell was the first to make music on the anvil, in a blacksmith shop erected in 1858.

The population of Cass township has maintained its original growth as well as any township in the county. In 1860 the inhabitants numbered five hundred and ninety-seven. According to the 1905 official census the population was seven hundred and seventy-eight.

#### THE SCHOOLS.

The schools of the township are as well maintained as in any township in the county. The school property of the township is valued at nearly five thousand dollars, while the school apparatus is valued at over one thousand dollars. The school libraries have in all over six hundred volumes. The township school organization is maintained. Miss Ida Lake is township secretary, and A. L. Fairbanks, township treasurer. The several directors are: Geo. Watt, Thos. Day, N. P. Gooley, Fred. Houseman, W. A. Hale, C. B. Darrow, E. H. Grimm, E. Patnode.

#### CASS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of Cass, located near the center of the township of the same name, is one of the early church organizations of the county, and was a pioneer in religious activity which has survived the changes and evolution of the community.

The Cass church was organized in June, 1856, with fourteen charter members, namely: Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Condit, Mr. and Mrs.



J. S. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. George Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Doyle, Mrs. Jeremiah Friend and Mrs. M. C. Thompson. Of this list of pioneer workers, a few still survive. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Condit resided in Cass for twenty-one years, and during all of that time were zealous church workers. Mr. Condit filling the positions of sexton, chorister and Sunday-school superintendent. Mr. Condit and wife now live in Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Doyle lives at Utica, Nebraska. J. S. Condit and wife are also numbered with the inhabitants of earth. The others of the charter members have joined the Church Triumphant. The first deacon was A. P. Condit. Alexander Crawford, Spencer Pitcher and George W. Hall were elected trustees and J. S. Condit, clerk.

In the spring of 1855, the nucleus of the Cass Congregational church, first began to appear upon the horizon of time. At that time Rev. LaDue, the congregational minister in Anamosa, began holding occasional services Sunday afternoons in a small, unpainted schoolhouse at Cass Center. The schoolhouse was not lathed or plastered and was without seats. The congregation consisted of two or three families, a few of the neighboring men and boys came in their shirt sleeves and bare-footed and sat around on the fence near the building. It is told by one of the old settlers, that one of the men who sat near enough to hear, said that Mr. LaDue preached just like any minister; that he had expected to hear a sermon on infant damnation. In the following June, 1855, the church was organized.

The Sunday-school was organized soon afterward with R. B. Condit as superintendent. The library consisted of a new testament and one small hymn book. There were no lesson leaves, quarterlies or papers. Each child was expected to memorize as many verses of Scripture as possible and recite them to the teacher at the school. Some of the scholars would recite several hundred verses at one time.

Soon after the church was organized, Rev. LaDue left Anamosa and Rev. S. A. Benton took his place. In the winter of 1857 a protracted meeting was held in the little schoolhouse which was now completed. The pastor was assisted in these meetings by Rev. C. S. Cady. Much interest was manifest, and as a result of the meetings, the church membership was increased. Rev. C. S. Cady was then called as the resident pastor of the young church and moved to Cass about October 1, 1858, and occupied one room at Deacon A. P. Condit's house.

At a meeting held November 24, 1858, the congregation decided to build a church, and M. C. Thompson, Dr. Hoskins, J. A. Palmer, R. B. Condit and O. B. Doyle were appointed as a building committee. Deacon A. B. Condit offered to build the church and dedicate it free from debt if the society would furnish the foundation, sills, and five hundred dollars in cash, and the offer was accepted. R. B. Condit donated the lot for the church and also for the cemetery. In the fall of 1860, the church was dedicated free from debt.

These were strenuous days in pioneer church life. A letter by Mrs. O. B. Doyle, written fifty years after the dedication of the new church home, speaks in tenderness, and from the heart, of that struggling and eventful time, as follows: "I remember so distinctly how happy we all were that we now had a home and could worship under our own roof. I also remember when it was said to be completed, and we ladies gathered to put on the finishing





touches. We took our dinners and spent the day putting up window shades, laying down carpet in the aisles, and trimming the desk. We were a happy crowd. Life before us was then so hopeful. Time has made its ravages, and as I turn the leaf over, sadness comes to me, for out of that company of twenty or twenty-five, I cannot think of more than half a dozen still living. All with few exceptions are sleeping beside that structure builded fifty years ago."

Rev. Cady left Cass in 1861, and for a period of five months, Rev. Daniel Savage, a young man from Boston, ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation. After one year's stay in the wild and woolly west, he was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Humphrey, who remained until September, 1867. Next came Rev. W. H. Hayward who remained in Cass three years. Rev. W. H. Barrows then filled the pulpit for five years, and during his pastorate, the church became self-supporting. Previously, the church had received aid from the Home Missionary Society. It was about this time that the society bought a house and lot for a parsonage.

Following Rev. Mr. Barrows, the spiritual welfare of the church was looked after by Rev. E. C. Downs for two years, then by Rev. James Mitchell for nearly three years. During the latter pastorate, the Ladies Aid Society was organized, and has continued to be a valuable organization. In January, 1880, a call was extended to Rev. George Ritchie, who remained until July, 1882. During this pastorate, the parsonage was moved to a new lot, and improvements were added, making it more comfortable and cozy. Rev. B. M. Amsden then supplied the pulpit but lived at his home in Manchester. November 11, 1883, Rev. Daniel Badwell was called to the pastorate and remained for five years. After his resignation the services were kept up without a regular pastor by having an occasional supply until October 10, 1889, when Rev. Barrows was again called as pastor. At the close of Rev. Barrows' pastorate in 1894, Rev. S. F. Milliken of the Congregational Church of Anamosa conducted services each Sabbath afternoon for five years, and during this period, during the year 1895, a series of revival meetings were conducted by N. S. Packard, and at the close of the meetings, a Christian Endeavor Society was organized with twenty-four members, and proved to be a very helpful organization. From October, 1899 to July, 1902, the pulpit was filled by students from Coe College. During the year 1902, the church and society were bereft of seven very helpful members in the one year.

On December 21, 1902, the church extended a call to Rev. A. B. Keeler and on April 21, 1903, he was ordained, the services being held at the church. On account of poor health he resigned, the same taking effect December 28, 1903. The pulpit was again supplied by students and other ministers until Rev. H. M. Pinkerton was called as pastor. He remained eleven months, and on May 7, 1905, Rev. George Brimacombe was called to the charge and remained three years, when the present pastor, Rev. W. R. Bundy became the resident minister. During this pastorate, the church has made substantial progress, and the work advanced.

The present officers: trustees—George Watt, E. M. Hanna, George Brainard; clerk—Mrs. Ruby Ketcham; deacons—W. A. Hale, Harvey House; Christian Endeavor Society—president, Parke Ogden; vice-president, Miss Ella Watt;



recording secretary, Miss Hazel Bray; corresponding secretary, Miss Hattie Ketcham; treasurer, Clarence Hanna; organist, Miss Jennie Hale. Ladies Aid Society—president, Mrs. Warren Wallace; vice-president, Mrs. George Brainard; secretary, Mrs. Ruby Ketcham.

## OFFICIAL ROSTER, CASS TOWNSHIP.

1852—Election at the home of William L. Beeks, April 5, 1852. Trustees: George A. Calloway, Manasseh Reeves, Edward Sams; clerk, John A. Reeves; justices: Edward Sams and George A. Calloway.

1853—Trustees: Manasseh Reeves, George A. Calloway, Edward Sams; clerk, John A. Reeves.

1854—Trustees: Elisha Dodge, William L. Beasley, George Palmer; clerk, William T. Shaw; justice, Arad Grover.

1855—Trustees: George W. Hall, George Palmer, William Arnold; clerk, Robert B. Condit; assessor, William T. Shaw; justice, Thomas E. Belknap.

1856—Trustees: William J. Arnold, George Hall, E. B. Alderman; clerk, R. B. Condit; assessor, E. B. Alderman; justice, W. J. Arnold.

1857—Trustees: R. B. Condit, Dexter Cunningham, E. B. Alderman; clerk, A. P. Condit; justice, Dexter Cunningham.

1858—Trustees: William J. Arnold, M. C. Thompson, John Preston; clerk, Dexter Cunningham.

1859—Trustees: John Preston, M. C. Thompson, James Helma; clerk, E. B. Alderman.

1860—Trustees: Linus Osborn, Samuel B. Tucker, S. Haskin; clerk, E. B. Alderman.

1861—Trustees: E. B. Alderman, Linus Osborn, M. C. Thompson; clerk Dexter Cunningham.

1862—Trustees: Linus Osborn, D. Goes, William Gillilan; clerk, S. B. Tucker.

1863—Trustees: G. G. Noyes, John Crawford, R. B. Condit; clerk, M. C. Thompson; assessor, Linus Osborn; road supervisors: P. D. Goes, Nelson Vanhorn, William Gillilan, S. B. Tucker, L. Guilford.

1864—Trustees: R. B. Condit, J. A. Crawford, G. G. Noyes; clerk, M. C. Thompson.

1865—Trustees: J. A. Crawford, Carso Crane, Linus Osborn; clerk, M. C. Thompson.

1866—Trustees: J. A. Crawford, A. L. Fairbanks, Thomas Perfect; clerk, M. C. Thompson.

1867—Trustees: J. D. Bowers, Hiram Thornley, Lyman Guilford; clerk, Carso Crane.

1868—Trustees: M. C. Thompson, J. A. Crawford, J. E. Bonstel; clerk, Carso Crane; road supervisors: M. Sexton, William Bowers, James Sams, John Griswold, G. G. Noyes, William F. Titus.

1869—Trustees: L. N. Pitcher, O. B. Doyle, William Bowers; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.

1870—Trustees: A. L. Fairbanks, M. C. Thompson, S. M. Cole; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.





- 1871—Trustees: John Griswold, Carso Crane, S. M. Cole; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.
- 1872—Trustees: R. B. Condit, J. A. Crawford, A. J. Byerly; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.
- 1873—Trustees: A. J. Byerly, Patrick Washington, J. S. Condit; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.
- 1874—Trustees: Linus Osborn, John Griswold, William Bowers; clerk, S. M. Cole.
- 1875—Trustees: William Bowers, John Griswold, Linus Osborn; clerk, S. M. Cole.
- 1876—Trustees: Miles Colton, H. H. Monroe, C. P. Atwood; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.
- 1877—Trustees: William Bowers, Miles Colton, G. G. Noyes; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; road supervisors: George Smedley, George Thomas, O. T. Day, John Griswold, H. H. Monroe, L. Guilford, W. G. Gallagher, — Rowley.
- 1878—Trustees: H. H. Monroe, William Bowers, John Griswold; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; assessor, Presley Hanna.
- 1879—Trustees: J. A. Crawford, G. G. Noyes, Presley Hanna; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks.
- 1880—Trustees: G. G. Noyes, J. A. Crawford, Presley Hanna; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks.
- 1881—Trustees: J. A. Crawford, P. Hanna, G. G. Noyes; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks.
- 1882—Trustees: G. G. Noyes, J. A. Crawford, P. Hanna; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks; supervisors: H. B. Benton, C. Thomas, Lyman Guilford, E. Ketcham, H. H. Monroe, M. W. Gray, S. C. Mayberry, Presley Hanna.
- 1883—Trustees: P. Hanna, J. K. Hale, J. A. Crawford; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks.
- 1884—Trustees: J. S. Condit, P. Hanna, J. K. Hale; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1885—Trustees: J. K. Hale, J. S. Condit, P. Hanna; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1886—Trustees: F. J. Brainard, J. K. Hale, J. S. Condit; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1887—Trustees: J. S. Condit, F. J. Brainard, J. K. Hale; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1888—Trustees: J. S. Condit, F. J. Brainard, G. W. Gallagher; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1889—Trustees: J. K. Hale, William Bowers, J. S. Condit; clerk, C. A. Thomas; assessor, G. W. Gallagher.
- 1890—Trustees: J. S. Condit, J. K. Hale, E. H. Stacy; clerk, O. B. Fuller; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1891—Trustees: J. S. Condit, Arthur Hanna, John K. Hale; clerk, W. A. Ladd; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1892—Trustees: A. L. Hanna, John Gerdes, J. S. Condit; clerk, W. A. Ladd; assessor, A. J. Byerly.



1893—Trustees: A. L. Hanna, G. A. Thomas, John Gerdes; clerk, H. H. Monroe; assessor, G. W. Gallagher; justices: N. P. Clark, William Thomas; constables: J. S. Condit, Miles Colton.

1894—Trustees: A. L. Hanna, John Gerdes, George A. Thomas; clerk, H. H. Monroe; assessor, G. W. Gallagher; justice, John Ketcham; constables: F. J. Brainard, J. S. Condit.

1895—Trustees: John Gerdes, George A. Thomas, A. L. Hanna; clerk, H. H. Monroe; assessor, G. W. Gallagher; supervisors: F. J. Brainard, G. A. Thomas, J. J. Hermer, G. G. Ketcham, E. A. Osborn, Will Siebles, C. W. Iosty, L. J. Hanna, Joe Sampica.

1896—Trustees: G. A. Thomas, John Gerdes, W. L. Ketcham; clerk, H. H. Monroe; assessor, G. W. Gallagher.

1897—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, John Gerdes, G. A. Thomas; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale; justices: A. J. Byerly, Miles Colton.

1898—Trustees: George Thomas, William A. Ladd, John Gerdes; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale.

1899—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, D. M. Griffin, John Gerdes; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, William A. Hale; justices: A. H. Morey, Matthew Bruce; constables: W. A. Ladd, L. D. Gallagher.

1900—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, D. M. Griffin, John Gerdes; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale.

1901—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, D. M. Griffin, A. L. Hanna; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale.

1902—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, W. A. Hale, W. L. Ketcham; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale.

1903—Trustees: W. L. Ketcham, N. P. Clark, J. H. Shields; clerk, D. M. Griffin; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1904—Trustees: Mike Marek, N. P. Clark, William A. Hale; clerk, D. M. Griffin; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1905—Trustees: N. P. Clark, Mike Marek, W. A. Hale; clerk, D. M. Griffin; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1906—Trustees: N. P. Clark, W. A. Hale, Mike Marek; clerk, W. C. Monroe; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1907—Trustees: W. A. Hale, W. W. Wallace, Mike Marek; clerk, L. D. Gallagher; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1908—Trustees: W. W. Wallace, Mike Marek, E. M. Hanna; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1909—Trustees: E. M. Hanna, W. W. Wallace, Mike Marek; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, N. P. Clark. No justice has qualified.

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#### CASTLE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The northwest township in the county was organized as a separate township and called Castle Grove, on January 1, 1855, the first township election being held on April 2, 1855, at a schoolhouse. This election is more particularly set out in connection with the official roster of the township.





Castle Grove is one of the fertile agricultural townships of the county. The northern part contains some timber lands, but the timber is being rapidly used up for fuel. The southern and central part is a splendid farming country. The soil raises large crops and the farm buildings give an air of prosperity and comfort. The people are of various nationalities, the Yankee, the Irishman, and the German, mingling freely and in harmony. The inhabitants are thrifty, industrious and persevering.

#### SOME EARLY PIONEERS.

Among the early settlers of the township, we find the names of the following pioneers: Benejah Beardsley and his two sons, Alex and Fred Beardsley; Dan Bartholomew, Philip Mitchell, Horace Downer, T. J. Peak, Joshua R. Clark, Isaac Avery, Simeon Forman, James McLaughlin, John Drew, Thomas S. Hubbard, Nicholas Miller, Dan Mason, John Ansberry, Addison Smith, William Robinson, Lewis Patton, Sam Dickinson, Robert Hogg, John Blanchard, Ira, Uri and Aaron Blanchard, George and Joseph Rutherford, Edward Troy, John Stone, Patrick Mullady, William and Louis Ainsworth, Robert and John Wilson, Dennis Hogan, D. M. Hogan, James Hogan, John Galligan, Patrick Murphy, Patrick Waddick, Simon Kehoe, William Kehoe, P. A. Kehoe, John Lahn, James Lahn, Sr. and Jr., Kearn Kennedy, John McLees, Thomas and Andrew Cunningham, Horace and George Gill, Dan, William and Isaac Orcutt, Americus, Jerome and Oseor Scott, Robert and Hugh Howie, Nelson, George and Albert Higby, Robert and Henry Henderson, John Heisey, William Rearick, Joshua Witherbee, Chadwicks, Squires, Riders, Deischers, Slade, Crawls, Highs and others.

The township of Castle Grove has had several places within her borders where there were headquarters, but no place has approached the dignity of a town. Sumner was platted by Horace Downer in June, 1855, but the development of the place was limited to a postoffice, with perhaps a store and blacksmith shop. This platted portion of the township was in the central part of section 14. Horace Downer was commissioned postmaster of Downerville, September 26, 1870, and the office was discontinued in January, 1872. Albert Higby had a general store at Sumner in an early day. H. Crosby was one of the early store keepers. A man named Regor had a blacksmith and repair shop. Tarbor had a shoe repair shop. Horace Downer operated a steam sawmill.

#### THE POSTOFFICES.

The Castle Grove postoffice was among the first established in the county. Benejah Beardsley was commissioned to conduct a postoffice by this name on February 17, 1851. No one disputed his right to the emoluments of this position until December 19, 1859, when Joshua Witherbee received the appointment. Benejah Beardsley however soon regained possession of the office by appointment on June 23, 1860. On July 11, 1861, William Peak received the appointment only to occupy the office for a few months, for we find that on December 23, 1861, the Castle Grove Postoffice was discontinued. On February 10, 1862, the office was reestablished, and William M. Starr was the man in charge.



Again on December 29, 1865, the office was discontinued. After a short period, the office was again reestablished on March 30, 1868 with Jacob A. Ommen as postmaster. Mr. Ommen was followed in succession by Jacob Leeseekamp, October 26, 1874; Miss Alice Gadmer, June 1st, 1876; James King, March 28th, 1879; Arny Hibbard, January 16, 1882; Charles C. Scott, February 24, 1882; Howard M. Scott, April 26, 1883; John A. Wright, February 10, 1887; Harm Rickels, November 26, 1887. The office was finally discontinued November 24, 1903, the mail being directed to Monticello and delivered on the rural mail routes which were established about that time.

A postoffice had been established at Benejah Beardsley's in 1848 or 1849, the mail being carried on the route from Anamosa to Delhi. This office was discontinued before the war.

The Argand postoffice, in the northwest part of the township was established May 7, 1880, with John H. Hopkins as the postmaster. On December 7, 1883, Edward Turner received the appointment. April 12, 1889, Matthew Murphy was commissioned to act for Uncle Sam. August 15, 1891, Edward J. McDonald became the local Nasby, and on June 15, 1892, he was succeeded by Arthur McDonald. The office was discontinued November 16, 1899.

#### THE MILL.

The Castle Grove Mill was located in the northeastern part of the township and was built about 1872, by Levi Berlin and Samuel Stambaugh. This was a grist and flouring mill. The mill was erected at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. The capacity of the mill was said to be about one hundred bushels of wheat per day.

#### THE SCHOOLS.

Castle Grove Township is as well equipped with education advantages for the children as any of the country districts of the county. On July 1, 1868, we find County Superintendent Stillman reports seven schools in the township with an aggregate attendance of one hundred and seventy-two scholars. District number one at Grove Creek, taught by Miss Sadie Berlin, had thirty-six scholars; number two, Miss Agnes Matthews, twenty-five pupils; number three, Miss Jannette Springer, twenty-six pupils; number four, Miss Carrie Springer, twenty-eight scholars; number five, Miss Lucy Butterfield, seventeen pupils; number six, Miss Alice Kehoe, thirty pupils; number seven, Miss Mary McLees, ten scholars. Further information of the Castle Grove schools at the present time will be found on another page under the title of "Educational."

The population of the township according to the 1860 census was five hundred and fifty-nine, which in the census of 1905, has increased to seven hundred and one.

#### THE DOWNERVILLE COOPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY.

This once flourishing dairy institution was organized September 2, 1892, and for a number of years was one of the most successful organizations ever existing in the township. The first officers of the mutual company were: presi-





dent, J. A. McLaughlin; vice president, E. M. Moore; secretary, James F. Laude; treasurer, A. W. Cramer.

The original stockholders in the company were: J. F. Laude, J. A. Howie, J. A. McLaughlin, William Galligan, Farney Brothers, Levi Berlin, Thomas Rearick, E. M. Moore, Romaine Shear, L. Welch, E. E. Orcutt, Frank Howie, Charles Howie, A. W. Cramer, F. D. McLaughlin, D. M. Hogan, John Burrack, Patrick Hogan, Joseph O'Rourke, John M. Lang, William Kehoe, John McLees, O. F. Hosford, John L. Graves, John Haley, Michael Haley, James Haley, C. T. Berlin, Louis Reager, M. McLaughlin, Arthur Fairbanks, P. H. Evers, Jacob Zimmerman, John Delay, Leslie Orcutt, F. T. Zimmerman, Peter Drees, E. A. Clark, J. F. Delay, G. N. Harken, A. F. M. Casper, A. Goodinkoff, D. E. Kehoe, A. M. Fairbanks, M. Mutzenburg, J. D. Poppe, J. B. Hoss, C. A. Thomas, Krueger Brothers, L. G. Hildreth, G. Zimmerman, D. W. Cunningham, James McLees, J. D. Clark, C. A. Fairbanks, George Gill, John Holler, Rank Eilers, Ed Harms, Pat Kehoe, F. Jossie, James Galligan, John Rickels, M. Nickel, John Hubbard, John Gillen, J. K. Heikem, F. Hadden.

The new company began business about January 1, 1893, and continued to operate the creamery which had been erected at Downtertown in section 14, until about 1900, when the business was closed up, due to some dissatisfaction that had arisen. The creamery was later leased to a party from Waterloo who conducted the business a short time and then sub-let it to D. L. Brundage of Cleveland, Ohio. Under this management the business was conducted for a short time, and again the creamery was shut down. Some of the former stockholders of the cooperative company then hired C. R. Wilder as butter maker and the business opened up for a short time. In September, 1905, C. R. Wilder leased the creamery plant and has since conducted the creamery business with quite general satisfaction to the patrons.

#### THE CASTLE GROVE MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This local mutual telephone company was organized in 1901, with E. J. Noble, president; vice president, S. M. Hosford; secretary, John Deischer and treasurer, James Howie. About this time the Jones County Telephone Company began to string its wires over the county, and the local organization subsided.

#### FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CASTLE GROVE.

This mutual fire insurance association was organized December 17, 1907, but it was not until March 7, 1908, that the new organization began its business. The officers and directors were elected and the Articles of Incorporation adopted. J. A. McLaughlin was elected president; vice president, Andrew Davidson, secretary, S. M. Hosford; treasurer, J. A. Howie; directors: James Hogan, J. A. McLaughlin, Dennis Delay, J. A. Howie, Andrew Davidson; adjusters: Arthur Fairbanks, E. J. Noble, T. F. Kehoe. These are also the present officers of the association.

The object of the association as stated in its articles of incorporation, is as follows: "The purpose of this corporation will be for its members to enter into



contracts to and with each other for their insurance from loss or damage from fire and lightning, of the property owned by its members, and which shall be designated in the contracts and policies. But this association or corporation shall in no case insure any property not owned by one of its own members, and its insurance shall be exclusive and not concurrent with other insurance companies, and the reinsurance of risks of similar associations. And the territory within which this corporation does business shall be confined to Jones county and the counties contiguous thereto."

Those who became charter members of the association are: M. F. Byrne, Black Brothers, P. E. Black, Mrs. James Crowley, Maurice Cashman, Patrick Crowley, J. B. Black, Est., William Crowley, Andrew Davidson, Dennis Delay, James F. Delay, Roy Dighton, Henry L. Evans, J. M. Evers, John L. Evers, P. H. Evers, W. P. Fleming, Thomas Fleming, A. M. Fairbanks, Arthur Fairbanks, A. L. Fairbanks, John Gavin, James Hogan, D. J. Hogan, Mrs. M. Hogan, W. F. Hinty, W. L. Himes, John Hennessey, G. J. Heiken, Michael Haley, Laurence Haley, James Haley, Patrick Hogan, S. M. Hosford, O. F. Hosford, J. A. Hubbard, J. A. Howie, Frank Howie, S. B. King, Mrs. S. Kehoe, W. T. Kehoe, Peter J. Kehoe, Thomas F. Kehoe, John H. Lubben, Pat Leonard, Thomas E. McAleer, Stephen A. McAleer, John McCrea, Art McDonald, M. and F. D. McLaughlin, J. A. McLaughlin, George McLees, M. S. Murphy, E. J. Noble, E. E. Orcutt, Joe O'Rourke, P. C. Smith, Thomas Supple, Martin Trimble, Charles B. Wernimont, John Burrack. These sixty-one original policies represented risks amounting to ninety-one thousand, four hundred and eighty-one dollars.

At the end of the first year of business, there were eighty-two members and risks amounting to nearly one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The association is increasing in membership and in the volume of business. The secretary is one of the hustling and wide-a-wake young men of the township, and the members are the substantial land and property owners of the community.

On October 1, 1909, this insurance company had risks in force in the amount of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and forty-four dollars. The losses paid to date, one hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-five cents. There were an even one hundred members in the association October 1, 1909.

#### PENIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CASTLE GROVE.

In May, 1900, Rev. S. R. Ferguson, missionary of the Presbyterian church in Iowa, with the assistance of Rev. J. W. Innes, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Monticello, organized two Sabbath-schools in Castle Grove township; one at the Moore school, and the other at the Deer Creek Schoolhouse.

On September 2nd of the same year, Captain A. R. O'Brien of Lemars, Iowa, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Sabbath-school Work, began a series of evangelical meetings in a tent pitched near the home of James A. Howie. Captain O'Brien was assisted in the meetings by the singers, Miss Rosetta Day of Maynard and Mr. C. B. Harvey of Independence, Iowa. The meetings continued for some weeks with good results.





On Monday night, October 1, 1900, the people voted to ask the Cedar Rapids Presbytery for the organization of a Presbyterian church in Castle Grove. On Monday evening, October 8, 1900, the church was organized by a committee of Presbytery with the following charter members: Mrs. James A. Howie, Frank Howie, Mrs. Frank Howie, John W. Gilligan, Fannie Gilligan, Mrs. Dorothy Cunningham, Romaine Shear, Mrs. Ada Shear, Alfred Laude, Margaret Noble, Kate E. Hall, Mrs. Eliza Moore, Mrs. J. A. Hubbard, Charles Howie, Mrs. Charles Howie, Donald Barclay, Elmer E. Orcutt, Mrs. Kathryn Orcutt, Elmer J. Noble, Mrs. Elmer Noble, Henry Evans, Pearl Orcutt, Florence Hubbard, Lulu Howie, Blanche Noble, Elsie C. Noble, Grace D. Noble, Lena Quabet, Rosa Moore and Lotta Laude.

Plans were immediately projected for the erection of a chapel. Mr. Robert Howie presented to the Presbyterian board of the church, the present church site, and the building was begun in the fall of 1900. On March 3, 1901, the chapel was dedicated by Rev. C. H. Purmort of the Cedar Rapids Presbytery.

The first elders of the new church were: E. E. Orcutt, J. W. Gillilan and E. J. Noble; and the first trustees: A. W. Cramer, J. A. Howie, Mrs. Margaret Noble. The present elders: William F. Hintz, Frank M. Benedict and Elmer J. Noble; and the present trustees: John Lubben, Frank M. Benedict and James A. Howie. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained with William F. Hintz as superintendent and Miss Hazel Hubbard, secretary. Rev. J. W. Parkhill of Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, is serving the church very acceptably at present as a stated supply.

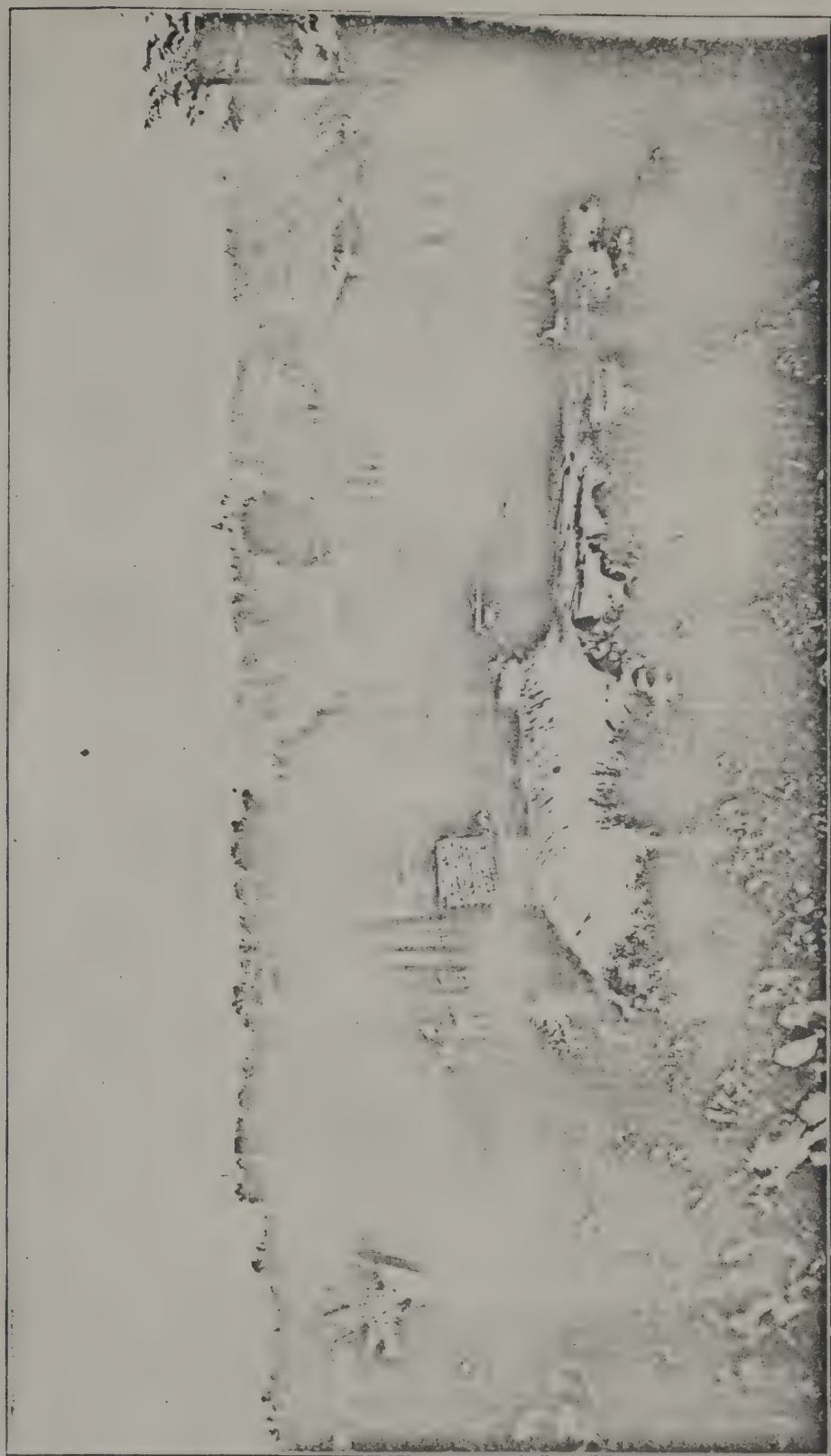
#### THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This religious organization began its historic existence in 1855, under the ministrations of Rev. John Miller. Daniel High was the first class leader. The church building was erected in 1876 at a cost of one thousand, four hundred dollars, and yet stands as a monument of the energy and enthusiasm of its members at that time. The membership was not large, but it was composed of active, zealous and loyal workers in the cause. The first trustees were Daniel Deischer, Henry Heisy, John Heisy, John Wint and Benjamin Rider. Later trustees were Benjamin Rider, Daniel Deischer, John Heisey, John Kline and Madison Franks. The removal of its members several years ago, caused the organization to decline. No services have been held in the church building for over ten years, though the building yet stands in the southwest part of the township on section 39.

#### CASTLE GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church was organized in Castle Grove on the 5th of July, 1874. James Starr was elected clerk and B. F. Searles and Jerome Scott, were chosen deacons. The church edifice was dedicated September 26, 1876. Some of the pastors have been: Revs. J. W. Thompson, L. H. Thompson, W. C. Archer, J. G. Johnson. The organization only lived a few years, and had erected a neat church building on a commanding spot in section 21. The building was sold to the German Lutheran Society in 1884 and is now used and maintained for church purposes by that society.





THE WAPSIPINICON AND DAM AT ANAMOSA





## THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Peter and Paul's church to Castle Grove was organized November 10, 1884, with the following officers: Trustees: John Stadtmueller, Peter Ommen and Henry Heiken; deacon, Gerd J. Rickels; secretary, John Stadtmueller; treasurer, Gerd J. Rickels. The pastor was Rev. Mardorf. On November 15, 1884, the newly organized society purchased the Baptist church building for five hundred dollars and this building and property is now being maintained by the German society.

The present officers are: Trustees: Harm Rickels, John Siebels, William Tutken; deacons: Thomas Ulrich, Eibo Eiben; organist, Mrs. Close Willms; secretary, A. F. M. Casper; pastor, Rev. Hans Naether. There are about fifty members at present, and the outside appearance of the church at least indicates prosperity. Regular services are held and the work of the church is flourishing.

## THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A full and complete history of the Catholic church of Castle Grove may be found under the title of the Catholic church in Jones county.

## OFFICIAL ROSTER, CASTLE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The first election of officers in Castle Grove township was held at the school-house near Mr. Beardsley's on the 2nd day of April, 1855. John Scott was chairman of the meeting called to organize the township and for the election of officers. John Scott, Horace Downer and Ezra C. Springer were chosen as judges of election, and Thomas S. Hubbard and Albert Higby, clerks of election.

At the election held on that date, the following persons were voted for as candidates for the respective offices, together with the number of votes each received:

Trustees: John Scott, forty-two; Horace Downer, thirty-six; Thomas J. Peak, thirty-eight; Ezra Springer, six; Thomas S. Hubbard, seven; Samuel J. Clark and Albert Higby, one each.

For Clerk: Monroe Scott, three; Albert Higby, thirty-nine; John Stone, one.

For Assessor: John Scott, thirty-two; Horace Downer, twelve; J. B. Scott, three; Thomas J. Peak, seven.

Justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, twenty-seven; Frederick Beardsley, thirty-five; Horace Downer, four; John Scott, twenty-five; J. B. Scott, one.

Constables: A. G. Beardsley, forty-one; James M. Scott, forty-one; Thomas Healy, one.

Supervisors of Highways: Thomas S. Hubbard, thirty-three; William Ainsworth, thirty-three; M. Scott, five; J. Scott and P. Mitchell, one each.

For the prohibitory law: For, nineteen; against, thirty-two.

For the hog law: For, thirty-nine; against, ten.

For the sheep law: For, thirty; against, sixteen.



1855—Trustees: John Scott, Horace Downer, Thomas J. Peak; clerk, Albert Higby; assessor, John Scott; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, Frederick Beardsley; constables: A. G. Beardsley, James M. Scott.

1856—Trustees: Thomas J. Peak, Horace Downer, Philip Mitchell; clerk, George Higby; assessor, Thomas J. Peak; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, F. F. Beardsley; constables: Alexander G. Beardsley, Nelson W. Tracy; road supervisors: Thomas S. Hubbard, John McConnon, S. M. Stewart.

1857—Trustees: Horace Gill, Philip Mitchell, Horace Downer; clerk, George Higby; assessor, Thomas J. Peak; constables: N. W. Tracy, Norman Waterhouse; supervisors: David Morse, F. F. Beardsley, Robert Wilson.

1858—Trustees: Philip Mitchell, Horace W. Gill, J. C. Cooper; clerk, George Higby; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, Thomas J. Peak; constables: Nelson W. Tracy, John A. Field; supervisors: Nathan Crouch, John Ingram, Samuel Clark.

1859—Trustees: Horace W. Gill, Philip Mitchell, Robert Wilson; clerk, J. C. Cooper; assessor, Thomas J. Peak; justices: Thomas J. Peak, Horace Gill; constables: Rosolvo Rice, N. W. Tracy; supervisors: E. Troy, George Gates, Gideon Slade, Lewis Ainsworth, Jonathan Drew, Daniel Deischer, Hume Twamley.

1860—Trustees: John McConnon, Philip Mitchell, John McLees; clerk, J. C. Cooper; assessor, Henry Henderson; justice, Timothy Caswell; constables: George A. Gill, John Delay; supervisors: T. Caswell, G. M. Gates, J. Neal, John McConnon, Joshua R. Lathrop, George A. Gill, Henry Heisey.

1861—Trustees: John McConnon, John McLees, J. S. Lathrop; clerk, Levi Lindsey; assessor, Henry Henderson; justices: William M. Starr, J. M. Wilson; constables: Simeon Freeman, George A. Gill; supervisors: S. M. Stewart, Michael Hogan, George Ketcham, James Campbell, Horace W. Gill, Daniel Deischer.

1862—Trustees: Robert Henderson, N. F. Higby, B. A. Shepard; clerk, H. Henderson; assessor, John Galligan; supervisors, S. M. Stewart, Dennis McCormack, L. F. Scott, G. Farnham, Joshua S. Lathrop, George A. Gill, Jonathan Motter.

1863—Trustees: S. M. Stewart, H. Gill, J. S. Lathrop; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, Henry Henderson; justices: C. J. Stephenson, D. M. Hogan; constables: George Butterfield, David Dexter; county supervisor, Leman Palmer; road supervisors: John McLees, P. Mullady, Simeon Kehoe, L. F. Scott, P. Mitchell, David Morse, William Titus, A. H. Dow.

1864—Trustees: S. M. Stewart, H. W. Gill, Joshua Lathrop; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, Henry Henderson.

1865—Trustees: Horace M. Downer, Daniel S. Hosford, Joshua S. Lathrop; assessor, Henry Henderson.

1866—Trustees: D. S. Hosford, E. D. Eberhart, H. M. Downer; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, Henry Henderson; constables: H. Stewart, Robert Denison; supervisors: S. M. Stewart, Simeon Kehoe, J. McLees, George Butterfield, David Morse, Abram Geht, Henry Heisey, John Delay, Thomas Haley.

1867—Trustees: S. J. Tucker, William Starr, J. P. Shreck; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, Henry Henderson; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, Bradley Stewart; constables: Henry Stewart, David Sumnerville.





1868—Trustees: J. S. Lathrop, S. J. Tucker, J. P. Shreck; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, John Wilson; constables: P. Hopkins, George Church.

1869—Trustees: Daniel Deischer, John Wilson, J. S. Lathrop; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, S. J. Tucker; collector, S. J. Tucker; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, J. P. Shreck.

1870—Trustees: H. M. Downer, H. Heisey, D. Sumnerville; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, S. J. Tucker; county supervisor, Joshua S. Lathrop; constables: William White, H. Rastede; supervisors: E. Troy, William Kehoe, Henry Henderson, H. M. Downer, S. J. Tucker, A. Geht, H. Heisey, John Delay, J. Neil.

1871—Trustees: David Morse, Henry Heisey, H. M. Downer; clerk Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, S. J. Tucker; justices: T. S. Hubbard, Henry Henderson; road supervisors: Levi Berlin, S. H. Smith, John McLaughlin, Lucius Allen, Robert Howie, John Delay, L. Ainsworth, William Starr, A. Harvey.

1872—Trustees: John Delay, John McLees, John Cramer; clerk, Dennis M. Hogan; assessor, M. McLaughlin; collector, John McLaughlin; road supervisors: H. B. Hubbard, P. Waddick, H. Henderson, George Springer, David Morse, Isaac Orcutt, A. V. Scott, John Delay, E. Krueger, A. Harmes.

1873—Trustees: John Galligan, John Cramer, J. B. Scott; clerk, D. M. Hogan; assessor, James Riley; collector, George Kennedy; justices: Nicholas Kehoe, John Fields.

1874—Trustees: H. M. Downer, S. H. Smith, John McLaughlin; clerk Michael McLaughlin; assessor, William Wilson; collector, Thomas A. King.

1875—Trustees: John Galligan, S. H. Smith, H. M. Downer; clerk, Henry Henderson; assessor, T. A. King; justices: J. A. Fields, N. Kehoe; constables: E. F. Hubbard, E. Moore; road supervisors: E. Long, P. A. Kehoe, L. Ainsworth, A. Cramer, D. Morse, M. McLaughlin, A. Scott, P. A. Hogan, Sol Merriman, A. Danks, Thomas Haley.

1876—Trustees: A. Ommer, Henry Henderson, John Galligan; clerk, D. M. Hogan; assessor, John Cramer; collector, James Riley.

1877—Trustees: John Galligan, John Delay, D. E. Hogan; clerk, D. M. Hogan; assessor, John A. Cramer; collector, L. F. Scott; constables, Dennis Delay, D. M. Hogan; justices, Thomas Cunningham, N. Kehoe.

1878—Trustees: H. B. Eberhart, J. H. Cramer, M. McLaughlin; clerk, H. M. Downer; assessor, R. A. Standish; justices, Thomas S. Hubbard, James Riley, constables, James Lane, Alfred Kepperd.

1879—Trustees: H. B. Eberhart, George A. Gill, M. McLaughlin; clerk, H. M. Downer; assessor, J. H. Cramer; justices: T. S. Hubbard, J. H. Riley; constables: C. F. Hubbard, Ed Moore.

1880—Trustees: George A. Gill, M. McLaughlin, H. B. Eberhart; clerk, H. M. Downer; assessor, J. H. Cramer; collector, N. B. Scott; road supervisors: R. Eberhart, James London, Thomas Kennedy, J. H. Cramer, Ed Mundock, Michael Berlin, Henry Heisey, John Delay, Thomas Rearick, W. M. Starr, Allison Danks.

1881—Trustees: James F. Laude, M. McLaughlin, George A. Gill; clerk, H. M. Downer; assessor, J. H. Cramer; collector, John Stadtmueller; justices: M. McLaughlin, John Wint; constables: E. M. Moore, F. Kromminga.



1882—Trustees: Henry Henderson, M. McLaughlin, George A. Gill; clerk, Moses Campbell; assessor, F. A. Scott; justices: H. M. Downer, George A. Gill; collector, John Stadtmueller.

1883—Trustees: John Galligan, Bentley Clark, James F. Laude; clerk, Moses Campbell; justices: D. M. Hogan, Joseph King; assessor, George Kennedy.

1884—Trustees: William Kehoe, John Galligan, John Stadtmueller; clerk, Moses Campbell; justices: Archie W. Cramer, Moses Waddick; constables: Frank McDonald, William A. Hogan.

1885—Trustees: John Stadtmueller, John Galligan, William Kehoe; clerk, Moses Campbell; assessor, J. B. Clark; justices, Moses Waddick, Henry Henderson; road supervisors: James Delay, Moses Waddick, Patrick Church, J. A. McLaughlin, Calvin Berlin, Robert Howie, Henry Henderson, John Delay, Charles Curtis, J. G. Rickels, F. Kromminga.

1886—Trustees: A. W. Cramer, John Stadtmueller, William Kehoe; clerk, Moses Campbell; assessor, Moses Campbell; justice, L. F. Scott; constables: James Howie, David London.

1887—Trustees: William Kehoe, James Howie, A. W. Cramer; clerk, William A. Hogan; assessor, William G. Wales; justices: M. A. Waddick, John Stadtmueller; constables, David Church, M. Kennedy.

1888—Trustees: William Kehoe, James Howie, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees.

1889—Trustees: James Howie, A. W. Cramer, W. F. Kehoe; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, W. G. Wales; justices, M. A. Waddick, N. Gadmer; constables: John Haley, W. C. Kehoe.

1890—Trustees: James Howie, Nicholas Kehoe, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees; justice, Frank McAleer; supervisors: Levi Berlin, M. A. Waddick, William Krueger, Elmer Noble, John Fahrni.

1891—Trustees: James Howie, Nicholas Kehoe, Joseph King; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, William G. Wales; constables, W. C. Kehoe, John Haley.

1892—Trustees: Matt Miller, Joseph King, Nicholas Kehoe; clerk, James McLees; assessor, A. W. Cramer; justices, George McLees, Paul Black.

1893—Trustees: H. Rickels, J. M. King, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, W. F. Kehoe; supervisors: Fred Yousse, W. C. Kehoe, John Lange, A. W. Cramer, Grant Gill, John Burrack, Harm Rickels, Ed Harms.

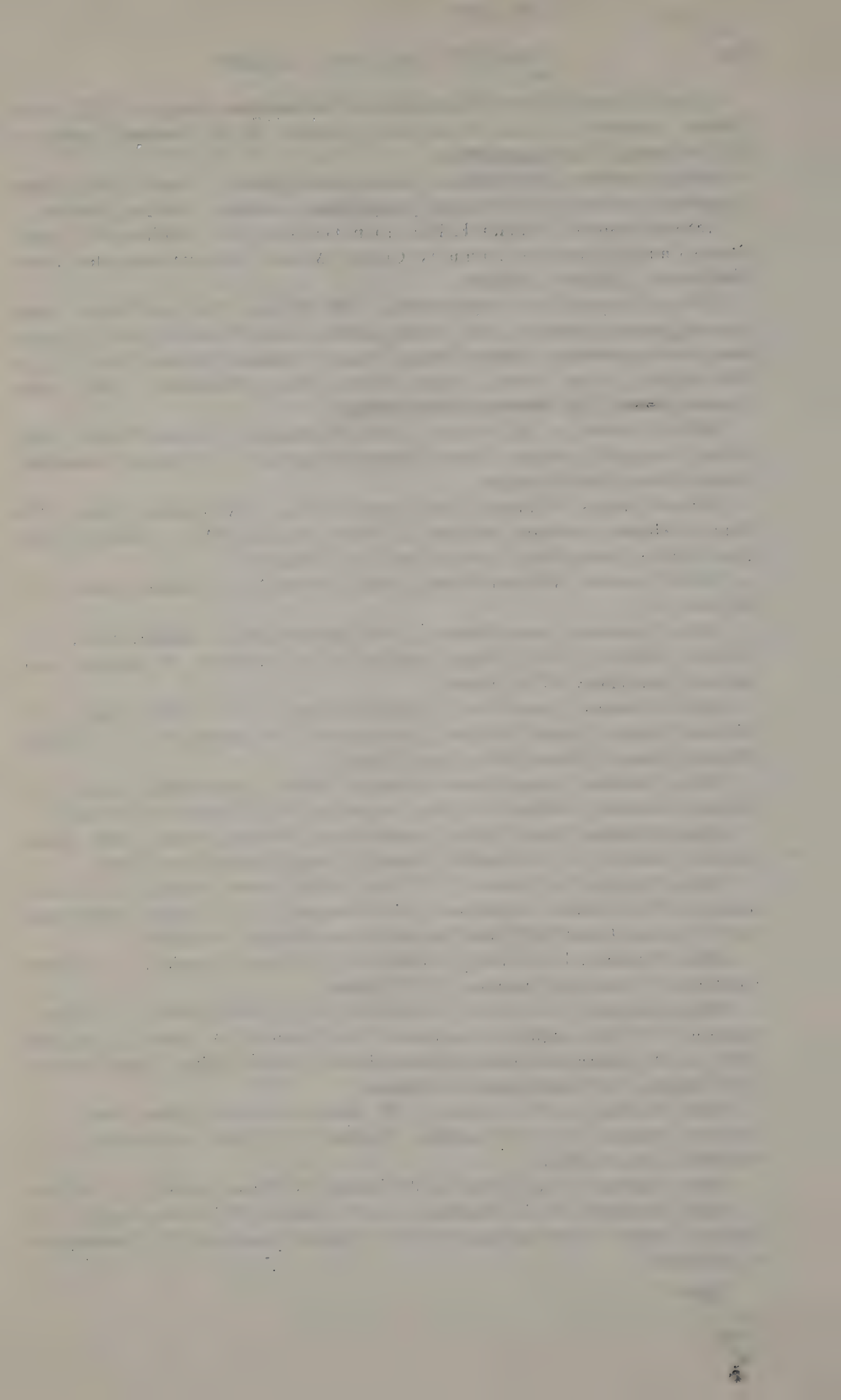
1894—Trustees: J. M. King, N. Kehoe, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees; constable, M. Kennedy; assessor, W. F. Kehoe.

1895—Trustees: J. A. Howie, N. Kehoe, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, F. D. McLaughlin; supervisors: Fred Jossie, P. A. Kehoe, O. F. Hosford, E. M. Moore, Ed. Clark, Frank Howie, Albert Heiken, John Burrack, J. D. Poppe, J. D. Cunningham, Ed Harms.

1896—Trustees: A. W. Cramer, J. H. Howie, Nicholas Kehoe; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, F. D. McLaughlin; justice, P. E. Black; constables: L. P. Waddick, George Miller.

1897—Trustees: J. A. Howie, A. W. Cramer, N. Kehoe; clerk, J. C. McLees.

1898—Trustees: M. A. Waddick, A. W. Cramer, N. Kehoe; clerk, J. C. McLees; justices, John Stadtmueller, W. F. Smith; constables: D. Cunningham, A. McDonald.





1899—Trustees: A. W. Cramer, Folkert Hedden, Matt Miller; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, Harm Rickels; constables: Frank Welch, Frank Miller.

1900—Trustees: James Hogan, A. W. Cramer, Frank Hedden; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, M. A. Waddick; justice, E. C. Orcutt; constables: John Brown, W. A. Krueger; supervisors: Arthur Fairbanks, John Lubben, Albert Heiken, Jr., John Burrack, A. V. Scott, F. D. McLaughlin, Chris Schatz, Peter J. Kehoe, J. C. McLees.

1901—Trustees: James Hogan, J. A. Howie, J. C. McLees; clerk, A. W. Cramer; assessor, S. M. Hosford; justices Ed. Clark, Samuel Pfeil; constables; John Brown, M. F. Byrne.

1902—Trustees: A. L. Fairbanks, John Burrack, James Hogan; clerk, A. W. Cramer; assessor, S. M. Hosford; supervisors: D. J. Hogan, W. C. Kehoe, S. M. Hosford, G. Neiderhauser, John H. Lubben, Frank Howie, Will LeClere, John Delay, Albert Heiken, Austin Stadtmueller.

1903—Trustees: James Hogan, Arthur Fairbanks, John Burrack; clerk, W. A. Hogan; assessor, M. A. Waddick; justices: H. C. Bohlken, J. H. Lubben; constables: M. Haley, Lowell Black.

1904—Trustees: Arthur Fairbanks, James Hogan, John Burrack; clerk, J. B. Clark.

1905—Trustees: James Hogan, John Burrack, Arthur Fairbanks; clerk, J. B. Clark.

1906—Trustees: John Burrack, W. T. Kehoe, Arthur Fairbanks; clerk, Ford Clark; superintendents of road districts: Charles Howie, N. E.; E. F. Eiben, S. E.; M. J. Hogan, N. W.; J. A. Heiken, S. W.

1907—Trustees: John Burrack, W. T. Kehoe, Arthur Fairbanks; clerk, Ford Clark; assessor, Fred Cramer; justices, William Waddick, Henry Bohlken.

1908—Trustees: Arthur Fairbanks, W. T. Kehoe, John Burrack; clerk, Ford Clark; assessor, Fred Cramer.

1909—Trustees: E. F. Eiben, James McLees, M. A. Waddick; clerk, James F. Hogan; assessor, Fred Cramer.

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## CLAY TOWNSHIP.

### AN HONORED RESIDENT AND PIONEER.

A history of Clay township without more than a passing reference to her first citizen, Hon. John Russell, would be lacking in one of its distinguishing features. It has been allotted to few men during their life-time, to be entrusted with the political confidences of the people to a greater degree than that accorded to this honored citizen of the county and late resident of Clay township. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, October 8, 1821, and was a son of Robert and Mary Williams Russell. He came to America in May, 1842, and immediately proceeded to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained about a year working at his trade, that of stone mason, on the new city waterworks then being built. In 1843, he entered the commercial business in Columbiana county, Ohio, and



remained in this occupation until 1852. On November 29, 1849, John Russell was married to Miss Margaret Feehan. In 1852, he came west and located on the farm in Clay township, Jones county, which remained his home until his death, which occurred October 10, 1908.

John Russell was the first clerk of Clay township. He was later elected a member of the general assembly of Iowa, and as representative from Jones county, served five consecutive terms, the longest continuous service in the history of the county. In 1868, he was elected speaker of the house. In 1870, he was elected state auditor, and in 1872, was reelected to the same office by a flattering majority. In October, 1879, he was elected state senator from Jones and Cedar counties, and served four years in this capacity. He then retired to private life on his farm in Clay township.

As a public man, Mr. Russell's strength did not lie in oratory or in literary display. His strength and popularity was founded on the simplicity of his life, his devotedness to the cause of the people, and his practical common sense. Personally plain but affable, unassuming but trustworthy, gentle in manner, kind and hospitable by nature, he has been crowned with the laurels of honor, and has enjoyed the proud title of "Honest John."

On October 10, 1908, after a continuous residence of fifty-six years in Clay township, Hon. John Russell was called to his eternal home, and his body laid to rest in the Wyoming cemetery. Honored in life, his memory is revered in death. He brought honor to Jones county and distinction to Clay township, and the sacred spot where his ashes lie buried, will be surrounded by hallowed memories and cherished by an appreciative people.

#### EARLY SETTLEMENT AND HISTORY.

Clay township compares favorably with other townships in Jones county. The inhabitants are industrious, thrifty and intelligent. The land is rather more hilly than Wayne township, for example, but is less so than Washington or Richland. The east and north sides of the township has more or less timber land, but this is rapidly being cut off and the land being cultivated. The southwestern part of the township contains more level prairie land.

The first permanent settlers of Clay township were David Killam, John E. Holmes, Benjamin Collins, Truman Brown and Madison Brown. These, it is said, were here before 1838. John E. Lovejoy, later of Scotch Grove, came in 1839; P. D. Turner and Horace Turner came the same year, and in the following spring, Lyman Turner, their father, made this township his home. From 1840 to 1850, a few settlers came in, but in the latter year, the tide of emigrants which came pouring west, reached that place, and Clay township was rapidly settled from that time on. In 1860 the population of the township was six hundred and thirty-three. The population according to the 1905 census was six hundred and twenty-six.

Numbered among the early settlers of the township, in addition to those named were: John French, Thomas Moran, Henry Carter, John Dennison, William Eckler, M. C. Walters, Tommy Hanna, George Delong, Joseph Tomlinson, Silas Conklin, Thuel and Aaron French, — Richardson, Christopher Lawless,





John Russell, Bead Johnston, Patrick Flannigan, Malachi Kelly, Patrick Donahue, Michael (or Soldier) Kelly, Thomas Culligan, Peter DeWitt, Isaac DeWitt, John Ormsby, Japeth Ingraham, Alex Delong, Jesse Davis, Samuel C. Reid, William Reade, Enoch Reade, Louis Reade, John Jenkins, Sloan Hamilton, John Barclay, James Kirkpatrick, Samuel B. Reid, Andrew Duncanson, Andrew Scroggie, Patrick O'Brien, James L. Hall. There were also "Timber" Dan Barnhill and "Prairie" Don Barnhill, being named from the location of their residence; "Grey" John Supple and "Black" John Supple, the one driving a team of grey horses, the other a team of black horses.

Of all the names here given, William Eckler is the only one now living in Clay township. John Dennison lives near Onslow. John Russell died in October, 1908. Samuel B. Reid died in October, 1909. James Kirkpatrick lives in Onslow as also does Joseph Tomlinson. M. C. Walters died in the spring of 1909.

William Eckler came to Jones county first in 1851, but returned to New York state and in the year following, in company with his family and M. C. Walters and family, came to Jones county and made the frontier land their permanent home. Mr. Eckler has resided in the township continuously ever since.

#### CLAY MILLS.

This once busy center, began its existence about 1852. In that year, the spot in section 10 which afterward became a village, was inhabited, but it was not until the year 1853 or 1854 that William Eckler and James Hall erected the dam on the Maquoketa river and built the sawmill. This was run by water power. About 1863 or 1864, William Eckler and M. C. Walters built a steam mill which was then used for a sawmill, the old water mill about that time being fitted up for a grist mill. Both of these mills were familiar places to the older settlers of Clay township. It was these mills that made Clay Mills a place on the map and gave the spot the name of village. The village went by the name of Farm Creek as well as Clay Mills. M. C. Walters kept the first store, and in fact the only store. James Hall and William Eckler built the first houses. On May 30, 1867, the plat of the village was filed for record.

#### CLAY MILLS POSTOFFICE.

On November 7, 1863, the postoffice was established at Clay Mills, with Myron C. Walters as postmaster. Mr. Walters was reappointed November 19, 1888, and on December 24, 1900, upon the removal of Mr. Walters from the village, William N. Tippet, was commissioned postmaster. The office was discontinued February 28, 1902. At this time the rural route from Onslow was established. The mail to the Clay Mills postoffice was carried on the mail route from Onslow to Cascade.

#### OTHER MILL HISTORY.

Mineral Creek which runs in an easterly direction through the southern part of Clay township, also claims some honors in the erection of saw and grist-mills in the early history of the township.



At the bottom of what is familiarly known as Vassar Hill once stood a mill of some prominence. In the summer of 1852, Joel B. Taylor built a sawmill on Mineral Creek on the south side of the creek and on the west side of the road. It was a one and a half story building and was fully equipped with a Mulay saw, the only saw in the mill. The lumber in the old Madison Center schoolhouse in Madison township was sawed at this mill. J. F. Parks ran the mill in the winter of 1853 and the spring of 1854. In 1855 or 1856 John Vassar purchased the mill, and it was from his operation of this mill that the hill to the south of it received its name. About 1860, the mill was abandoned for mill purposes and the building torn down.

The Hubbard sawmill was built on Mineral Creek about 1854. This stood on land now owned by Stephen Walsworth, either in or near section 35. This mill was built by Hubbard. It only ran for a few years and was then torn down.

The Diamond Mill was built on Mineral Creek further east. It was erected about 1850 or 1851 by Bert Diamond, and was always owned and operated by the builder. It was torn down in the latter part of the '60s.

Bodenhofer's Mill is better known to more of the later residents of the township. It stood on the banks of Mineral Creek on the Lime Kiln Hollow road, in the southwestern part of section 28. This was built about 1852 and was a sawmill and also a gristmill. It was the only gristmill on Mineral Creek and was liberally patronized. Jacob Bodenhofer was the proprietor. The mill was torn down some time in the 80's.

## THE CREAMERIES.

### THE JAMES HALL CREAMERY.

The first creamery erected in Clay township was built by James L. Hall in section 17, in the summer of 1873. The creamery building was not a pretentious affair. It stood on the east side of the road and about forty rods south of the location of the old Carpenter creamery building. About the year 1876, the pioneer creamery building was moved north to a location on the east side of the road almost opposite the old creamery building. In the organization of this first creamery, the farmers in the adjacent community were rather skeptical of the advisability of such a movement. The idea of raising calves on skim milk from a creamery was a new one, in the minds of some of the farmers, and the idea spelled ruin to their prosperity. The creamery was started however. Henry Haddock was connected with certain parts of the creamery business. James L. Hall was the pioneer butter maker in the township. The venture proved successful beyond the dreams of the most hopeful, and so much so that the former skeptics were now the most eager to keep a good thing when they saw they had one.

### THE CARPENTER CREAMERY.

After running the creamery a few years, Mr. Hall leased the building to Carpenter Brothers who ran it a short time, and then built the creamery on the





west side of the road, this building being the one known in the modern age as the Carpenter Creamery. After operating the creamery for a few years, the business passed into the hands of G. L. Lovell of Monticello who leased the building to Charles Gilbert. Some of the farmers had not received one hundred cents on the dollar from Carpenter Brothers, and when a short time later in their dealings with Gilbert, this experience was repeated, it is no wonder the faith of the dairy-men in the maintenance of the creamery business began to be shaken. A short time after the financial downfall of Gilbert, J. L. Bader of Cascade, purchased the creamery and conducted the business in a straightforward manner for a year or two and then closed the building. This building is now used for a barn, and stands on its original foundation on the premises of James Keating on section 18.

#### THE BADER CREAMERY.

The Bader Creamery was erected by J. L. Bader in the spring of 1882 and was conducted by its proprietor and founder for a number of years. The institution did a flourishing business, and profited by the development of the dairy business under the old Carpenter Creamery. Nothing is left of the building now except a few boards standing at random, the remnant of an age that is past. This building on the north west corner of the crossroad, north of S. B. Reids residence in section 17.

#### THE CLAY COOPERATIVE CREAMERY.

The Clay Cooperative Creamery was organized in the spring of 1896, the stockholders being composed of many of the most prominent and responsible farmers in the community. The officers were: president, G. B. Hall; vice-president, Henry Null; secretary, C. L. Butler; treasurer, J. Z. Mackrill; directors: John Dennison, D. W. Russell, T. L. Green and Chris Bramer. A. F. Carrier was butter maker. There were seven milk haulers, viz: James A. Scroggie, John Dew, John Stahlberg, Ed Sutton, Tom Hood, Albert Young and David Kennison. For about eleven years the business grew and flourished. A modern building equipped with modern machinery had been erected on the east side of the highway on the premises of J. Z. Mackrill in the northwest corner of section 29. The natural evolution of the dairy business, the introduction of the hand separators, the increasing expense of operation, the costly method of hauling the milk, soon began to influence the profits in competition with other creameries. These institutions became narrowed to churning stations, where no cream was separated. The hauling of cream simplified the dairy industry. Consequently the Cooperative Creamery was dissolved in the summer of 1907, and the creamery building and machinery sold. The stockholders realized less than fifty cents on the dollar of their stock. The creamery brought in many thousands of dollars to the farmers of the community during its existence.

At the present time, there is no creamery in operation in Clay township. In fact there are only three creameries in operation in the eastern half of Jones county, one at Oxford Junction, one at Center Junction and one at Scotch Grove.



## CLAYFORD.

This place now exists only in name. As a matter of fact it was never more than a postoffice, and in this capacity, the early inhabitants will tell you that the name is very familiar. The office was established October 11, 1861, and John W. Jenkins was appointed postmaster. On December 12, 1872, Hannah Jenkins was commissioned to perform the official duties of this position. The office was continued at the residence of the postmistress in the northeast corner of section 7. On January 25, 1894, the name of the chief officer at this mail station was changed, and Robert Snyder appears as the one in charge. The last person to be commissioned in this office, and the one following Robert Snyder, was his wife, Hannah Snyder, who again assumed the official title June 16, 1899. On September 30, 1902, the office was discontinued. The rural mail delivery from Onslow was established at this time, and furnished the patrons with daily mail. Prior to this time, the mail was carried on the route from Onslow to Cascade and was delivered about three times a week. There is no postoffice in Clay township at the present time.

## THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLAY.

The Free Will Baptist church was the earliest church organization effected in Clay township. On March 12, 1853, a meeting was held at the house of Myron C. Walters in Clay Mills for the purpose of organizing a church. A sermon was preached by Elder Donaldson from 1 Corinthians III: 9th "Ye are God's Building." After the sermon, the elder proceeded to ascertain how many wished to be organized into a church society. Six presented themselves with letters, viz: Reuben Green, William Hill, Myron C. Walters, Susan Maria Green, Margarette Walters; one presented herself for baptism, viz: Mary Hill.

After an examination regarding their faith, and finding they all agreed in sentiment with the Free Will Baptist church, the articles and covenant as laid down in the creed of that denomination having been adopted, the right hand of fellowship was given by Elder Donaldson, and prayer was offered by him.

M. C. Walters was chosen clerk, and the name of "Free Will Baptist Church of Clay" was adopted. M. C. Walters was chosen to apply, in behalf of the new organization, for membership in the quarterly meeting to be held with the Buena Vista church in April, 1853, and to represent the congregation at that time. On the request of Mr. Walters, made to that body, the Clay church was accepted as a member of the quarterly meeting.

M. C. Walters was chosen deacon and continued in that office until his removal to New York state about 1900. The present deacon is William Eckler, and the present clerk is W. N. Tippet. The deacons chosen at different times were: M. C. Walters, Lewis Beckwith, S. L. Carpenter, William Eckler. The clerks have been: M. C. Walters, C. W. Sutton, W. N. Tippet. The present trustees are: William Eckler, G. B. Hall, W. N. Tippet.

The church prospered in the early days of the township history and in due time, about 1865, a church building was erected at the location known as Frozen Hill. This building yet stands, and in the more recent years has been known





as the Bethel Presbyterian church, though yet owned by the Baptist society. Here the community met for the worship of God and the study of His Word for many years. After some years the use of the building was generously offered to the Bethel Presbyterian church who used it conjointly with the Baptist church. Among the pastors of the Clay Baptist church have been: Elders Reives, Slater, Maxon, Anderson, O. E. Aldrich and George Bullock.

After many years of public testimony to their love for their Saviour, the Baptist congregation became so reduced in numbers by deaths and removals that they could no longer maintain regular public worship and this condition has continued to the present time. The organization has been continued, though no active part has been taken in the continuation of regular services.

#### THE BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The broad expanse of prairie lying north of the early village of Wyoming, had among its earliest settlers, several Presbyterian families mostly from Scotland and the state of Ohio. Previous to the year 1861, occasional services were held, Rev. George E. Delevan, who was in charge of the Presbyterian church at Wyoming at that time, was the preacher. This beloved pioneer died at Wyoming in the spring of 1861.

By invitation of some of the members of the Presbyterian faith, Rev. James L. Wilson of the Dubuque Presbytery, located at Scotch Grove, commenced preaching at John Paul's schoolhouse, known now as the Valley School, three miles north of Wyoming, in the same township. Rev. Wilson's first sermon there was on Sunday, June 16, 1861. Arrangements were made for the continuation of the services, and the appointments were maintained regularly once in two weeks until the close of the year, 1864.

At the beginning of the year 1865, the meetings were removed to a more central location and to a more commodious schoolhouse in Clay township, two miles further north. The attendance and interest at once increased. A part of the time services were held at the former location where the attendance and interest was well maintained. At the new place now called Defiance Hill, the first sermon was preached January 8, 1865. Besides the regular preaching of the Word, the Lord's Supper was frequently administered here, the session of the Scotch Grove Presbyterian church with the minister from the same place having charge of the sacramental service. On these occasions, as well as at the regular communion services at Scotch Grove, a considerable number of the people from this community were received as members of that church.

Previous to the commencing of the meetings at Defiance Hill schoolhouse, there was farther north, in the eastern part of Clay township, an organization of the United Presbyterian church, called Mt. Hope church, supplied with preaching by Rev. A. J. Allen, beginning in 1856. He having ceased to labor, and there being no regular supplies, the organization became languishing and disbanded in 1865. The records of that noble little church were lost in the fire which burned the house of the elder of the church, Mr. James Kirkpatrick, in the year 1859. This elder and the chief part of the members of the United Presbyterian organization a few years later became identified with the Presbyterian meetings being held at



Defiance Hill. These members of this early organization were mostly from the Presbyterian church of Ireland, but some were from Scotland and other places.

In April, 1870, a petition was sent to the Dubuque Presbytery signed by a number of members of the Presbyterian society, and some others, asking for the establishment of a Presbyterian church at this place. Accordingly the Presbytery in session at Jesup, on the 27th of April, 1870, appointed a committee to attend to the matter at some time convenient to themselves and to the people. This committee consisted of Rev. Samuel Hodge of Hopkinton, Rev. James L. Wilson, of Scotch Grove, and Hon. John McKean, a ruling elder of the Anamosa church.

The organization was effected at Defiance Hill, June 14, 1870, under the name of the Bethel Presbyterian church, the following persons entering the new organization by letter, mostly from the Scotch Grove church, viz: James Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Jane Kirkpatrick, William H. Chatterton, Mrs. Hilah S. Chatterton, Stephen R. Streeper, Matilda B. Streeper, Andrew Scroggie, Mrs. Grace Scroggie, Andrew Duncanson, Mrs. Marion Duncanson, David H. Orr, Henry P. Chatterton, Mrs. Alice P. Chatterton, Mrs. Jane Young, Mrs. Ann Reid, Mrs. Margaret Paul, Mrs. Mary J. Hawley, Mrs. Mary Neelans. John Paul was accepted as a member on profession of faith.

The organization was perfected by the election of Andrew Scroggie and Stephen R. Streeper as ruling elders. John Paul and James Kirkpatrick were elected deacons.

Of the above named charter members, five are still living, namely: James Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Ann Reid, Mrs. Mary J. Hawley, Mrs. Mary Neelans and John Paul.

The new church prospered and in due time the question of building a house of worship arose, and was discussed. A site for the building was chosen, and one thousand, two hundred dollars subscribed toward its erection, but about that time the railroad came to Onslow and the organization of a Presbyterian church at that place had a tendency to check the building plans of the Bethel church. About the same time, the Bethel church was generously offered the use of the Free Will Baptist church building. This offer was accepted, and in this building, the Bethel Congregation has held regular services ever since.

The following ministers have served as pastors since the organization of the church, namely: Revs. J. L. Wilson, John Rice, Henry Cullen, Alexander Scott, J. A. Hahn, Philip Palmer, J. R. McQuown, P. A. Tinkam, and the present pastor, S. B. McClelland.

The ruling elders have been: Andrew Scroggie, Stephen R. Streeper, Andrew Duncanson, Thomas Hamilton, John Neelans, William Fletcher, John Dennison, Isaac N. French.

The deacons have been: James Kirkpatrick, John Paul, A. P. Ormsby, John Dennison, David H. Orr, Ahab DeWitt, Joseph W. Orr, Robert Scroggie, R. W. Chatterton, C. S. Ames. In 1901, the office of deacon was abolished, and the office of trustee established. The trustees have been: James Kennedy, C. S. Ames, R. W. Chatterton, C. L. Butler, Robert A. Scroggie.

The church organization for 1909, is as follows:

Session: Pastor and moderator, Rev. S. B. McClelland; elders, John Neelans, William Fletcher and Isaac N. French.





Sabbath School: Superintendent, R. W. Chatterton; assistant superintendent, William Fletcher; secretary and treasurer, Miss Alice Green; organist, Miss Ina Young; assistant organist, Miss Alice Green.

Ladies Missionary Society: President, Mrs. Adella E. McClelland; vice president, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy; secretary, Mrs. Fannie Hicks; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Chatterton; secretary of literature, Mrs. Mary H. Neelans.

The church has pursued the even tenor of its way, sometimes making vigorous strides, at other times more lagging in its progress, but still advancing in the work to which it has been called, an uplift in the community and an honor to the Kingdom. A series of revival meetings were closed in the early part of October, 1909, which added much to the enthusiasm and strength of the church, the meetings being conducted by Evangelist Foote, with the assistance of the regular pastor, Rev. S. B. McClelland.

The Bethel church has never had a resident pastor. During the first ten years or more of its organization, the pastor of the Scotch Grove church also served as pastor of this church. About 1883 or 1884, the Bethel church and the Onslow church united in the support of the same pastor, the regular services in the Bethel church being held every Sunday afternoon, the pastor residing at Onslow. This relation has continued down to the present time. The church building is located in the southwest corner of section 17, in Clay township, the location being known locally as Frozen Hill. The church is a central institution in the community, and is the nucleus around which clusters precious memories and the influences for good which predominate in the country on all sides.

#### LATTER DAY SAINTS CHAPEL.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints built a church in section twenty-two, near the present residence of Ed Green in Clay township in the summer of 1897. This is a plain building twenty-eight by thirty-six feet and appearing about like the average country church. The building cost about one thousand two hundred dollars.

The local organization or "branch" at the time, had about fifty members, widely scattered throughout Jones and Jackson counties. Other branches have been organized within the same territory, and members in each case have united with the nearest church. At the present time there are about forty-seven members, many of these still widely scattered.

The following are some of the early members: Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson; Mrs. Louisa Myatt, Mariner Maudsley, Edwin Lowe, Miss Lizzie Haller, Mrs. Maria Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Green, Rachel M. Green, Susan Green, Willard Thomas, Amelia Thomas, John Wier, Cora Wier and D. J. Dierks.

The church has always depended largely upon missionaries sent out by the general church for its ministers. Among these were the following: John S. Roth, of Grinnell, Iowa; William T. Maitland, of Des Moines, Iowa; O. B. Thomas, of Lamoni, Iowa; John W. Peterson, Lamoni, Iowa; Oscar Case, Morehead, Iowa; Fred Farr, of Greene, Iowa; J. B. Wildermuth, Osterdock, Iowa; James McKerman, Muscatine, Iowa.



The church was dedicated by Joseph Smith and J. W. Peterson. The former is president of the reorganized church and a son of the original founder of the church established in 1830. A large congregation of people from all the surrounding country gathered to hear the man whose name had become famous because of its association with the Orientalism of Utah.

#### THE VILLAGE OF CANTON.

The village of Canton, properly speaking is only partly in Clay township, but its early history is so much associated with the early history of Clay township, that a history of the township is not wholly complete without some reference to this once thriving business center. The assistance of Levi Waggoner, now eighty years of age, has been helpful in securing the data of this sketch of the Canton history.

Canton is one of the earliest settled towns in this part of the state. As early as 1843 we find J. E. Hildreth making improvements at the present site of Canton. In that year the Canton water power was first improved by J. E. Hildreth who built a sawmill on the east side of the Maquoketa River; this mill he operated about two years when it was destroyed by fire. After the fire he sold his interests in and around Canton to J. J. Tomlinson, and took up a new location on the present site of Ozark, four miles north, on the north fork of the Maquoketa River.

J. J. Tomlinson thus became the sole proprietor of what there was of Canton about 1844 or 1845, and in addition became the owner of about eight hundred acres of land adjoining. Mr. Tomlinson now began to rebuild the sawmill on a much more extensive scale, a mill with a capacity of one thousand feet of lumber per hour. In connection with the sawmill Mr. Tomlinson built a machine shop for the manufacture of all kinds of wood work, such as wagons, lumber, furniture, all kinds of lath work. The capital invested amounted to over twenty thousand dollars in this business alone. Mr. Tomlinson also built a grist mill and woolen factory on the west side of the river soon after or about 1845. This is the beginning of the mill about which the memory of so many of the early settlers of Clay township centers, and which was one of the most flourishing institutions in eastern Iowa for many years.

Mr. Tomlinson's business was now flourishing on both sides of the river. At that time there was neither grist mill nor sawmill nearer than Dubuque on the north, and Anamosa on the west. And in those early days, Iowa was a wheat country, and wheat was a staple crop which gave Mr. Tomlinson a range of country more than forty miles in extent from which to draw his supply of wheat. His mill was never allowed to stand idle, day or night. The same was true of his sawmill and machine shop. The two mills together gave employment to over sixty men, in one way and another.

The merchandise business was not a whit behind the business of the mills. Between the years of 1852 and 1857, there were six well kept stores in Canton. The principal one was conducted by E. M. Franks. His stock consisted of general merchandise of the amount of eighteen thousand dollars. The Smith Bros., Tom and James, had stock of the value of ten thousand dollars. Tomlinson &





Smith had a stock of six thousand dollars. A Mr. Dawson, two thousand five hundred dollars. J. Brenneman, two thousand dollars. William Lowe, hardware, two thousand dollars. William Hannah, drug store, two thousand dollars. There were also at that time four practicing physicians, to wit, Dr. Thomas Gracey, Dr. Johnson, and the Belden partnership, consisting of M. J. Belden and W. P. Belden.

About the same time E. M. Franks also conducted a packing plant through the winter season, with a capacity of handling one hundred hogs per day, although he handled dressed hogs only. This was the practice in that period of time, in all sections of the country, both east and west. Mr. Franks was also an extensive dealer in cattle and hogs and at most any time in the period of which we write, during the '50s, from three hundred to five hundred head of cattle could be counted in his yards at any time. He also had from three hundred to six hundred hogs on feed at any one time. In fact Canton was a first-class market town for anything the farmer had to sell in the line of cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, oats or hay. The store provisions were hauled from Dubuque, and the store keepers frequently took such products in trade for groceries and dry goods.

In those days, by far the greater number of teams were ox teams. Mr. Tomlinson at all times kept not less than twenty yoke of cattle at work drawing logs from the woods to his mills, and a less number in delivering the lumber to Dubuque, Cascade and other points.

These were years of Canton's greatest era of prosperity. About the year 1854, the grist mill, together with the woolen factory burned to the ground. In 1855, Mr. Tomlinson rebuilt the grist mill, but the woolen factory was never rebuilt.

About the year 1866, the Midland Railroad was projected, and the business men began to look for new locations along the line of that road. E. M. Franks bought several hundred acres about eight miles west of Canton along the proposed line of the road, and including the present site of Onslow. Mr. Franks now began the disposal of his shelf goods in quantities to suit purchasers. His fresh goods he moved to his new location at Onslow.

Mr. Tomlinson also made his escape to the gold regions of the Rocky Mountains, after selling his holdings to Dr. George Trumbull of Cascade at a price of less than one-half he could have obtained before the Midland road was built. From this time on, Canton's decline was rapid.

It was about this time that Dr. Trumbull sold his grist mill to Robert Becker, who in turn sold a one-half interest to a Mr. Peck, forming a partnership under the name of Becker & Peck. Under this partnership the business was conducted for several years, or until wheat became so scarce that the parties could no longer find it profitable to continue in business. Becker & Peck now dissolved partnership, and in the deal the grist mill remained in the hands of Robert Becker who operated in a small way on the slim supply of wheat that constantly grew less till the manufacture of flour was entirely discontinued. From that time the mill was used as a feed and custom mill only. Mr. Becker, now thoroughly disgusted with his mill property, traded to one Alex. Clark, for a half section of land in Kansas. Mr. Clark was a Scotchman with considerable business tact, and with his pleasing address he won friends, and for many years conducted a



flourishing business grinding feed. Mr. Clark continued to operate the mill until about six years ago when he disposed of his mill property, and since that time, the mill has changed hands several times. L. B. Parshal is now the owner of the property, and if the present plans mature, the Canton mill property will be so revolutionized that its early owners would not recognize the place. There is no better water power in eastern Iowa than at Canton. There is a good water fall, and the foundation for the dam could not be improved. At this point, the banks of the river are of solid rock, and the bed of the river is of the same solid material. A dam properly built would stand for ages.

#### THE CANTON POSTOFFICE.

The Canton postoffice was established on July 15, 1844. Since that date when John J. Tomlinson received the first commission, the postmasters with the dates of their appointment, have been, in their order: Robert B. Hanna, December 10, 1853; Miles F. Simpson, April 25, 1854; Thomas Smith, July 29, 1854; Thomas Gracey, November 4, 1856; William A. Smith, August 24, 1857; William B. Hanna, July 20, 1859; John W. Dillrance, August 22, 1859; W. B. Hanna, August 19, 1861; James B. Camp, March 7, 1865; Leander B. Sutton, October 24, 1865; John W. Reade, June 5, 1867; John Baldwin, October 8, 1868; John T. Bayliff, June 15, 1869; George W. Kelsall, December 31, 1872; Lyman B. Parshall, March 30, 1886; John C. Ripperton, July 19, 1887; Alfred Frey, December 21, 1891; Hannah E. Ripperton, April 1, 1893; Alexander Clark, April 19, 1895; Ned L. Sutton, June 4, 1897; Robert H. Buchner, the present incumbent, April 23, 1908.

The Canton of today is but a remnant of its former prosperity. The old buildings are the undisputed habitation of bats and owls. One store, the mill, one blacksmith shop and a few scattered dwellings, including the schoolhouse and the mill, constitute the Canton of 1909.

#### OFFICIAL ROSTER CLAY TOWNSHIP.

1857—Election held in Sutton schoolhouse, April 6, 1857. Trustees: S. R. Howard, J. P. Ames, Isaac DeWitt; clerk, John Russell; justice, L. G. Drake; constables, C. C. Sutton and C. Hicks.

1858—Election held in Sutton schoolhouse, April 5, 1858. Trustees: Joseph P. Ames, S. R. Howard, and A. Gowing; clerk, John Russell; justice, Joseph Tyron; constables, William B. Gress and C. C. Sutton; supervisors: No. 1, Luke Potter; No. 2, Bethuel French; No. 3, James Hall; No. 4, Cyrus Anderson; No. 5, B. Sharpless; No. 6, Platt Jennings.

1859—Election held October 12, 1858. Trustees: A. Gowing, B. C. Slater and Thomas Johnson; clerk, James L. Hall; assessor, S. R. Howard; justices, Joseph Tyron and J. Z. Mackrill; constables, William B. Gress and R. B. Willcox.

1860—Trustees: J. Ingraham, Richard Hayner and Isaac DeWitt; clerk, J. C. French; assessor, Charles F. Vincent; constables, Cornelius Hicks and William A. Smith.





1861—Trustees: Jacob Bodenhofer, E. A. Cohoon and Joseph P. Ames; clerk, J. L. Hall; assessor, S. R. Howard; justices, John Brinimon and William H. Peck; constables, George Howard and R. B. Willcox.

1862—Trustees: William Paul, Japhat Ingraham and J. W. Jenkins; assessor, S. R. Howard; clerk, J. L. Hall; constables, R. B. Willcox and H. Smith.

1863—Trustees: S. R. Howard, James McDaniel, Patrick Donahue; clerk, William G. Jenkins; assessor, E. E. Brown; justices, E. Harwood and Joseph Tyron; constables, John Potter and B. Grogan.

1864—Trustees: William Eckler, Albert Howard; clerk, William Paul.

1865—Trustees: G. A. Hanna, A. Howard and William Paul; clerk, R. Hayner; justices, William Eckler, A. Harwood; assessor, E. E. Brown; constables, R. B. Willcox, John Patton.

1866—Trustees: Albert Howard, Hiram Dubois and C. W. Sutton; clerk, James L. Hall; assessor, E. E. Brown; constables, John Patton and R. B. Willcox.

1867—Trustees: Albert Howard, C. W. Sutton, Daniel Canole; clerk, James L. Hall; assessor, E. E. Brown; justices, William Eckler and R. G. Dye; constables, J. F. Sutton and David Moore.

1868—Trustees: A. Howard, J. L. Hall, S. L. Carpenter; clerk, W. H. Peck; constables, David McDaniel and J. F. Sutton; justices, William Eckler, A. Isenhardt.

1869—Trustees: Albert Howard, William H. Chatterton and William Gates; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, James L. Hall; justices, William Eckler and A. Isenhardt; constables, W. A. Eckler and W. A. Smith.

1870—Trustees: J. D. Barnhill, W. H. Chatterton and J. H. McDaniel; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, E. E. Brown; justice of the peace, C. W. Sutton; constables, W. A. Eckler and George Carr.

1871—Trustees: J. H. McDaniel, Eldad Cooley and E. E. Brown; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, J. D. Barnhill; justices, John Brinneman, John Dennison; constables, George Carr and John Vasser.

1872—Trustees: James McDaniel, Eldad Cooley and W. N. Tippet; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, E. E. Brown; constables, John Vasser and J. W. Bacheler.

1873—Trustees: James McDaniel, Eldad Cooley and W. N. Tippet; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, J. D. Barnhill; constables, James Johnson, D. H. Butler; justices, E. A. Cohoon and George Reyner.

1874—Trustees: R. B. Weaver, Lyman Osborn and Isaac DeWitt; clerk, J. D. Barnhill; assessor, John Dennison; constables, D. H. Butler and J. R. Johnson.

1875—Trustees: Lyman Osborn, William Eckler, William Donahue; clerk, J. D. Barnhill; constables: Orrillo Green and William Johnson.

1876—Trustees: Lyman Osborn, W. N. Tippet and William Eckler; clerk, C. W. Hawleym; assessor, E. E. Brown; justice, J. D. Barnhill; constable, Joseph Hanna.

1877—Trustees: Lyman Osborn, W. N. Tippet, W. G. Donahue; clerk, J. F. Lee; assessor, E. E. Brown.

1878—Trustees: Lyman Osborn, William Eckler and James McDaniel; clerk, J. L. Hall; assessor, E. E. Brown; justice, J. D. Barnhill.



1879—Trustees: William Eckler, J. Z. Mackrill and James McDaniel; clerk, D. W. Russell; assessor, John Dennison; justices, Richard Hayner and John Dennison; constables, P. F. Brown and W. B. Mackrill.

1880—Trustees: William Eckler, James McDaniel and G. A. Hanna; clerk, D. W. Russell.

1881—Trustees: William Eckler, E. E. Brown, J. F. Lee; clerk, D. W. Russell; justice, John Dennison; constable, T. K. Paul.

1882—Trustees: J. F. Lee, William Eckler and E. E. Brown; clerk, D. W. Russell.

1883—Trustees: W. N. Tippet, William Eckler and E. E. Brown; clerk, D. W. Russell.

1884—Trustees: W. N. Tippet, William Eckler and E. E. Brown; clerk, D. W. Russell.

1885—Trustees: C. W. McMaster, William Tippet and James Scroggie; clerk, T. K. Paul.

1886—Trustees: C. W. McMaster, James Scroggie and W. N. Tippet; clerk, T. K. Paul.

1887—Trustees: James Carpenter, William Tippet, C. W. McMaster; clerk, Robert Scroggie; assessor, James Scroggie.

1888—Trustees: C. W. McMaster, W. N. Tippet, J. L. Carpenter; clerk, R. A. Scroggie.

1889—Trustees: C. W. McMaster, J. L. Carpenter and Allen Duke; clerk, J. F. Cohoon; justices, John Herrington and L. L. Gee; constables, J. B. Hutton and Charles Herrington.

1890—Trustees: Ahab DeWitt, C. W. McMaster and H. A. Duke; clerk, Lyman Osborn; assessor, J. L. Carpenter; justice, L. L. Gee; constable, J. F. Cohoon.

1891—Trustees: I. N. French, Ahab DeWitt, H. A. Duke; clerk, Harbison Orr; assessor, John Dennison; justice, John Dennison.

1892—Trustees: I. N. French, Ahab DeWitt, D. H. Orr; clerk, H. Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1893—Trustees: Ahab DeWitt, I. N. French, D. H. Orr; clerk, Harbison Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1894—Trustees: I. N. French, Ahab DeWitt, D. H. Orr; clerk, H. Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1895—Trustees: W. H. Orr, Ahab DeWitt, and I. N. French; clerk, H. Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1896—Trustees: I. N. French, William Fletcher and W. H. Orr; clerk, Harbison Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1897—Trustees: J. F. Russell, William Fletcher and W. H. Orr; clerk, H. Orr; assessor, Michael Lawless; constable, Nathan Watters.

1898—Trustees: James Hamilton, J. F. Russell and William Fletcher; clerk, H. Orr.

1899—Trustees: James Hamilton, John F. Russell and William Orr; clerk, J. R. Kennedy.

1900—Trustees: J. A. Hamilton, W. H. Orr and E. A. Green; clerk, J. R. Kennedy; assessor, Michael Lawless.





1901—Trustees: J. A. Hamilton, E. A. Green and W. H. Orr; clerk, J. R. Kennedy; assessor, Samuel Orr.

1902—Trustees: J. R. Reid, J. A. Hamilton, E. A. Green; clerk, J. R. Kennedy.

1903—Trustees: E. A. Green, J. R. Reid and J. A. Hamilton; clerk, J. R. Kennedy; assessor, Sam Orr.

1904—Trustees: B. W. Streeper, J. R. Reid and E. A. Green; clerk, J. R. Kennedy; assessor, Sam Orr.

1905—Trustees: B. W. Streeper, L. E. Mead and E. A. Green; clerk, J. D. Neelans; assessor, Joe Orr.

1906—Trustees: B. W. Streeper, L. E. Mead and E. A. Green; clerk, J. D. Neelans; assessor, Joseph Orr.

1907—Trustees: John A. Orr, James R. Kennedy, B. W. Streeper; clerk, J. D. Neelans; assessor, Joseph Orr.

1908—Trustees: B. W. Streeper, J. A. Orr, J. R. Kennedy; clerk, J. D. Neelans; assessor, Joseph Orr.

1909—Trustees, James Lowham, J. A. Orr, J. R. Kennedy; clerk, John English; assessor, Joseph Orr.

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#### FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

(The following excellent history of Fairview township, and of its towns and institutions, was written and prepared by Mr. J. E. Remley of Anamosa. The people of this township, and readers of this history, now, and in future years, will gratefully acknowledge their gratitude to Mr. Remley for the splendid service he has rendered to the present generation and to posterity. The history is well written, shows the untiring labor of careful research, and will be found valuable both as a record and as a reference. For this kind service in behalf of the history of the Jones county by Mr. Remley, the editor adds his appreciation.

—THE EDITOR.)

Fairview township is situated in the western tier of townships in Jones county, Iowa, with Cass township on the north, Jackson township on the east, Greenfield township on the south and Linn county on the west.

In early days about two-thirds of the area was in timber, mainly oak of the best quality. Along the rivers were heavy forests containing thousands of cords of wood. Now most all the timber has been cut and the land placed under cultivation. What once was a forest is now a fine well improved farm, worth from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. A few years ago the farmers used wood for fuel but now since wood has become so scarce a large number use coal, which is transported from the towns. Cord wood is worth in the market from five to six dollars and fifty cents per cord.

The soil consists of a rich black loam with a clay soil and is especially adapted for raising corn and all small grain. The north half of the township is rolling



with few clay hills, while the south half is much more level. There is but little non-tillable land in the township.

The Wapsipinicon River enters at the northwest corner of the township and runs in a southeasterly direction, and enters Jackson township near the center of the township line. Buffalo creek enters a little west of the center of the north line of the township, running in a south and southeasterly direction, uniting with the Wapsipinicon just west of the city of Anamosa. The township is well drained and has very little low wet land which is not subject to be cultivated.

There is one city, one town and one village in this township. Anamosa is a city of the second class, the county seat of Jones county and an active, progressive business center. Stone City is a small unincorporated town without officials. The large quarry interests are its chief importance. The village of Fairview is one of the oldest settlements in the county, situated four miles from Anamosa on the old military road to Martelle. This old village and land mark is gradually declining as no improvements are being made and in time no doubt the hamlet will be eliminated.

#### 1909 ASSESSMENT.

There are twenty thousand, six hundred and ninety-six taxable acres of land outside of Anamosa, with a net actual valuation of nine hundred and forty-seven thousand, two hundred and forty-four dollars accruing to the assessed valuation for the year 1909.

The total moneys and credits given to the assessor for the year 1909 in Fairview outside of Anamosa was one hundred and six thousand, four hundred and thirty-two dollars.

The following is a list of the number and actual assessed value of the cattle and hogs in Fairview township as reported by the assessor for the year 1909:

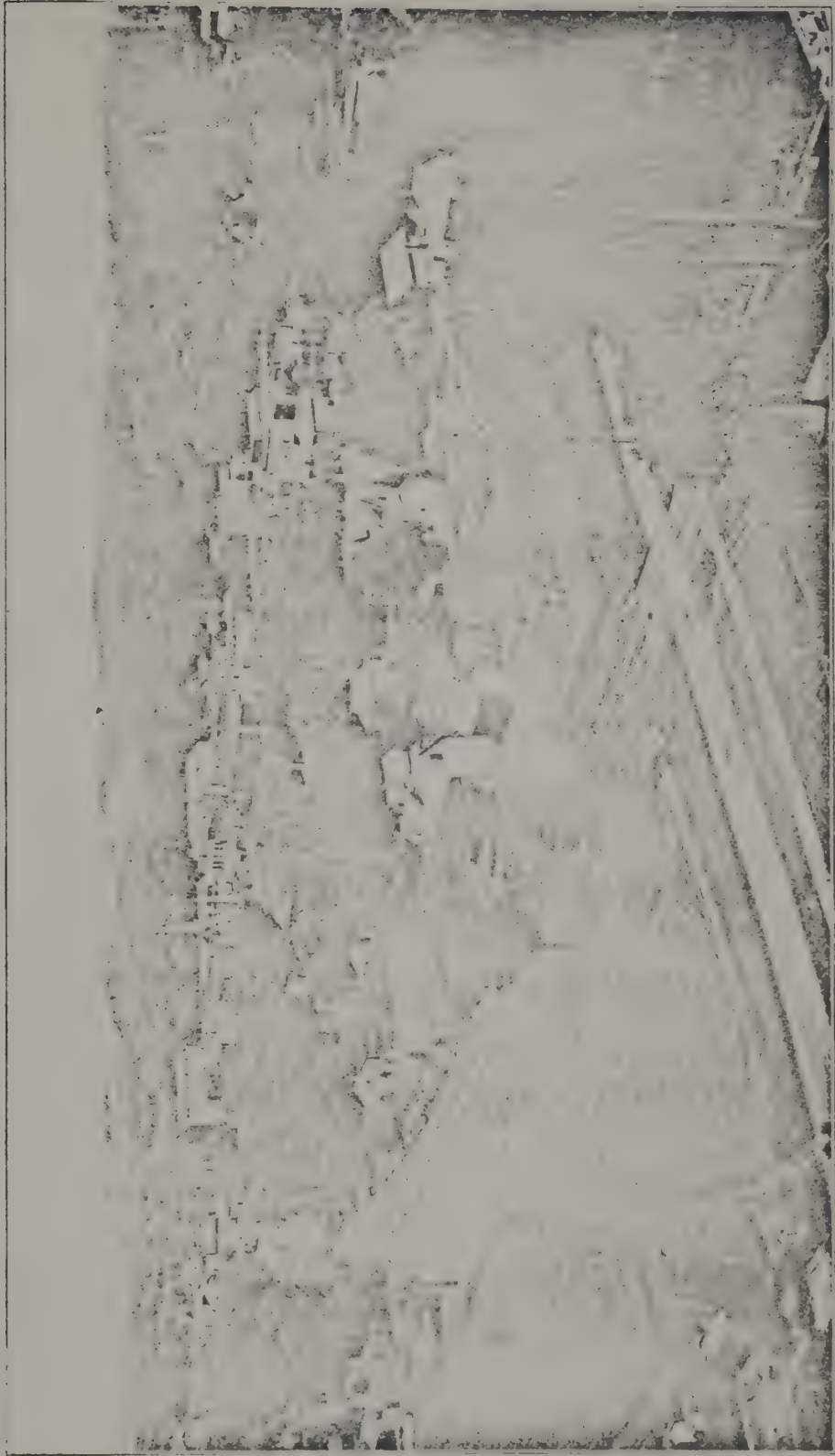
	No.	Actual Value..
Colts, 1 year old .....	104	\$ 3,332
Colts, 2 years old .....	85	4,424
Horses, 3 years old and over.....	490	26,326
Stallions .....	5	2,600
Mules and asses .....	9	504
Cattle in feeding .....	20	404
Heifers, 1 year old .....	314	3,876
Heifers, 2 years old .....	208	3,546
Cows .....	1054	25,972
Steers, 1 year old .....	204	3,304
Steers, 2 years old .....	79	1,896
Bulls .....	45	1,722
Swine, over 6 months old.....	2440	13,049
Sheep, over 6 months old .....	283	975

#### COMPARATIVE MARKET PRICES.

The following prices were paid at Anamosa, Iowa for ear corn, oats, barley and wheat during the month of June, 1907, 1908 and 1909:







BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ANAMOSA TAKEN TWENTY YEARS AGO FROM IOWA STATE  
REFORMATORY LOOKING SOUTHWEST—*2007*  
(Copyrighted 1906 by M. M. Mott)



## JUNE 1909.

Ear Corn .....	\$0.75
Oats .....	.55
Barley .....	.65
Wheat .....	1.15

## JUNE, 1908.

Ear Corn .....	\$ .75
Oats .....	.46
Barley .....	.40
Wheat .....	1.00

## JUNE, 1907.

Ear Corn .....	\$ .50
Oats .....	.41
Barley .....	.50
Wheat .....	.75

## EARLY SETTLEMENT OF ANAMOSA AND FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

From a letter to Mr. Edmund Booth from Gideon H. Ford of Webster City, Hamilton county, this state, under date of October 4, 1872, we quote the following in regard to the early settlement of Anamosa and Fairview township: "The first settlement of Buffalo Forks was commenced in April, 1838, by George Russ and Sherebiah Dakin, from the state of Maine. They laid claim to sections 2, 3, 4, one-quarter of 9 and one-quarter of 10. There were with them John H. Bartlett, wife and child, also a man named Smith, another named Carpenter and David G. Dumars. These came in the spring of 1838. Three of the above died that season, viz., Russ, Smith and Carpenter. Dakin was a millwright; worked in Dubuque. Then came George H. Russ, son of George Russ.

"I arrived at Dubuque on the 22d day of October, and fell in with S. Dakin. He was going to Buffalo Forks next day, and asked me to go with him. He wished to sell his interest in the claim. So, in company with Timothy Davis, we started for the Forks, arriving next day in a snow-storm, the snow three inches deep. I bought Dakin's interest in the claim for one thousand dollars. Young Russ held his father's share. Young Russ soon got homesick and I bought his share for five hundred dollars. I then sold two-thirds of the claim to Davis and Walworth for two thousand dollars. This was in January, 1839. We commenced building the mills next spring. John H. Bartlett, I am told, is now living in Dubuque."

Mr. Edmund Booth writes: "I arrived at 'the Forks,' as they were familiarly termed—meaning Buffalo Forks of the Wapsipinicon, often abbreviated to Wapsie—in August, 1839. If I remember aright, it was on the 18th day of August. I had reached Dubuque from the East some days previously, and made inquiry for George H. Walworth. I was referred to Timothy Davis; sought and found him in his little lawyer's office on Main street. He informed me he was a partner of Walworth, and that the latter was at the 'Buffalo Forks of the Wapsipinicon.' He proposed to let me have a horse which he wished to send to the Forks, and suggested the next day for starting; distance, forty miles. He in-





formed me that a new road, known as the United States Military Road, was being laid out to the Forks, and seemed to apprehend no difficulty about the way. This Timothy Davis was, some years later, member of the Lower House of Congress for Iowa. He died about a year ago, of paralysis (1872). He was a lawyer from Missouri, a man of good intellect, clear head, and at the time, 1839, the best lawyer in Northern Iowa. His nature was ever kindly.

"In the course of one evening, after seeing Mr. Davis as above described, he called on me at Tim Fanning's log tavern, the only hotel in Dubuque, and informed me that two men would start next morning for Iowa City, then just laid out as the capital of the Territory of Iowa. They were going to attend the first sale of lots. Next morning we started accordingly. The name of one of the men was Bartlett—whether the Bartlett mentioned by Ford or not, I do not know; but judge not, as he did not appear to have any knowledge of the road, nor did he mention aught to lead one to suppose he had acquaintance with the locality of the 'Forks.' The name of the other man I have forgotten; but he was a blacksmith of Dubuque. For the journey, I had a large, strong horse, not spirited, but good. The two men were mounted on ponies. They rode at a continual slow trot, the natural pace of a pony. My horse taking longer strides, I allowed them to proceed some distance, and then a trot brought me up to them. And so it was all the way.

"As before said, the military road was being laid out, Congress having appropriated twenty thousand dollars. We found a newly broken furrow along one side of the road, which, by the way, was merely a track through the grass of the prairies, and a mound of turf raised three to four feet high at intervals of a half mile, more or less. At about noon he reached the house of Mr. Hamilton, two miles or so before reaching Cascade. Here we took dinner and fed the horses. There was only a woman—probably Mrs. Hamilton—in the house, and they had a small field in cultivation, no larger than a garden to appearance. The man was away. Continuing on, we soon reached Cascade. South of the river (North Fork of the Maquoketa) was a log cabin belonging to Mr. Dulong, an urbane Kentuckian. North of the river was the unfinished frame hotel of Mr. Thomas, and these were all the buildings of the place. Mr. Dulong was an elderly man, apparently forty to fifty years of age. He died some years since. Continuing on, it began to grow dark before we reached the timber of the South Fork of the Maquoketa.

"Passing through the timber, the new road being pretty good, the light from the chinks of a log cabin at last gave us assurance of human habitation, and a chance for a night's lodging. It proved to be the dwelling of Daniel Varvel, situated on the South Fork of the Maquoketa, and where is now a portion of the town of Monticello. On the maps of the place, it is designated as Monticello. Reaching Varvel's, he put the horses in a stable, near by—a log stable, by the way, with a loft above for hay. In the house were some dozen or fifteen men, in the employ of the U. S. government contractor, and engaged in laying out the Military Road. They had come thus far with the work. Varvel prepared supper. He was at that time wifeless, and no woman in the house. Supper of ham and eggs, corn dodgers and coffee. Breakfast, ditto, the next morning, eaten with a hearty relish after such a long ride. No beds for us with this



crowd. After an hour's talk, Varvel took the lantern and led the way to the stable. We mounted the ladder outside, and with our saddle-blankets for covering, slept on the hay (we three) till morning, the horses feeding and resting beneath us. And this was my first night in Iowa after leaving Dubuque. A word here about Varvel. He was from Kentucky; married some years after this, our first meeting; with George H. Walworth he laid out the town of Monticello, south of the river.

"His children grew up and removed further West. He followed them a few years since, and I do not know whether he is living or dead. After breakfast, we left Varvel's, as the place was called until Monticello was laid out and named. The road was tolerably well marked by wagons. About noon that day we found the only plowed land we had seen after leaving Dubuque. This second piece of plowed land, then just broken, consisted of five acres, the claim belonging to David G. Dumars, and the identical ground on which the county fair has been held for some years. Passing by this, and when about the intersection of what is now Main and High streets, Anamosa, a large-sized man came lazily along the road toward us. We stopped and made inquiry. He told me to take a road to the right a few rods further on. That man was David G. Dumars. He went on toward his breaking; and, bidding good-bye to my two companions, who were bound for the new capital of the Territory and prospective wealth through the purchase of town lots, I turned into the road to the right. A mile and a half brought me to the log cabin referred to in G. H. Ford's letter, the body which had been built by Russ & Dakin. Here I found G. H. Walworth, who was an old acquaintance and about fifteen to twenty other persons engaged in building a dam and saw-mill. The day was Sunday, and the people scattered, some reading, some lounging about, some gone to 'the Prairie,' as the settlement south of the timber was called. That settlement then consisted of eighteen log dwellings, and extended along the south border of the timber from Highland Grove to Viola; of course, these two latter names not being given till years afterward. I have related my journey as above merely to convey some idea of the aspect of the country, buildings, etc., and have named every dwelling we saw after leaving the little hamlet of Dubuque.

"I give here a list of the early settlers of the township; most of the list was obtained from John G. Joslin, ten years ago: Clement Russell and family arrived in July, 1837; John G. Joslin and family, in August, 1837; Ambrose Parsons and family, in May, 1838; Benonia Brown and family, in October, 1838; Lathrop Olmstead and family, in April, 1838; James Parsons, with his son Silas, in April, 1838; John Leonard and wife arrived in the autumn of 1838; Calvin C. Reed, in 1838; Gideon H. Peet, in the spring of 1839; Henry Van Buskirk, in the spring 1839; Samuel Kelly, in 1838; Edmund Booth, in August, 1839; Henry Booth, in May, 1840; Col. David Wood, in June, 1840."

MRS. PEET'S LETTER, 1842.

Copy of Mrs. Abigail Peet's letter to Mrs. Philip Burlingham of Cortland, N. Y., from where the Peets had emigrated to Jones county, Iowa, in 1839.







PAMEHO (FAIRVIEW), March 19, 1842.

DEAR DAUGHTER: I improve this opportunity to write and inform you that we are all enjoying very good health at present and hope to hear the same from you. We have had a light winter in comparison to what we used to have there. We have not had snow to hinder anyone's going into the woods to draw rails or timber anywhere they please. It has been all gone as much as four or five weeks, and is now very warm.

Our folks tapped our sugar trees last Monday so we could make our own sugar. We have made eighty-five pounds and they think they shall have syrup enough by night to make up the one hundred. I think it is as nice as we ever made. Gideon and Julius are both making for themselves.

The tops of the wheat is killed considerable but your father was over to it this morning and he says it is sprouting up thick and the ground is dry enough to go to plowing. Tell Philip if he was only here to begin his Spring work he could not help being highly delighted. I little thought when I left you that it would be so long before I saw you again, but I begin to fear that you will wait so long to get a great price there, that you will lose more here by having the best chances taken up that are convenient to timber and water, etc. It is a great chance for making a little money go a great ways in buying good land.

There is an abundance of excellent prairie and considerable timber land not taken up yet that can be got at the land office for one dollar and twenty cents per acre. Anyone would be very foolish to chop and clear land here when there are thousands and thousands of acres already cleared; and no stump roots or stones to molest you, but there is plenty of excellent stone in the timber and in ledges along the water courses. Your father often used to say he would like to have the stone by itself and the land by itself; he now has his wish.

They say there is a ledge about two or three miles from here on the bank of the river that rises twenty or thirty feet high and appears to be in regular layers. Some of the men have dug out some to use about buildings which they say is very beautiful stone, others say that it is a quarry of Turkish marble but how it will turn out I cannot say.

Julius is pleasantly situated and has a nice little black-eyed wife, she is young—will be eighteen next August, but she seems to understand business very well and keeps things snug. Martin went to board with them soon after they commenced housekeeping and is there now. Your father often says that he would rather have Julius' place than his old farm and I do not think Julius would trade if he could, to go back there to live; he has one hundred and sixty acres which cost two hundred and forty-five dollars.

I have made fifty-five cheeses this last season, and the boys took thirty of them to Dubuque and sold them for a shilling per pound, then bought three kettles to make sugar in, also one dish kettle for six pence per pound, four pairs of men's high shoes for twelve shillings per pair. Your father says they are the best shoes he ever had.

Pork and grain are very cheap here now.

Philip, I will write a little to you. If you cannot sell to get all of your money down, leave it in good hands where you can depend upon it when promised, get what you can, and sell off your stock, they will bring cash at some price. If you



should leave any in that way, get the man to deposit the money in some good permanent bank and get a certificate of deposit and have him send it to you. There is a farm that lies between Martins and ours with some people living on it who have paid for two eighties and have a claim on a considerable more. I hear they have borrowed the most of the money to pay for it, so we think it might be sold pretty reasonable. There is another one of the same family that lives the other way between Gideon and us which if you could get would suit you, but I do not know as he would sell, there is no danger however, but what you could suit yourself. I would not advise you to buy land of any man there that owns land here, for the chance is as good for you as it is for others. We have not the money now but we calculate to help you all as fast as we can. There are several men owing, of whom we can get nothing but work, so we thought it best to have a little more house room; they got out and hewed the timber for it week before last. We calculate to build a room on the east end of this eighteen by twenty, then a back room the whole length of the house for bed rooms and other conveniences. Gideon got out the timber the same week for his house, twenty by thirty-two, I believe.

If you come you had better get a good strong wagon and team that is stout and true, and if you could, get another good horse, and strong light wagon for your family if Harvey should come with you. It is best to have two in company, if anything should happen you could assist each other or if any of your friends wish to come tell them they had better start, for if they once get here they cannot help being suited. You will have to travel through a great many places that you will not like and many more that you will like but if you can get here and buy land as good as the best at ten shillings per acre it will pay all.

I think there is as little complaining of sickness here as I ever knew in any place, but I think it would be a good plan to make a jug of syrup such as I made when I was at your home, and get some boxes of Persian pills, a box or two of Davids plasters, they are very valuable.

I wish you could get me a patent wheel head. I cannot hear of any here, but they say they make wheels of both sorts a few miles from here.

I want you to write immediately and let us know your calculations.

I remain your ever affectionate mother,

ABIGAIL PEET.

#### WILD GAME IN FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

At the present time there is but very little wild game in Fairview township and the hunter and sportsman has very little game to hunt. What game there is consists of a small variety, such as rabbits, squirrels, a few prairie-chickens and wild ducks. On account of the stringent laws protecting the quail quite a number have accumulated until it is a common occurrence to see a small bevy along the road-side.

The *Anamosa Eurcka* under date of October 28, 1909, published an article entitled "A Realm of Paradise" which vividly sets out the conditions of the early game of Fairview township, which is as follows:





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A Few Experiences in Hunting and Fishing in the Early Times.

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"In a recent interview with Mr. Hiram Joslin, who landed in Jones county, Aug. 27, 1837, he narrated some of the experiences of himself and other members of the family. In those days deer, elk, wild turkeys, etc., were very plentiful everywhere, particularly in the 'Big woods,' as the Wapsie timber belt was called. Mr. John G. Joslin, the father of Hiram, Clark, Harrison, Daniel, Thurston and their sisters, we remember well as a great hunter, and many a deer, elk and wild turkey fell before his unerring rifle. All the boys, and, in fact, most of the old settlers were more or less given to exploits of this character. Mr. Hiram Joslin claims the honor of having shot the biggest deer ever killed in the county. Mr. Miles Russell, another old hunter remembered by a few, was with Mr. Joslin at the time. They were one and a half miles northwest of Fairview when Hiram finally brought down the big buck. The buck's mate was with him and was followed a short distance and shot, the ball cutting a big artery. Hiram then went home, southeast of Fairview, hitched a yoke of oxen to a sled and, with his father accompanying him, drove two or three miles, loaded up the game and hauled it in. The buck weighed over four hundred pounds, and in all probability, as Mr. Joslin says, was the largest ever captured in this locality. Hiram gave the skins to his father, who had learned from the Indians the art of dressing and tanning them for clothing, which we remember to have seen worn frequently. Mr. Joslin said the buckskin suit was 'a little sticky when wet but lasted long—too long, sometimes, to suit him.'

"On one occasion when Hiram and his father were returning home by moonlight from a trip up in the Buffalo timber they discovered a flock of turkeys roosting in trees at some distance. Hiram mimicked a hoot owl and that started the gobblers going. Hiram slipped through the brush until within reach, sighted along the glimmering gun barrel in the moonlight, fired and downed his bird. This was about a mile northwest of the George Perkins place, near the Buffalo. At that time many of the roads were little more than Indian trails.

"Mr. Joslin recalled a fishing trip in which he, his brothers John and Harrison and their father and George and Eli Brown joined. While on their way to the Wapsie they ran on a couple of elk. The Browns had a rifle and shot the biggest of the pair, but the other waded across the river and escaped. After dark two torches were set aflame and borne quietly along the shore. John Joslin speared a sturgeon weighing sixty pounds. This was their biggest prize, but before they concluded their night's sport they also had captured six or eight muskellunge, and when they were hung on poles suspended on their shoulders some of their tails touched the ground. This is not an incredible story, by any means, for we remember to have seen muskellunge weighing from twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds, and have known of their being occasionally taken that weighed from thirty to forty pounds, a fact that Mr. Joslin, we doubt not, can corroborate from his personal knowledge.

"Wild geese, ducks and pigeons in their season by the millions, and prairie chickens and quails innumerable—a mere mention is sufficient, for they were a



drug in the market. But those days are gone, never to return, and we are compelled to accept what we call advanced civilization and find the best compensations we can to take the place of the superb, unequaled, near-to-nature delights and experiences of the huntsmen and fishermen who made this veritable paradise their home in the days of the early pioneers."

The Thirty-third General Assembly of the State of Iowa passed a law that no person shall hunt, pursue, kill or take any wild animals, bird or game in this State with a gun, without first procuring a license known as a hunter's license. This license must be procured at the office of the County Auditor and costs the sum of one dollar, which money is transferred to the Treasurer of State and placed to the credit of a fund known as the fish and game protection fund.

The number of citizens of Jones county who have procured a license from the County Auditor's office up to December 1, 1909, was one thousand and twenty-four. This indicates that a good proportion of our citizens are interested to a greater or less degree in hunting.

#### THE FIRST POSTOFFICE.

In 1840, a weekly horseback mail was placed on the route between Dubuque and Iowa City, via Edinburg, the then county seat, and coming into the military road at Dartmouth, now Anamosa. In 1841, Gideon N. Peet procured the establishment of a postoffice at his residence, a mile west of Russell's, and was appointed postmaster. This was the first postoffice and postmaster in the township, the nearest postoffice being then at Edinburg. James Hutton, postmaster; Big Woods, Mr. Grauel, postmaster; Rome (now Olin), Norman B. Seely, postmaster; Springville, Colonel Butler, postmaster, and Monticello, William Clark, postmaster. Mr. Peet conducted his postoffice well, but the business was light, for the people were few, and the rates of letter postage were burdensome. Money was a scarce article, the country not having recovered from the effects of the crash of 1837, and the government accepting nothing at the land offices or post-offices except gold and silver. The money mostly current was "red-dog," "wild-cat," and "stumptail," that is, the money of the state banks, and no man receiving it one day could tell what it would be worth the next. In such a condition of things, and every man hoarding to pay the government for his land, the amount of mail sent and received was small. After some months, Mr. Peet wished to rid himself of the care of the office. Russell desired the position, as he said, "so that he could read all the papers," and the expression may have been one of his many jests. In some way, and through his personal friend, Senator A. C. Dodge, at Washington, his wish was gratified. Months passed. The mail came weekly at about the noon hour. Almost daily, Russell might be seen stepping to his door after dinner, and, with vexation depicted on his face, looking up the road leading into the timber and to the Wapsipinicon bridge. Waiting for the mail kept him from his farm work, and finally he declared the postoffice was "nothing but a plague," and sent into Washington his resignation in favor of A. B. Dumont.

Dumont was a carpenter, one of the two sons of J. B. Dumont, then recently arrived from the State of New York, and settled in Fairview. The other son was Fred, an invalid at the time, and now one of the substantial farmers near





Fairview. The new postmaster, Mr. Dumont, had a job at Marion, Linn county, and placed the office in charge of Edmund Booth, his next-door neighbor, for a few weeks. The time ran into six months, and still having work at Marion, Dumont concluded to resign. Dr. Sylvester G. Matson, then living on the military road just south of Reed's Creek, desired it, and Mr. Dumont resigned in his favor. Mr. Booth remarks that during the six months the postoffice was in his care, the sum total of his compensation, that is postmaster's percentage on receipts, was just six dollars. Dr. Matson held the position one month, and, like his predecessors, found the glory small and the pay still smaller. He, too, threw up the affair, and another man succeeded him. The name of the office all this time was Pamaho, suggested by Mr. Peet in his petition to the department in 1841, Mr. Peet stating it was the name of an Indian chief in Wisconsin.

The following is a complete list of postmasters of the village of Fairview, once called Pamaho, from September 16, 1840, when the postoffice was established until the twenty-fourth day of October, 1904, when the postoffice was discontinued and mail was carried by rural mail carriers from Springville, Iowa:

Pamaho (changed to Fairview). Gideon N. Peet (Estab.) Sept. 16, 1840.  
Clement Russell, appointed July 8, 1843.  
Sylvester G. Matson, appointed, March 2, 1844.  
Amasa B. Dumont, appointed April 27, 1846.  
S. G. Matson, appointed March 16, 1848.  
Burton Peet, appointed July 3, 1849.  
John Craighead, appointed July 29, 1850.  
Amos Merrill, appointed March 20, 1854.  
Joseph A. Secrest, appointed October 11, 1854.  
Eli Jessup, appointed February 9, 1855.  
Eli Gilbert, appointed December 12, 1855.  
Giles J. Hakes, appointed July 12, 1856.  
William F. Arnold, appointed May 9, 1862.  
Calvin McGowen, appointed November 2, 1866.  
Ames Merritt, appointed October 9, 1868.  
Geo. D. McKay, appointed March 24, 1869.  
Amos Merrill, appointed June 8, 1874.  
Samuel B. Coleman, appointed October 8, 1877.  
Amos Merrill, appointed November 12, 1877.  
Calvin McGowen, appointed January 21, 1880.  
Miss Elizabeth Wood, appointed January 18, 1881.  
Miss Elizabeth Warner, appointed September 11, 1882.  
Joseph D. Secrest, appointed March 3, 1886.  
Mrs. Jane McGowan, appointed November 9, 1886.  
James Northrup, appointed October 16, 1888.  
Mrs. Vesta Holden, appointed December 12, 1894.  
James W. Allee, appointed August 22, 1898.  
William T. Cason, appointed September 6, 1900.  
Harry L. Keam (or Kearn), appointed May 8, 1901.  
Albertus Somers, appointed March 10, 1902.  
Katharine M. Mott, appointed August 13, 1902.

From the first settlement of the city in 1630 to the present time, the city has grown from a small fishing village to a great metropolis. The early years were marked by the struggles of the Puritans to establish a new society based on their religious principles. The city's growth was rapid, and by the mid-17th century, it was one of the largest and most important cities in the colonies. The city's economy was based on trade, and it became a major center for commerce in the region. The city's culture was also rich, with many notable figures in the arts and sciences. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

The city's growth continued through the 18th and 19th centuries. The city became a major center for industry, and its economy diversified. The city's culture continued to flourish, and it became a leading center for education and research. The city's history is a testament to the resilience and spirit of its people.

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Discontinued October 24, 1904. Effective November 14, 1904. Mail to Springfield.

## ANAMOSA.

On June 28, 1840, Colonel Thomas Cox, at the solicitation of J. D. Walworth laid out the town which was called Dartmouth and which is now the present location of Anamosa. The plat made by him was never recorded and amounted to nothing. The platting of Dartmouth was done the day after the locating of the county seat by the county commissioners, Thomas S. Denson and Charles Hutton, June 20, 1840, in section 36, township 83, north range 3, which was called Edinburg. R. J. Cleaveland of Olin, in the year 1846, laid the town of Lexington, and the name Lexington was changed Anamosa, and that portion of the city now called "down town" by some and "Dublin" by others, corresponds to the original town of Lexington.

To the original town there has been made the following additions and subdivisions:

1. Crockwell's Addition in the year 1848.
2. Crockwell's Out-Lots in the year 1847.
3. Ford's Addition in the year 1848.
4. Walworth's Addition in the year 1849.
5. Walworth's Out-Lots in the year 1849.
6. Fisher's East Anamosa in the year 1850.
7. Fisher's Addition in the year 1865.
8. Webster's Out-Lots in the year 1854.
9. Hadock's Out-Lots 27, East Anamosa.
10. Keller's Subdivision of lot 1, Fisher's Addition.
11. Warren's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
12. Shaw's Subdivision of lot 1, section 11, town 84, range 4.
13. Soper & Boardman's Subdivision of lots 25, 26, 28, 29, Fisher's East Anamosa.
14. Kimball's Subdivision of 5, 6 and part of 7, Webster's Out-Lots.
15. Peter's Subdivision of the west half of lot 4 of Fisher's Addition.
16. Gibb's Addition.
17. Skinner's Addition.
18. Boardman's Subdivision of lots 2 and 3 of Webster's Out-Lots.
19. Peter's Subdivision of lot 30, and west half of lot 31 of Walworth's Addition.
20. Huber's Subdivision.
21. Shaw's Subdivision of the east half of lot 4 of Fisher's Addition, and part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 2, town 84, range 4.
22. Hick's Addition.
23. Shaw's Subdivision of lot 25 of Fisher's East Anamosa.
24. Sale's Subdivision of Out-Lot 1 of Walworth's Addition.
25. Boardman & Soper's Subdivision of lots 6, 7 and 10 of Anamosa.
26. Booth's Subdivision of lot 2 of Fisher's Addition.
27. Crane's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.





28. Osborne's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
29. Fisher's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
30. Subdivision A, of Skinner's Addition.
31. Shaw's Subdivision of lot 26 of Fisher's East Anamosa.
32. Shaw's Subdivision of part of lot 4, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10, town 84, range 4, west of the fifth principal meridian.

The first settlers located in Anamosa in the year 1838.

The census of 1875 shows the population of 1,598 as taken by the township assessor, but the accuracy of this census was seriously questioned by a great many people. The census of 1885 showed a population of 1,874; 1890, 2,078; 1895, 2,006; 1900, 2,891; 1905, 2,878; and it is estimated that the census of 1910 will show a population of over 3,000. Anamosa was incorporated as a village in 1856 and as a city in 1872.

Anamosa is a beautiful city of 2,878 inhabitants, 930 feet above the sea level, situated at the junction of the Wapsipinicon and Buffalo Creek and at the foot of three hills, thus being well protected from wind and storm. The scenery in and around the city is most romantic and attractive and the bluffs near the Wapsipinicon River and particularly at High Bluff are often compared to the scenery along the Hudson. On account of the attractiveness of the scenery at High Bluff and its convenience to Anamosa many picnics are held there and during the months of June, July and August it is the scene of many camping parties and frequently families will be there in tents most of the summer. Another pretty place is Saum's Creek, which is commonly called Horse Shoe Bend, being at the junction of Saum's Creek and the Buffalo Creek about three-quarters of a mile northwest of the State quarries. This also is a favorable picnic ground and has been for a number of years.

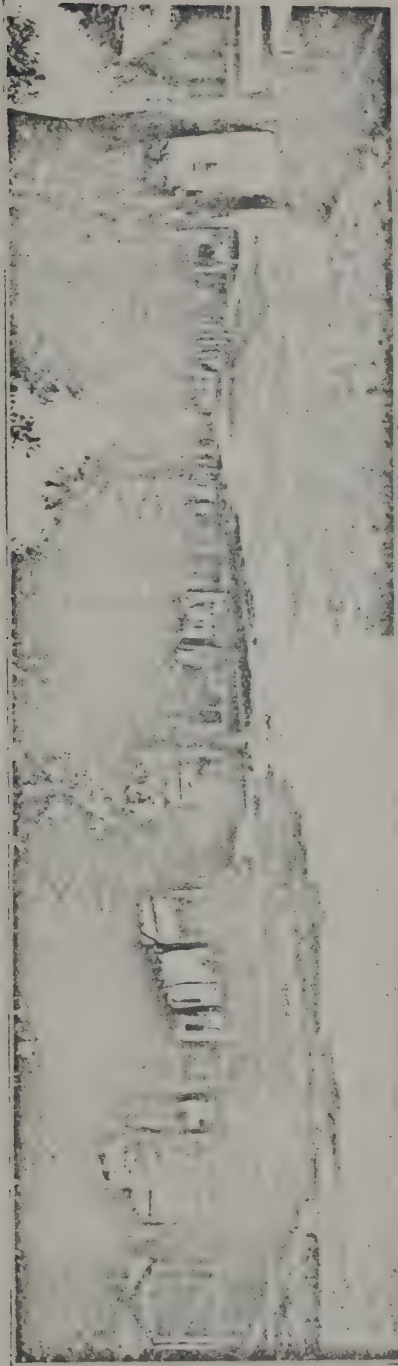
#### THE COUNTY SEAT.

Anamosa is the county seat of Jones county and has been since the year 1847. The town of Newport being selected as the county seat in June, 1846, was a political joke as it was a hard place to reach at that time and a long distance from the center of population.

Preparations were made for the erection of a log courthouse, and some of the timbers were placed on the ground, but nothing was ever done toward its completion. The commissioners rented a room from Adam Overacker for their meeting, and made arrangements with him to supply rooms to accommodate the court at the proper season.

When Judge Wilson reached the spot, and found there was no place prepared for holding court, save in a room of the log shanty; saw no other house in the vicinity, and nought in view save trees and waving prairie-grass, he got into his buggy and drove off to his home in Dubuque. No term of court was held during the time the county seat was at Newport. The result of the election which fixed upon Newport was generally looked upon as a joke. It satisfied no one except Adam Overacker, and was much less suited to the needs of the county than Edinburg. As soon as possible, the assistance of the legislature was again





PARK AVENUE, ANAMOSA





called in, and privilege was granted by that body to vote for a county seat, according to their own inclinations. If this election should not show a majority for any one point, a second election should be held, in which the two places having the greatest number of votes in the first election should be the only ones in the field.

On the first election, in the spring of 1847, five points were returned, viz.: Lexington, Newport, Rome, Monticello and Scotch Grove. No votes were given to Edinburg, Newport and Lexington stood highest, and in the second contest, about two weeks later, a victory resulted in favor of Lexington, whose name was afterward changed by authority of Judge Wilson, of the district court, to Anamosa.

After the election, the commissioners met June 10, 1847, at Edinburg. They adjourned till 7 o'clock, June 11, when they immediately took a recess to meet at 8 o'clock in the afternoon at Lexington. We might, therefore, say that this town became the county seat between 7 A. M. and 8 P. M., June 11, 1847. The house of G. H. Ford was temporarily secured for court purposes and the transaction of county business.

Lexington had been surveyed by R. J. Cleaveland, June 18, 1846, with Mahan & Crockwell as proprietors. It was replatted, with provision for a public square, in June, 1847, by H. Mahan, John D. Crockwell and G. H. Ford, who, in accordance with a previous pledge, donated to the county of Jones, fifty lots of the new town and a public square. Of these lots, forty-eight were sold at the July term of the Commissioners' Board, realizing to the county seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The contract for building a two-story frame courthouse was let to G. H. Ford at eight hundred dollars. This building was 30x40 feet, and could not have been built at so low a price had it not been that most of the necessary material was already donated to the county. This courthouse was first occupied January 3, 1848. Various attempts have been made in later years to remove the county seat from Anamosa to a more central locality. In the vote of April 6, 1857, a contest was waged between Anamosa and Madison, with a result of 1,024 to 717 in favor of the former. In the following year, an attempt to remove the seat of justice to the northeast quarter of section 1, Jackson township, failed of a majority by 33 votes. The ballot stood 1,278 to 1,245. In October, 1874, the people were called upon to decide between Anamosa and Center Junction. The contest was a bitter one, and not without some fear on the part of the friends of Anamosa. The latter, however, were successful by a vote of 1,993 to 1,592.

The courthouse above mentioned, as built by G. H. Ford in 1847, was used by the county until 1864. Some brick offices had also been erected, which stood, with the courthouse, down in the part known as the "old town" of Anamosa. Though the old building did good service for the county for some eighteen years, yet it was not free from the gnawings of the "tooth of time," and we find, in the midwinter meeting of the board of supervisors, the following resolutions offered:

WHEREAS, H. C. Metcalf has generously offered to Jones county suitable rooms for county offices and a commodious hall in which to hold the district court, for the term of two years free of rent, with the privilege of using the



same three years longer for such rent as the board of supervisors may see fit to allow, and

WHEREAS, The ruinous and dilapidated condition of the building known as the Jones county courthouse, now only renders it a fit habitation for bats and owls, and as we, the representatives of Jones county, do not desire longer to dispute possession with a class of tenants whose claims are vastly superior to ours, therefore

*Resolved*, That this board accept said proposition and order a removal of the public records as soon as said Metcalf shall make to the county a lease of the aforesaid rooms, in accordance with the conditions above stated.

This resolution was finally adopted on the sixth day of the term, January, 1864. The old courthouse was sold at auction November 15, 1864, to E. B. Alderman for two hundred and fifty dollars, and was moved up town.

The rooms rented of Mr. Metcalf were occupied free of rent for two years, when they were leased at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per year. The county offices remained here until the fall of 1871 when they were removed to their present location in Shaw's block. The courtroom was removed to Lehmkuhl's block in January, 1871, the hall in Metcalf's building being inadequate to the needs of the county. For three years, the county rented the rooms occupied by the county officers. During the time of the contest for the county seat between Center Junction and Anamosa, the latter city in its corporate capacity appropriated three thousand dollars and private citizens subscribed two thousand dollars more, with which amount and one thousand dollars additional pledged, the entire second floor of Shaw's block and the auditor's office on the first floor were purchased and conveyed to the county of Jones, to belong to said county so long as they were occupied for county and court purposes. In the event that the county seat is removed from Anamosa, these rooms are to revert to their former owners, the city and citizens of Anamosa.

Four terms of court are held in Jones county each year, viz.: March, May, September and December. The longest terms usually being March and September. Three judges preside over the court in Anamosa: Hon. F. O. Ellison, Hon. Milo P. Smith, Hon. W. N. Treichler. Judge F. O. Ellison living in Anamosa holds two terms of court and each of the other judges one. The county officers all reside in Anamosa and frequently remain after their term of office expires and become permanent residents of the city.

#### BUSINESS INTERESTS.

As a business center Anamosa leads the county as is indexed by the vast amount of freight shipped in and out by its three railroads, viz.: Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and Chicago, Anamosa & Northern Railway Company. It has three prosperous and substantial banks: Niles & Watters Savings Bank with a deposit of six hundred and five thousand, two hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety-two cents on the 10th day of August, 1909, the Anamosa National Bank with a deposit of four hundred and ninety-six thousand, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-six cents on the 16th day of November, 1909, and the Citi-





zens Savings Bank with a deposit of one hundred and two thousand, and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents on the 10th day of August, 1909.

Anamosa has ten blocks of brick paving, ten miles of permanent walks, good water works system, good electric light company, good gas company, good fire department, good public schools, good postal service and a good free public library. Its fire department is one of the best volunteer fire departments in the state of Iowa, which in former times took a prominent part in the state tournaments and has always responded promptly and cheerfully to all fires. It has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the citizens of Anamosa and is one of the most beneficial organizations in the city.

#### ANAMOSA WATER WORKS.

It also has a good water works system which is now owned by the city. The Anamosa water works was incorporated February 20, 1875, by J. C. Dietz, C. H. Lull, N. S. Noble, B. F. Shaw, M. Heisy, T. W. Shapley, J. G. McGuire, T. R. Ercanbrack, E. B. Alderman, H. C. Metcalf, J. H. Williams, George Watters, John Watters and E. Blakeslee. The corporation stock of the company was fixed at ten thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to twenty thousand dollars. On April 20, 1875, the city of Anamosa gave the water works company a twenty-five year franchise. The pump station of the water works company is situated near the bridge on the Wapsipinicon River. The reservoir is on the hill between South Ford and Booth street and has a capacity of one hundred thousand gallons. The majority stock of the company was purchased by John G. Griffith who had control of the company for many years. In 1909 the water works company was purchased by the city of Anamosa for the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The city has already made arrangements to put in new machinery at the pump house, which shall be operated by electricity obtained from the electric light company, and is already extending the water mains so as to accommodate all citizens.

#### MERCANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL.

Anamosa has many prominent professional and business men and many first class stores. It has ten lawyers, six doctors and five dentists. It has six grocery stores, five shoe stores, four dry-goods stores, two meat markets, four drug stores, three jewelry stores, one furniture store, three millinery stores, two newspapers, two livery stables, one large school book and supply company, the W. M. Welch Company; one tile spade company, owned and operated by J. A. Belknap; one cooperage company known as the American Cooperage Company, with a large plant at Wilson, Arkansas, and a butter tub factory operated in the state reformatory, one steam laundry, two blacksmith shops, two lumber yards, six churches and a very pretty well kept city park.

#### STRAWBERRY HILL.

Strawberry Hill up until the year 1901 was an independent village adjacent to the city of Anamosa but was no part of the city of Anamosa. It maintained



its own municipal government. The division line between Anamosa and Strawberry Hill was Division street and all east of Division street constituted Strawberry Hill. By a vote of the people on August 20, 1901, Strawberry Hill was annexed and became a part of the city of Anamosa and has been ever since. When it was annexed two councilmen were elected from Strawberry Hill so that she might have representation in the city affairs. In February, 1904, the city of Anamosa reduced the number of councilmen from six to four and also reduced the number of wards from six to four, and that part of Strawberry Hill north of Main street and east of Division street was added to the first ward of Anamosa, and that part south of Main street and east of Division street became part of the fourth ward of Anamosa. At the present time Anamosa has a mayor and six councilmen, two elected at large and one from each ward.

#### ANAMOSA INCORPORATED.

In the early part of 1854, a petition was presented to the county judge of Jones county, requesting the appointment of an election to decide whether or not Anamosa should become an incorporated town. The judge granted the petition and named May 1, 1854, as the day on which said election should be held, and at which election persons residing in the platted village of Anamosa should be electors. The result was in favor of an incorporation.

A second election was ordered to be held in the courthouse of Anamosa on the 27th of May following, to choose five persons who should prepare a charter for the proposed town. This election resulted in the choice of C. L. D. Crockwell, D. Kinert, P. R. Skinner, S. T. Pierce and Joseph Dimmitt.

The charter was not submitted for adoption for almost two years, being adopted March 19, 1856, and submitted for the consideration of the county judge. By him the first election was immediately ordered, resulting in the choice of William T. Shaw, mayor; C. C. Peet, recorder and G. W. Keller, Joseph Mann, S. T. Buxton and H. C. Metcalf, councilmen.

Anamosa was divided into wards and declared organized as a city February 6, 1872, by the town council. This organization was completed by the first city election held March 4, 1872, when two councilmen were elected from each ward.

#### A FEW DATES OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

August 20, 1901, Strawberry Hill annexed to Anamosa.

October 14, 1901, ordinance granted to Jones County Telephone Company.

March 4, 1902, resolution passed to build a city hall and hose house.

May 5, 1903, contractor Chadwick's bid for the construction of a city hall accepted.

February 5, 1904, voted a five per cent tax to Chicago, Anamosa & Northern Railway Company, for a proposed railway from Anamosa to Prairieburg.

February 1, 1904, city reduced from six to four wards.

May 10, 1906, contract for paving awarded to William Horrabin of Iowa City, the lowest bidder, his bid being one dollar and sixty-one cents per yard,





stone curbing forty-three cents per foot. This paving cost a total of fifteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifteen cents.

September 10, 1907, petition of the voters of Anamosa for the purchase of the water works company was filed by the city council.

October 28, 1907, election for the purchase of the water works system. The vote being one hundred and eighty-three for and seventy-nine against.

#### ORIGIN OF THE NAME ANAMOSA.

The name of this city has a somewhat romantic origin, and is derived from a simple incident in its early history. This incident occurred in the house of G. H. Ford about 1842, and is thus related by Edmund Booth, who happened to be present: "One day three Indians came in. At a glance, it was seen that they were not of the common, skin-dressed, half wild and dirty class. They were a man, woman and daughter, and all wore a look of intelligence quite different from the generally dull aspect of their race. The man and woman were dressed mostly in the costume of white people, with some Indian mixed; but the girl, bright and pleasant faced, and apparently about eight or ten years old, was wholly in Indian dress. One can form some tolerable idea of her appearance from the carved full length figures sometimes found in front of tobacco and cigar shops in the cities. These are not always fancy figures, but taken from real life, though such are rarely, if ever, seen among Indians, as they travel from one part of the country to another. The girl was dressed as becomes the daughter of a chief. She was really a handsome girl. Her dress was entirely Indian, bright as was the expression of her face, tasteful, and yet not gaudy. She wore ornamented leggings and moccasins, and her whole appearance was that of a well-dressed Indian belle.

"It was evident that these Indians were, as we said, not of the common order, and this fact excited more interest in us and Mr. and Mrs. Ford, no other persons being present, than was usually the case at that day, when the sight of native sons and daughters of the wild frontier was a common occurrence. The three were entirely free from the dull, wary watchfulness of their kind, and, though somewhat reserved at first, were possessed of an easy dignity. They readily became cheerful, and but for their light red color, would be taken for well-bred white people. They were from Wisconsin and on their way west.

"We inquired their names. The father's was Nasinus. The name of the mother was a longer one and has escaped our memory. The name of the daughter was Anamosa—pronounced by the mother, An-a-mo-sah, as is the usual way, and corresponds to the Indian pronunciation of Sar-a-to-gah, the Saratoga of New York. When we asked the mother the name of her daughter, the latter laughed the pleasant, half bashful laugh of a young girl, showing she understood the question but did not speak. This interview was decidedly agreeable all around. After more than an hour spent in conversation, having taken dinner, they departed on the military road westward, leaving a pleasant impression behind them.

"It occurred to us that the names of the father and daughter were suitable for new towns—in fact, infinitely preferable to repeating Washington and various



others for the hundredth time. Unfortunately, we neglected to ascertain of them the meaning of their names, but, some years later, Pratt R. Skinner removed here from Dubuque and established a land agency, subsequently a dry-goods store, under the firm of Skinner & Clark. Mr. Skinner had been engaged in government surveys in this part of Iowa, and was no stranger to the Indians and their language. He said the word Anamosa signified white fawn, and the probability of such being the case is natural enough, when we consider the Indian custom of naming persons from individual objects.

"After Lexington had been platted on this spot and had become the county seat, we brought forward the subject of changing the name of the town, and thus avoiding the numerous delays and losses in mail matter, resulting from similarity of postoffice names, almost every northern state having its Lexington. Skinner and C. C. Rockwell joined in the move, but, on consultation, the board of commissioners concluded they had no power in the premises, and that it was the province of the district court. At the first session of that court held in Lexington, a petition, gotten up mainly by Skinner and Rockwell, was presented. Judge Wilson assented, and since then the town has borne the name of Anamosa."

#### THE ANAMOSA POSTOFFICE.

The Anamosa postoffice was organized on the 4th day of November, 1847, and Columbus C. Rockwell was appointed postmaster and from that time until the present time there have only been eighteen different postmasters. The following is an accurate list of postmasters showing their date and time of service obtained by the editor from the postal department at Washington, D. C.:

Anamosa.—Columbus C. Rockwell, appointed November 4, 1847. Chas. I. D. Rockwell, appointed May 9, 1849. Joseph A. Hunt, appointed April 28, 1853. Linus Osborn, appointed December 10, 1853. Samuel A. Cunningham, appointed April 7, 1854. Richard G. Hunt, appointed August 8, 1856. Henry A. Shaffer, appointed September 24, 1856. Jonathan H. Show, appointed March 5, 1858. Amos H. Peaslee, appointed December 9, 1858. Nathan G. Sales, appointed October 6, 1860. Horace C. Metcalfe, appointed March 29, 1861. Richard McDaniel, appointed March 20, 1866. Harlen Hallenbeck, appointed July 26, 1866. Geo. W. Coe (P. & S.)\* appointed April 5, 1869. Chas. W. Coe (P. & S.), appointed April 20, 1869. Reappointed (P. & S.), December 10, 1872. Reappointed (P. & S.), January 9, 1877. Wm. B. Fish (P. & S.), appointed January 24, 1881. Reappointed (P. & S.), January 27, 1885. Newton S. Noble (P. & S.), April 5, 1887. Reappointed (P.),\* February 9, 1888. Elihu J. Wood (P. & S.), April 30, 1890. Edward C. Holt (P. & S.), April 17, 1894. Chas. H. Anderson (P. & S.), March 22, 1898. Reappointed (P. & S.), April 10, 1902. Reappointed (P. & S.), March 21, 1906.

The present postmaster is Charles H. Anderson, appointed March 22, 1898, and has been twice reappointed. Mr. Anderson has been a very competent and obliging postmaster and has aided materially in the present accommodation of the office and in the increase of business. He has increased the business from five thousand, three hundred and nine dollars and sixty-two cents in the year ending

\* (P. & S.)=president and senate. (P.)=president.







POSTOFFICE. ANAMOSA



March 1, 1898, when he was appointed, to ten thousand, four hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents for the year 1908. It was through his efforts that the office was placed in the rank of second-class office July 1, 1904, giving the city free delivery. February 1, 1906, two mail carriers were established and on April 1, 1907, a third was granted. The present carriers are A. A. Bagley, E. B. Harrison and Richard Owen. There are five rural mail routes from the Anamosa postoffice established as follows: No. 1, May 1, 1902; No. 2, January 1, 1902; No. 3, January 1, 1902; No. 4, December 1, 1902; No. 5, November 15, 1902. The Anamosa postoffice has the finest home of any postoffice in Jones county.

The present postoffice officers are: postmaster, C. H. Anderson; assistant postmaster, C. L. Anderson; clerks: Hugh Reid, B. I. McLaughlin and F. C. Alton.

#### ANAMOSA HOME COMING.

The Anamosa fair association thinking that a homecoming week on the same dates as the Anamosa fair would be a splendid thing for the community, appointed Clifford L. Niles, James E. Remley and E. R. Moore a committee to properly advertise the homecoming and make the necessary arrangements. This committee did active work and made the necessary arrangements and preparation for the Anamosa homecoming. The fair association appointed the following committee of the Anamosa citizens to take charge of the homecoming and arrange the program, viz.: E. J. Wood, T. E. Booth, H. M. Remley, M. Belknap, C. J. Cash, B. H. Miller, Mrs. David Hakes, Mrs. Edward Foley, Mrs. E. M. Harvey and Mrs. Geo. W. Byerly.

The following program was adopted by the committee:

Tuesday, October 24, 1909. Reception and registration at city hall.

Wednesday, 9:00 o'clock. Reunion at City Park, Mayor Robert Johnson presiding. Address of Welcome, Judge F. O. Ellison. Responses, Chancy Wood, Rapid City, S. D.; J. M. Parsons, Des Moines, Iowa; Captain E. B. Soper, Estherville, Iowa.

11:30 a. m. Picnic dinner at City Park.

Thursday, 9 o'clock. Visit to city reformatory.

10 o'clock. Automobile ride.

Thursday, 2 p. m. City Park, a general reunion and program of music and impromptu addresses.

On account of the unfavorable weather conditions the program was carried out at the courthouse, Mayor Johnson presiding. Jansa's band of Cedar Rapids furnished good music, as also did Miss Blanche Port's girl choir. Judge F. O. Ellison was then introduced and gave a very hearty, enthusiastic welcome to all homecomers. Rev. D. C. Dutton of Webster City, Missouri, responded to Judge Ellison's eloquent welcome in a most happy and pleasing manner. Judge B. H. Miller was then introduced and gave some very timely remarks regarding early Anamosa and Jones county history.

The picnic which was planned to be held at the City Park was held in the parlors of the Methodist church and a most enjoyable time was had. The women had charge of the picnic dinner under the leadership of Mrs. Geo. W. Byerly and





Mrs. Ed Foley and their work was faithfully performed and the picnic dinner was one of the most successful features of the homecoming. Some of the other parts of the program were not completed on account of the excessively rainy weather.

The following is a list of those who registered, consisting of two hundred and forty-three names, which does not include all of those who returned to Anamosa.

Chas. Allen, Lillian Wheeler Allen, 1884; H. L. and Ruth Allen, Lohrville; Mrs. Myrtle Clark Albee, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1901.

Florence L. Beam, Minneapolis, 1903; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Beam, Murdo, South Dakota, 1906; A. R. Byerly, Mrs. E. A. Byerly, Fredonia, Kansas, 1875; Mabel Booth Brewer, 1897; Gertrude and Helen Brewer, Bozeman, Montana; Wm. Bodenhofer, Hackensack, Minnesota, 1906; Geo. and Mrs. Brimacombe, Sabetha, Kansas, 1908; Morgan Bumgardner, Cedar Falls, 1869; J. H. Boots, Huron, South Dakota, Mrs. Janet Boots, 1904; Harold H. Boots; F. M. Byerly, Delhi, 1899; C. H. Byerly, Cedar Rapids, 1901; J. W. Byers, Cedar Rapids, 1903; Faye Brock, Alden; A. Bricker, Maquoketa.

W. P. Connery, Murdo, South Dakota, 1909; Edith Caulkins, Knoxville, Tennessee; M. Chaplin, Lawrence, Kansas, 1908; J. F. Cohoon, Cedar Falls, 1907; Mrs. W. M. Carter, 1897; Hildreth A., Carol A. and Willis G. Carter, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Julia Cowen, Chicago; Mrs. Bessie and Francis Coleman, Des Moines; Mrs. Coon, Oxford Junction, 1859; Elias Curttright, Marshalltown; W. M. Carter, San Antonio, Texas.

Robert T. Dott, Salem, South Dakota, 1883; Mrs. M. E. Dott, Sioux City; Robert O. Dott, Salem; J. D. E. Doolittle, Coggon, 1887; Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Dutton, Helen A. and Adena C. Dutton, Webb City, Missouri, 1907.

Alice Doyle, F. J. Dawson, Dubuque; Mrs. Ed. Doyle, Viola, 1889; Ed. Dorsey, Clinton; W. A. Dunn, Agent C. R. I. & P. 1867.

Bessie Ewing, Cedar Rapids, 1906; Frank O. Erwin, Cedar Rapids, 1902.

W. H. and Grace V. Farragher, Livermore, California, 1903; T. W. Foley, Denver; Mrs. Eliza McDaniels, Fenton, Cedar Rapids; H. O. Frink, Chicago, 1901; Joy L. Frink, Chicago, 1881.

Mrs. J. W. Gerber, 1887; Helen C. Gerber, Washington, D. C.; Bertha A. Graham, Chattanooga, Oklahoma, 1901; Olivine Graham; Dell Gleason, Ames, 1907; A. N. and Mrs. Griswold, Cedar Rapids, 1881; Ben H. Griffith, Nara Visa, New Mexico, 1909; Earl and Mrs. Gough, Mt. Vernon; W. F. Glick, Perry; Mrs. R. R. Griffith, Moline, Illinois; Hannah R. Gilbert, Rhodes.

Mrs. Lorinda Huber Smith, Mechanicsville, 1864; C. H. Harvey, 1885, Edith C. and Helen W. Harvey, Knoxville, Tennessee; Mrs. T. E. Hartman, Waterloo, 1905; B. M. Hester, Ida Grove, 1876; G. W. and E. A. Harvey, Kimball, Neb., 1870; Ronald Hartman, Waterloo, 1905; Jane M. Harvey, Des Moines, 1898; J. P. Hire, J. B. Hepler, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. C. W. Hosford, Mrs. H. Paulson, Mrs. V. L. Hanssen, Monticello; E. S. Holt, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Gladys Sigworth Hull, Boone.

J. and Laura J. Ireland, Clinton, 1881; L. L. Ireland, Wyoming, 1885.

H. J. and L. Joslin, Holstein, 1882; R. T. Jeffrey, Ames, 1884; Mrs. Jennie Niles Jeffrey, Ames, 1902; Waller and Mrs. James, Wyoming.



Mrs. Ella Kershner, Bessie and Lottie Kershner, La Belle, Missouri, 1904; Julia, John and Iola Kearns, Wellington, Kansas, 1907; Esther L. Kimball, Wyoming; L. H. and Mrs. Kaufmann, Cedar Rapids.

Mrs. A. V. Larrance, Aledo, Illinois; C. O. and Mrs. Lawson, 1897; R. O. and M. R. Lawson, Waterloo; Will and Mrs. Lawrence, Cedar Rapids; Dick and Mrs. Lynn, Dubuque, 1903; Loretta Lynn, Dubuque, 1904.

Wm. McGuire, Chicago, 1894; Mrs. H. M. McGuire, 1894; E. C. Morey, Chicago, 1872; Mrs. Lillian Belknap Miller, Rockford, 1904; Fred J. Miller, Rockford; H. H. Mead, Kingsley, 1880; G. W. and Mrs. Miller, Cedar Rapids, 1900; Cyrus and Mrs. Matthews, Sioux City, 1897; Ada C. and Wilma M. McIntyre, Moline, Illinois, 1905; Florence and Ruth Matthews, Sioux City; P. D. Murphy, 1882; Margaret Murphy, Chicago, 1894; T. R. Susie, I. and K. McLaughlin, Dubuque, 1902; Dr. E. A. McLeod, Central City; John McMurrin, Wyoming, 1907; F. C. McKean, Salina, Kansas, 1872; Harry W. Miller, Cedar Rapids; L. B. and Mrs. Miller and Mary E. Dixon, Illinois.

John W. Niles, Sterling, Illinois, 1861; Leila Niles, Winfield, Kansas, 1902; S. D. Newman, Syracuse, Nebraska, 1883; Mrs. O. M. Newman, Marion, 1908; Harry Newlin, Viola; W. S. Niles, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. J. E. Nyquist, 1892, Helen, Mae and Buford R. Nyquist, Clinton; H. D. Neall, Chicago; Mrs. A. L. Neal, Clarksville; R. M. Nandell, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. W. J. Newell and son, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

M. F. and Mrs. O'Toole, Kansas City, Missouri, 1909.

Mrs. A. D. Patton, DeKalb, Illinois, 1884; Emily G. Platts, Trent, South Dakota, 1869; Edith Pearson, Davenport, 1905; J. D. Pope, Cedar Rapids, 1901; Annette M. Page, Princeton, Illinois, 1904; O. L. Postlewait, Prairieburg, 1884; W. E. Potter, Baldwin, 1889; F. W. Port, Olin, 1886; Mrs. H. L. Peters, Edgewood; Mrs. Fannie Peterson, Central City; Mrs. G. S. and H. K. Peters, Edgewood; E. W. Penley, Waubeek, 1889; John H. Peck, Iowa City, 1905; J. W. Port, Scribner, Nebraska.

Milton Remley, Iowa City, 1874; Josephine D. Remley, Iowa City, 1874; F. C. and Mrs. Reymore, Estherville, 1893; Harry Reymore, Estherville; Mrs. Reese, Des Moines; Mrs. C. L. Rumsey, Tilden, Nebraska, 1903; Mrs. E. R. Ristine, 1897; Ferne and Fay Ristine, Buckingham; Bert Raymond, Cedar Falls, 1883; Mrs. Alice and Mrs. Fred Raymond, Harry Raymond, Cedar Rapids; Nellie Rhodes, Davenport.

Carrie H. Sheean, Chicago; Claude Stickley, Cedar Rapids, 1904; M. and Mrs. Slife, 1891; Earl Slife, Dedham; W. D. Sheean, Wilson, Arkansas, Kate Sunday, Broughton, Illinois, 1906; Mrs. J. A. Spade, Renner, South Dakota, 1888; N. P. Stewart, 1890, Catherine Wildey Stewart, 1900, Martha Anne Stewart, Minneapolis; C. W. and Mrs. Stites, Independence, 1875; C. P. Scroggs, Dallas, South Dakota, 1908; E. G. Stanley, Cedar Rapids; Nate Sherman, Central City, 1879; Mrs. Switzer, Viola, 1889; E. B. Soper, Emmetsburg, 1865; Harry W. and Mrs. Sigworth, Waterloo, 1906; W. E. Slosson, Chicago, 1867.

Lucile E. Tucker, Keithsville, Louisiana, 1905; G. B. Taylor, Marion, 1897; Thomas and Mrs. T. W. Troy, Wilmette, Thomas and Margaret Troy, Keystone, 1907.





W. O. and Lizzie W. VanNess, Clinton, 1888; Mrs. C. E. VanSant, 1903; Dwight and Harriet VanSant, Clinton.

J. J. and Sarah E. Wolf, Mason City, 1899; Geo. A. and Mrs. Winslow, Whiting, Indiana, 1894; Jeannie Lawrence Wicken, Dubuque; L. S. and Mrs. Wagner, Cedar Rapids, 1901; H. Walderbach, Chicago; L. F. Wagner, Council Bluffs, 1902; James Watts, Reno, Nevada, 1897; Henry and Abbieta Porter Wilkinson, Morrison, Illinois; Mrs. John Williams, Lawrence Williams, Clinton; C. M. Willard, T. E. Hartman, Waterloo; Henry Watson, Freeport, Illinois, 1907. Mrs. E. and Miss N. Yount, Dubuque.

#### CITY OFFICERS.

Anamosa held its first election as an organized town on the first Monday of April, 1856. Mayor, William T. Shaw; recorder, C. C. Peet; council: G. W. Keller, Joseph Mann, S. T. Buxton, H. C. Metcalf.

1857—Mayor, Robert Dott; recorder, Charles D. Perfect; councilmen: H. C. Metcalf, S. S. McDaniels, E. Cutler, Burton Peet.

1858—Mayor, A. H. Peaslee; recorder, E. Cutler; council: E. T. Mellett, W. R. Locke, J. J. Welsh, A. P. Carter.

1859—Mayor, George W. Field; recorder, C. L. Hayes; council: J. J. Welsh, W. R. Locke, A. P. Carter, J. L. Brown.

1860—Mayor, N. G. Sales; recorder, O. Burke; council, P. Flannery, J. J. Dickinson, David Graham, J. L. Brown.

1861—Mayor, N. G. Sales; recorder, O. Burke; council, William Skehan, Cornelius Peaslee, Benjamin Chaplin, J. J. Dickinson.

1862—Mayor, N. G. Sales; recorder, J. J. Dickinson; council: E. B. Alderman, Benjamin Chaplin, F. L. McKean, J. D. Walworth.

1863—Mayor, J. H. Benjamin, recorder, Robert Dott; council: E. M. Harvey, B. L. Watson, C. J. Higby, E. M. Littlefield.

1864—Mayor, Israel Fisher; recorder, E. M. Littlefield; council: A. P. Carter, W. M. Skinner, J. S. Belknap, J. S. Perfect.

1865—Mayor, Israel Fisher; recorder, E. M. Littlefield; council: A. P. Carter, J. S. Belknap, W. M. Skinner, John S. Stacy.

1866—Mayor, John S. Stacy; recorder, C. T. Lamson; council: H. C. Metcalf, J. C. Dietz, H. Lehmkuhl, P. Haines.

1867—Mayor, J. C. Dietz; recorder, A. P. Carter; council: S. G. Matson, C. W. Hollenbeck, M. H. Franch, Robert Dott, E. B. Alderman.

1868—Mayor, D. McCarn; recorder, A. P. Carter; council, L. Niles, A. Heitchen, B. F. Shaw, H. C. Metcalf, C. W. Hollenbeck.

1869—Mayor, J. C. Dietz; recorder, E. M. Littlefield; council: H. C. Metcalf, Thomas Perfect, J. H. Fisher, L. F. Clark, Lyman Niles.

1870—Mayor, E. Blakeslee; recorder, B. F. Shaw; council: H. C. Metcalf, J. H. Fisher, B. P. Simmons, A. B. Cox, Lyman Niles.

1871—Mayor, Charles Cline; recorder, C. M. Failing; council: B. F. Shaw, W. W. Hollenbeck, D. C. Tice, O. M. Ellis, W. S. Benton.

March 5, 1872, Anamosa was organized as a city, with the following officers:



Mayor, Robert Dott; city clerk, C. M. Failing; council: A. Heitchen, A. B. Cox, S. G. Matson, J. L. Brown, O. Dunning, S. Neeham, Frank Fisher, C. H. Lull.

1873—Mayor, Robert Dott; clerk, E. M. Littlefield; council: A. Heitchen, S. G. Matson, O. Dunning, Frank Fisher, Milton Remley, L. Schoonover, J. G. Parsons, A. V. Eaton.

1874—Mayor, Robert Dott; clerk, L. B. Peck; council, Milton Remley, L. Schoonover, B. P. Simmons, A. V. Eaton, J. T. Rigby, J. S. Belknap, J. B. McQueen, Harmon Dorgeloh.

1875—Mayor, Robert Dott; clerk, L. B. Peck; council: J. T. Rigby, J. S. Belknap, C. M. Failing, J. B. McQueen, E. B. Alderman, L. Schoonover, George Watters, A. V. Eaton.

1876—Mayor, E. Steever (resigned in June and Robert Dott elected to fill vacancy); clerk, L. B. Peck; council: E. B. Alderman, L. Schoonover, George Watters, A. V. Eaton, T. Clancy, J. T. Rigby, D. M. Hakes, J. S. Belknap.

1877—Mayor, N. S. Noble; clerk, L. B. Peck; council: T. Clancy, J. T. Rigby, D. M. Hakes, J. S. Belknap, C. L. Niles, D. Chadwick, L. Schoonover, L. J. Adair.

1878—Mayor, A. V. Eaton; clerk, L. B. Peck; council: C. L. Niles, D. Chadwick, L. Schoonover, L. J. Adair, E. J. Wood, H. W. Sigworth, W. A. Cunningham, T. R. Ercanbrack.

1879—Mayor, A. V. Eaton; clerk, C. M. Brown; council: H. W. Sigworth, E. J. Wood, W. A. Cunningham, T. R. Ercanbrack, I. Fisher, M. Heisey, R. L. Duer, J. P. Scroggs.

The historian was unable to obtain the list of city officers from 1879 to 1897, as the record could not be found.

1897—Mayor, W. D. Sheean; clerk, J. B. Connery; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, C. M. Brown; council, A. M. Simmons, M. P. Sigworth, J. M. D. Joslin, John Z. Lull, H. E. M. Niles, F. J. Fuller, E. R. Moore, F. J. Cunningham.

1898—Mayor, W. D. Sheean; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, C. M. Brown; council: H. E. M. Niles, E. L. Atkinson, M. P. Sigworth, A. M. Simmons, J. M. D. Joslin, F. J. Cunningham, J. Z. Lull, E. R. Moore.

1899—Mayor, W. D. Sheean; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, C. M. Brown; council: W. O. Jackells, E. L. Atkinson, Jno. Z. Lull, A. M. Simmons, E. R. Moore, W. B. Foley, M. P. Sigworth, J. M. D. Joslin.

1900—Mayor, W. D. Sheean; clerk, C. M. Carter; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, C. M. Brown; council: Miles Cook, E. L. Atkinson, J. Z. Lull, Geo. Watters, A. M. Simmons, W. B. Foley, W. A. Cunningham, W. O. Jackells.

1901—Mayor, W. O. Jackells; clerk, C. M. Carter, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, Park Chamberlain; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: E. L. Atkinson, J. K. Hale, Geo. Watters, H. V. Powers, D. B. Sigworth, J. P. Scroggs, A. C. Peet, M. L. Hollister, A. J. Byerly.

1902—Mayor, B. H. Miller; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters, solicitor, Park Chamberlain; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council, Lou Kaufmann, Jas. E. Remley, L. W. Ellis, J. P. Scroggs, B. E. Rhinehart, H. H. Soper, H. V. Powers, A. C. Peet, A. J. Byerly, D. B. Sigworth.

1903—Mayor, M. P. Sigworth; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, Park Chamberlain; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: C. W. B. Derr, J. A.





Moe, J. M. D. Joslin, Harry Clarke, A. J. Byerly, L. W. Ellis, Jas. Renley, B. E. Rhinehart, J. P. Scroggs, H. H. Soper.

1904—Mayor, M. P. Sigworth; clerk, B. E. Rhinehart; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, Park Chamberlain; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: D. Chadwick, Wm. Foley, J. A. Moe, G. W. Byerly, J. P. Scroggs, J. M. D. Joslin, M. L. Hollister, A. J. Byerly.

1905—Mayor, L. W. Ellis, clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: J. G. Fegan, Geo. Beamen, F. E. Johnson, A. J. Byerly, D. Chadwick, G. W. Byerly, J. P. Scroggs, M. L. Hollister.

1906—Mayor, L. W. Ellis; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: F. M. Belknap, C. J. Cash, J. P. Scroggs, M. L. Hollister, Geo. Beamen, J. C. Fegan, F. E. Johnson, A. J. Byerly.

1907—Mayor, J. P. Scroggs; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: J. G. Fegan, G. W. Beaman, F. M. Belknap, C. J. Cash, C. E. Joslin, T. Burke, A. J. Byerly.

1908—Mayor, J. P. Scroggs; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: F. M. Belknap, W. S. Barker, G. Beaman, J. A. Moe, C. E. Joslin, J. W. Conmey, R. D. McIntyre, A. J. Byerly.

1909—Mayor, Robert Johnson; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: Ed Foley, F. J. Fuller, J. L. Kaufmann, Geo. Beamen, R. E. Giltrap, A. J. Byerly.

#### BAPTIST CHURCHES OF FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

FAIRVIEW.

*Wm. M. Eureka Apr. 30 1936 - says J. E. Renley has the original minutes of the church*

The first Baptist church organized in Fairview township was situated in the village of Fairview. On the 29th day of July, 1848, the following persons met in the village, viz.: Louis W. Homan, Nathan B. Homan, Abram Raver, John G. Joslin, John Morehouse, Cordelia Peet, Margaret Morehouse, Temperance M. Homan, Candace Joslin and Barbara Raver and proceeded to organize a Baptist church. They fixed the date, August 17, 1848, as the time when the church should be publicly recognized by its sister churches, and appointed Elders Morey and Blanchard a committee to notify the nearest churches, which were at the following towns: Iowa City, Marion, Davenport, Delaware, Cascade, Dubuque and Maquoketa. On the date fixed the council consisting of the following delegates: Iowa City church, Rev. D. P. Smith, pastor, Rev. W. B. Morey; Delaware church, Rev. Ira H. Blanchard, pastor, John Mallory and Ezra Blanchard; Dubuque church, Rev. T. H. Archibald, pastor; Davenport, Rev. B. F. Brabrook; Marion, Elihu Ives, Franklin Davis, A. C. Morse; Cascade, Arthur Thomas. Rev. O. L. Harding and Brother Rynerson, being present, were invited to sit with the council. The council examined very carefully the declarations of the faith and religious views of the new church and the covenant and rules which they had adopted, and proceeded to recognize them as a regular Baptist church.



This was a pioneer church in Jones county. The members were sturdy, energetic men and women who took hold of the church work with an energy and zeal which is rarely manifested at the present day. In a few years they built a neat brick building, and for nearly fifty years a church was maintained and regular services held. During this time Anamosa having railroad advantages, sprang up and grew within four miles and the village of Fairview, gradually melted away. Many of the members moved to other homes and those remaining united with the Anamosa Baptist church. When the church was organized at Anamosa it drew from the Fairview church some of its active workers. E. B. Alderman and his wife, Lydia Alderman, were among these and were charter members of the Anamosa church. Lewis W. Homan and Temperance Homan removed from Fairview to Adams county, Iowa, in 1856. They were charter members of the First Baptist church of that county. He was the last surviving of the charter members of the Fairview Baptist church, dying at Corning, Iowa, on the 24th day of August, 1909. His wife, Temperance Homan, departed March 27, 1891. Mr. Homan was over ninety-one years old at the time of his death. They had twelve children, five of whom are now living, also forty-four grandchildren and fifty-one great grandchildren.

Elder N. B. Homan was for fifteen years pastor of the Fairview church. Twenty-five years ago he went to Kansas and labored earnestly in organizing and building up Baptist churches until in the fullness of time he was taken. Deacon Timothy Soper and Mrs. Soper and Deacon A. A. Myrick and Mrs. Myrick were for years the stay of this church. Deacon Myrick and Mrs. Soper are now members of the Anamosa church. While the Fairview church has passed away yet its existence was a great good to the community and did much to make better and happier the lives of many of the earlier settlers of Fairview township and the adjoining country.

#### THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ANAMOSA.

On Saturday, June 26, 1858, Edwin B. Alderman and Lydia A. Alderman and Eliphet Kimball, Mary E. Kimball, Jane Trester, Mary Baker and Anganett Swazee met at the house of Mr. Kimball in Anamosa and proceeded to organize the first Baptist church of Anamosa. Elder Daniel Rowley, of the Iowa Baptist State Convention, was present and acted as moderator of the meeting; E. B. Alderman was elected church clerk. The church voted to have public services at the courthouse at three o'clock p. m., on the next day, at which time they were to be recognized as a regular Baptist church. The first pastor was Elder N. B. Homan, who was also pastor of the church at Fairview. The following ministers have been pastors of the church: N. B. Homan, 1858-1860; U. R. Walton, 1860-1861; N. B. Homan, 1861-1868; M. C. Kempsey, 1868-1869; M. T. Lamb, 1869-1870; Robert Leslie, 1870-1871; C. J. B. Jackson, 1872-1876; H. W. Thiele, 1876-1877; C. F. Tucker, 1877-1879; J. C. Burkholder, 1879-1882; C. L. Morrill, 1882-1884; C. C. Smith, 1885-1890; A. H. Ballard, 1890-1895; W. E. Glanville, 1895-1904; J. M. Deschamp, 1904-1907; E. K. Masterson, 1907-1908; John Heritage, 1908 to the present time.





The following have served as clerks of the church: E. B. Alderman, 1858-1860; S. R. Moody, 1860-1864; C. French, 1864-1865; J. R. Cook, 1865-1866; H. C. Griffith, 1866-1868; I. H. Brasted, 1868-1870; Milton Remley, 1870-1874; H. M. Remley, 1874-1887; Jennings Litzenburg, 1887-1889; H. M. Remley, 1889-1896; I. H. Brasted, 1896 to the present time.

The church held prayer meetings and services at the home of the various members and in the courthouse or other halls, where they could be accommodated, until 1868, when they erected a substantial brick building forty by sixty feet with a high ceiling and a bell tower. The building cost six thousand dollars and at the time of dedication, Sunday, March 1, 1868, all the remaining indebtedness was paid. At the time of its erection it was the best church building in Anamosa or Fairview township. It has been one of the rules of this church that it would not go into debt, and from the time of its organization up to the present time, outside of the deficiency of one or two hundred dollars in current running expenses, there has been no indebtedness. This church has sent out a great many good members and efficient workers to other churches. There have been since its organization up to September 1, 1909, five hundred and seventy-six members. The number at the present time is one hundred and thirteen. About the year 1886, the church built a substantial brick addition providing church parlors and Sunday-school rooms. In 1905 the church was further improved by putting a furnace beneath the audience room putting in a new sloping maple floor, new hardwood casings to the windows, new pulpit and choir platform, new baptistry, a gallery, and stained glass windows, and reseating the entire church with the most improved seats. This improvement cost over three thousand dollars. The value of the church property at the present time is about ten thousand dollars. The audience room is exceedingly neat and beautiful. The church also owns a parsonage worth about two thousand, five hundred dollars. The present officers of the church are: pastor, Rev. John Heritage; deacons: Dr. H. W. Sigworth, C. T. Myrick, I. H. Brasted, Henry Morey and John Barrett; treasurer, B. E. Rhinehart; clerk, I. H. Brasted; trustees: A. H. Morey, C. H. Anderson and Alfred G. Remley. Mrs. Lydia Alderman, now living at Riverside, California, is the only surviving charter member.

The Sunday-school has the following officers and teachers: superintendent, Mrs. John Heritage; assistant, Miss Nellie Hackett; secretary, Robert G. Remley; teachers: B. E. Rhinehart, Mrs. H. L. Haase, Mrs. I. H. Brasted, Nellie Morey, Mr. H. L. Haase, Miss Ethel Scroggs, Mrs. Judson McCarn and H. M. Remley. The Sunday-school was first organized in 1867. The first superintendent was E. B. Alderman, who served three years. Milton Remley was then elected and served three years; C. W. Coe then served three years; H. M. Remley served three years. In 1879 John Stewart, the noted butter maker, was elected superintendent and served for three years; I. H. Brasted was elected and served about the same length of time; C. T. Myrick was then elected and has been reelected a good many times. Since then the following persons have been superintendent in the order named; A. E. Myrick, C. B. Hungerford, Fred B. Sigworth, A. L. Remley, H. D. Myrick and the present superintendent. The school has always been self-sustaining and has always had plenty of funds. Upon retiring from the superintendency, H. M. Remley became the teacher of the old people's Bible class



and has taught that class from that time to the present time, over thirty years. His class now consists of eighteen members, with an average attendance of eleven or twelve members. Four members of the class are over eighty years old and the average age is over seventy years

#### FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ANAMOSA.

About the year 1840, Rev. Thomas Emerson commenced special Christian labor in what was known as "Big Woods," which included the whole of Fairview township and also Greenfield and Rome townships, Jones county. His labors, though brief, were attended with some success, and after his departure to Missouri, Rev. Rankin secured the names of a few persons with a view to organizing a Christian church. But finding the project beset with many difficulties he left it unaccomplished. Soon after this, about the year 1844, Rev. E. Alden, Jr., succeeded in gathering and organizing a small Congregational church in Rome, in the southern part of the county, which probably was the first Congregational church organization in the county. Discordant elements caused its dissolution early in 1846. In the spring of that year Rev. Alfred Wright visited Big Woods as a missionary, and in the September following removed to Anamosa, or to what was then known as Lexington. He labored here to impress upon the scattered Christians the need of a church organization, and on the 14th of November, 1846, Samuel Hillis and wife (parents of Newell Dwight Hillis, now of Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn), Solomon Hester and wife, Mrs. Margaret Hester, Sr., and Mrs. L. C. Wright met to consider the importance of such a step. After prayer and due deliberation a Congregational organization was agreed upon though all present were Presbyterians. Samuel Hillis was then elected deacon and on the following Sabbath the articles of faith were adopted. Rev. Wright continued his labors here until the autumn of 1853, a period of about seven and a half years. His church then numbered eighty-two members, though scattered over a considerable extent of country.

In 1851 a frame house of worship was erected a little east of what was then the business portion of Anamosa. The building is now used for a residence, just in the angle of Main street, in the western part of town. This church edifice was the first erected in the county. It was neatly painted white and comfortably seated with solid oak pews. In the latter part of 1853 or early in 1854 Father Wright removed to Quasqueton, in Buchanan county, Iowa.

In 1853 the name of the church was changed from the Big Woods church to the "First Congregational Church of Anamosa." Mr. Wright was succeeded in the spring of 1854 by Rev. E. O. Bennett, who remained here but six months. Rev. H. W. Strong began his labors on January 1, 1855, and on June 1 following, Rev. S. P. LaDou commenced work here and remained one year.

December 1, 1856, Rev. Samuel A. Benton entered upon the field and ministered to the church during a period of five years, at the close of which he left and was appointed chaplain in the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, under Colonel William T. Shaw. Mr. Benton served but six months when his health failed and he returned to his home. During his last year as pastor, 1861, a commodious







brick house of worship was erected where the postoffice building now stands on the corner of Main and Booth streets.

June 1, 1862, Rev. O. W. Merrill was called to the pastorate and continued his labors four years as stated supply. On the 20th of June, 1866, he was installed as settled pastor, and continued this relation until June, 1870, when, by his own request and by advice of council he was dismissed to act as superintendent of missions for Nebraska, a position to which he was called by the American Home Missionary society. During his ministry a debt of over seven hundred dollars was paid, the house seated at a cost of five hundred dollars, a spire erected and a bell purchased at a cost of seven hundred dollars, an organ bought and the house carpeted. From dependence on the Home Missionary society for support, the church became self-sustaining. In the eight years of Mr. Merrill's ministry eighty-five were added to the membership and the working ability of the church was more than doubled, as was also its average Sabbath congregation.

In June, 1870, Rev. Wm. Patton was chosen to fill the pulpit and remained three months. In 1871, Rev. R. M. Sawyer began his ministerial labors and remained one year.

September 1, 1872, Rev. J. B. Fiske entered on this pastorate, and after serving his people most effectively for sixteen years he resigned September 1, 1888, removing to Bonne Terre, Missouri, where he became the pastor of the Congregational church of that place.

Rev. W. W. Willard was called April 25, 1889, to fill the pulpit, to begin September 1st, it being understood that his stay would be for only a short time.

Following the death of Mrs. J. B. Fiske, at Bonne Terre, a beautiful memorial service was held in the church February 6, 1890, at which addresses were made and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Rev. E. W. Beers followed Rev. Willard as pastor about the 1st of October, 1889, and remained one year. Rev. W. R. Stewart commenced his labors as pastor December 7, 1890, and remained about two years. Rev. S. F. Milliken entered on the pastorate May 1, 1893, and remained until March 1, 1902, and then accepted a call to Kingsley, Iowa.

Dr. J. H. McLaren was called December 11, 1902, and began his work early in January following. The building of a new church was suggested soon after. Dr. McLaren entered upon his pastorate. At a prayer and business meeting held May 28, 1903, the pastor stated that Mrs. E. P. Benton, of Minneapolis, a former member of this church, as was her now deceased husband, would give half the sum required for a new church, a statement received with profound gratitude by all. The pastor and Messrs. H. H. McKinney, J. S. Condit, C. S. Millard and Mrs. E. A. Osborn were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. September 3, 1903, a resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase from Mrs. T. R. Ercanbrack of lots 1 and 2 and the north sixty feet of lot 3, corner of First and Booth streets for five thousand dollars, and to sell the old church, the cost of the new structure not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Some time after this, Mr. E. M. Condit, traveling abroad with his wife, gave assurance that he would help the enterprise, and later forwarded his check for two thousand dollars, which was another cause for gratitude and praise to God.





CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ANAMOSA





The building committee consisted of Dr. J. H. McLaren, J. S. Stacy, M. L. Hollister, C. S. Millard, A. J. Byerly and T. E. Booth. Mr. Millard was made treasurer and Mr. Booth secretary.

The purchase of the Ercanbrack property was completed and Mrs. Ercanbrack generously donated two hundred and fifty dollars toward the new church. Plans were accepted from J. H. Prescott and bids followed by several builders. The award went to Anton Zwack, of Dubuque, for fourteen thousand, three hundred dollars. March 21, 1904, the trustees were authorized to sell the old church to George L. Schoonover for four thousand dollars, reserving the bell, seats, organ and other furnishings, and it was sold accordingly.

April 7, 1904, Dr. McLaren having resigned, it was voted to extend a call to Rev. A. O. Stevens, of Pontiac, Michigan, to become pastor, and later he was added to the building committee. Following the sale of the old church, and before it was turned over to Mr. Schoonover, a "last meeting" was held in the church on the 12th of April, short addresses being made by T. E. Booth, J. S. Stacy, J. H. Barnard, E. J. Wood, A. Heitchen, C. S. Millard, G. L. Yount and Rev. A. O. Stevens.

A large number of the members of the church and congregation were present and a service was enjoyed that will never be forgotten.

By courtesy of the city authorities, the congregation occupied the city hall for some months and until the new church was ready for occupancy. The corner stone was laid December 15, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by Dr. McLaren. Others participating were Rev. W. F. Glanville, of the Baptist church, Miss Bates, assisting at the Methodist Episcopal revival meetings, sang a solo. Rev. J. Percival Hugget, of Cedar Rapids, delivered an interesting discourse, and Rev. L. L. Lockard, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. DeWitt White of the Presbyterian church extended words of greeting.

September 30, 1904, the dedication recital, at which was given the first public exhibition of a pipe organ in the history of the town, Mr. Kenneth E. Runkel, of St. Paul, Minnesota, conducting the recital, assisted by Mrs. Harry W. Sigworth, soprano, and Mr. Dwight E. Cook, tenor.

On Sunday, October 20, 1904, the dedication of the church took place, the audience room, both wings and the gallery being packed and aisles filled. The exercises were opened by an organ prelude by Mr. Runkel, followed by the Doxology and Lord's prayer, responsive reading and an original hymn written by Rev. J. N. Davidson, of Dousman, Wisconsin, formerly a member of the church. T. E. Booth, of the building committee, reported the contributions for the enterprise.

Mrs. E. P. Benton .....	\$11,500
E. M. Condit .....	2,000
Church Building Society .....	1,000
Old church property .....	4,000
Local subscriptions .....	4,869

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\$23,369

There was an indebtedness of only eighty-seven dollars and that and more was quickly raised by a basket collection. Dr. T. O. Douglas, of Grinnell, making an appropriate address. Rev. A. O. Stevens, the present pastor, then



in happy words introduced Dr. McLaren, who preached an eloquent dedicatory sermon, with theme, "Triumphant Zion," the sermon being published in full in the *Eureka*.

March 5th, 1905, Rev. Stevens resigned and on July 9th following Rev. Chas. H. Beaver, of Fairmont, Neb., preached morning and evening and on the 17th a unanimous call was extended to him to enter on this pastorate, which was accepted, and Mr. Beaver is still with us, doing a good work for the spiritual life of the church and enlarging the congregation and Sunday school.

One year ago, under the care and direction of Mr. Beaver, the entire interior of the church was beautifully decorated, and other repairs made at a total cost of about three thousand, six hundred dollars, which included an enlargement of the basement dining rooms, roof rebuilt and a new furnace in the parsonage, with other repairs and furnishings of a valuable nature.

Because of these improvements, recognition services were held October 29th, 30th and November 1st, with elaborate programs, musical and otherwise, including a men's banquet under charge of the Men's club of the church, and addresses by T. E. Booth, Richard Owen, Rev. M. A. Breed, of Monticello, Rev. Wilson Denny, of Cedar Rapids, Rev. Charles A. Moore, of Davenport, and Rev. Charles A. Beaver, the pastor. All these exercises were free and they were greeted by large and appreciative audiences.

#### PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Anamosa was organized September 20, A. D. 1868, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Dubuque, appointed for that purpose, consisting of Rev. James McKean and Rev. J. L. Wilson and Ruling Elder S. F. Glenn. Those uniting in the organization were as follows: John McKean, Nancy A. McKean, Mrs. Pamela Yule and her two daughters, Arvilla Yule and A. Yule, Mrs. J. H. Fisher and Mrs. D. C. Tice. John McKean was duly elected ruling elder of the church, and installed according to the usages of the Presbyterian church. The meeting was held in the Baptist church edifice. Rev. Jerome Allen was present and, by request, preached in the morning: Rev. J. L. Wilson in the evening. Rev. Jerome Allen supplied the church temporarily with preaching during the fall and following winter. The first regular stated supply was Rev. Bloomfield Wall, a laborious and faithful minister, who remained with the church for one year from August 1, 1869. During this year, the church grew considerably in numbers, worshipping in what was then the courtroom, where is now (1879) Miller's photograph-rooms.

Rev. Wall having removed at the close of the first year to the southern portion of the state, the church was left vacant and remained so until 1871, when the church secured, in connection with the then Presbyterian church of Wayne, the labors of Rev. J. Nesbitt Wilson for the three successive years. After this time, up to the spring of 1878, the church, although now left destitute of stated preaching, was supplied about once a month by Rev. H. L. Stanley, the able and accomplished pastor at Wheatland, Iowa. During these years, the times were hard, emigration was against the church, several of the most efficient members removing, and death thinned the ranks by the loss of several of the





most pious and devoted members—the beloved Mrs. Ditto, Mrs. Pamela Yule and the accomplished Capt. F. C. McKean being of the number. Notwithstanding seemingly discouraging circumstance the members seemed generally to cling with more tenacity to the faith so true to Christ and the principles of representative republican church government, embraced in its order, as distinguished from absolute democracy on the one hand and the rule of a hierarchy on the other.

A Sabbath school has always existed in connection with the church from the first pastorate of Rev. Wall, and weekly prayer meetings upheld.

In the spring of 1878, having no house of worship, on invitation of the citizens of Strawberry Hill, the place of worship was removed to Strawberry Hill schoolhouse, where services were held until the completion of the church building, November 17, 1878.

As a preparatory step to the erection of a church building on May 5, 1878, articles of incorporation were adopted in due legal form, under the name and style of "The First Presbyterian Church of Anamosa." They were signed and acknowledged by the following persons: William T. Shaw, Joseph Wood, John McKean, Albert Higby, B. F. Smith, Abraham Everett and Eugene Carr.

The first board of trustees were: John McKean, Joseph Wood, Albert Higby, B. F. Smith and B. G. Yule, of whom Judge McKean was elected president and Albert Higby, secretary, with Joseph Wood, treasurer. Col. William T. Shaw had most generously donated to the church, for its use for building purposes, one-half of a block of lots. The church at once prepared to erect a building.

The contract was let to Messrs. Parson & Foley, of Anamosa, on July 1, 1878, and the cornerstone laid shortly afterward by Rev. Daniel Russell. The building was dedicated, free of debt, November 17, 1878, just four months afterwards, complete and finished, which speaks well for the contractors, the church and the generous hearted citizens who so liberally aided by their funds and sympathy.

The building was of brick, twenty-eight by forty-eight feet, with ornate tower ten by ten feet, on the northeast corner, about sixty feet high. The stone work was of the finest Anamosa limestone, with which the building was elegantly trimmed. The style of the architecture was Gothic. The grounds were fenced and ornamented with walls and trees, tastefully arranged under the supervision of Joseph Wood. The bricks were selected by B. F. Smith from his kilns on Strawberry Hill.

This building which was situated on Strawberry Hill, now a part of the city of Anamosa, was destroyed by fire in October, 1901. The fire being started from a bonfire of leaves in cleaning up the church property. The wind blew the burning leaves onto the roof and the dry shingles immediately caught fire and destroyed the church.

In 1902 the present stone structure situated on North Ford street was built, the stone being furnished by James Lawrence and taken from his quarry. This new church was dedicated on the third day of May, 1903.

Rev. Daniel Russell severed his connection as minister in 1886. The following persons served the church as pastor since the very effective and conscientious serving of Daniel Russell; William Grey; A. W. McConnell; D. Street,

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W. J. Bollman; David Brown; J. C. Orth; DeWitt White and Charles M. Whetsel, who is now the present pastor.

#### ST. MARK'S PARISH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

August 14, 1859, the eighth Sunday after Trinity, a parish was organized in Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, under the name of St. Mark's by Rev. Walter F. Lloyd.

On Wednesday, March 15, 1860, after morning prayer and sermon, the corner stone of the church building was laid by Rev. Lloyd. Friday, July 20, 1860, the church was opened for divine worship, Rev. Lloyd reading the service. The Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, bishop of the diocese, preached the sermon on the occasion, and administered the sacred rite of confirmation and was celebrant at the holy communion.

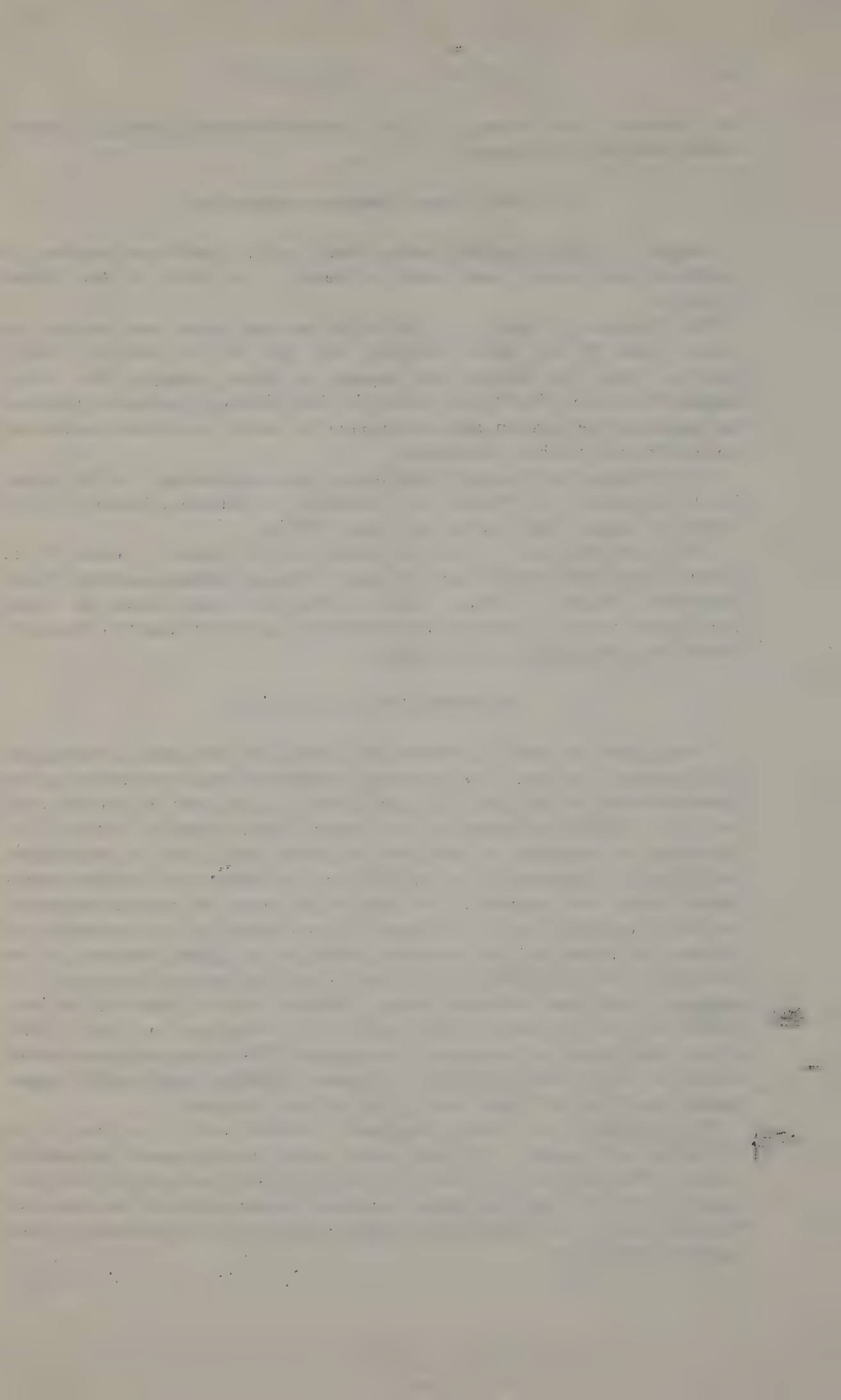
The following were elected vestrymen at the organization: C. W. Laing, E. H. Sherman, A. H. Peaslee, J. S. Dimmitt, E. Blakeslee, Bedford Fisher, William R. Locke, Matt Parrott and John J. Welsh.

The following have served as rectors of the parish: Revs. W. F. Lloyd, John H. Eddy, Hale Townsend, Isaac Williams, William Campbell, Robert Trewartha, Joseph I. Corbyn, Felix H. Pickworth and Charles H. Kues. Rev. Pickworth, now chaplain at the reformatory, has the oversight of the parish at this time pending the call of a rector.

#### METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

When Iowa was still a wilderness, the Methodists commenced promulgating their doctrines, and the Iowa conference established what was known as the Anamosa circuit in the year 1849, and Rev. Vail was sent to sow the good seed. Mr. Vail was succeeded by Rev. Harvey Taylor in the fall of 1850. The population of the circuit at that time was small, but a class of ten persons was formed at Anamosa in the year 1851, and in February of the same year a church society was organized. For four or five years, the regular services of the church were held in the courthouse. After that the public schoolhouse was occupied for a time, and then the church edifice of the United Brethren. In the year 1865, it was determined by the society to build a church of their own. The necessary funds were subscribed, when a difficulty arose in regard to the location of the church building, which resulted in a withdrawal of about a third of the subscriptions and several of the members. Those who withdrew formed themselves into a society called the Protestant Methodist church, which organization lasted but for a short time, dying for lack of support.

The building of the church progressed, however, and at the time of the dedication, in December, 1865, there was a debt of two thousand, five hundred dollars. This debt has since been paid, and the society now owns its own parsonage, and is in a very prosperous condition, having a debt of less than two hundred dollars. The society owned other landed estate to the amount of about eight hundred dollars.





### A Worthy Ancestry.

In a paper read at a meeting of the Concord Round Table at Mrs. D. M. Strawman's beautiful home Saturday evening, March 20th historical facts concerning the pioneer churches of Anamosa were presented. Among them was the United Brethren church. The frame structure where they worshipped was a few years ago replaced by the Christensen brick block, nearly opposite Dr. Skinner's drug store. Since the reading of the paper several additional facts of interest have been learned. Rev. Ira B. Ryan, the grandfather of Mrs. Strawman and her brothers and sisters and also of the children of Mrs. Orrin Harvey, came to Iowa in 1840, settled near Wapello and organized the first class of the United Brethren faith in the territory the following year. He moved to Jones county in 1844 and built a log cabin and opened up a farm adjoining the Belknap place, a mile east of Anamosa. Mr. Ryan was treasurer and recorder of the county for the term 1849-51, and some years afterward held that position and the office of sheriff in Decatur county. During his residence in this vicinity he was active in religious matters as a circuit rider and had much to do with the erection of the United Brethren church in Anamosa and in carrying on its work, which, for some reason, never found a place in either of our Jones county histories and, by a strange coincidence, was brought to public notice for the first time in the home of his granddaughter, Mrs. Strawman.



The first money raised for building a church was in 1851, but the money was finally expended in building a parsonage. A debt of some two hundred dollars was incurred, which ran along for a number of years, when the society was obliged to sell the parsonage. After paying the debts of the society, a balance of about one hundred dollars remained, and the old Congregational church was purchased, which served as a place of worship until the old brick edifice was erected. The first class organized, as mentioned before, in 1851, consisted of ten persons. The first church record having been lost or destroyed, the historian is under obligations to Mr. D. Cunningham for the names, taking some from history of 1879 which are as follows: Oliver Lockwood and Rebecca his wife; Mr. Sedlers, C. L. D. Crockwell and Mary, his wife; Mary Bass; D. Cunningham and Sarah, his wife and Mr. Vail and wife. From this beginning the church has grown, through many very severe trials, to its present proportions, having a membership at this time, August 1879, of two hundred and thirty members, with a large and prosperous Sabbath school.

The following are the names of the pastors who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the society: Rev. Vail, Harvey Taylor, A. B. Kendig, A. Carey, G. H. Jamison, Otis Daggett, George Larkins, Isaac Soule, A. Bronson, F. C. Wolfe, A. Hill, A. H. Ames, U. Eberhart, Wm. Lease, J. B. Casebeer, S. H. Church, John Bowman and J. M. Leonard.

Rev. J. N. Leonard served his charge with great success until July, 1880, when he went to Europe to spend two years in study and investigation. During this time the old parsonage on North Ford street was sold and after paying the debts against the society the balance of three hundred and thirty dollars was left in the hands of the trustees. In 1880, F. B. Sharrington was transferred from Fort Scott, Kansas, to fill out the unexpired term of Rev. Leonard. He remained until October 1, 1881. During his pastorate the present parsonage was built on Booth street, at a cost of two thousand dollars. In 1881 J. G. VanNess was appointed to succeed Rev. Sharrington and served his full term of three years. In 1884, F. E. Brush was appointed to this charge and continued for a period of three years. In 1887, Rev. A. C. Manwell took charge and served two years. Since this time the following pastors have served the Anamosa charge: in 1892, L. N. McKee; 1895, Dr. T. W. Heal; 1897, L. L. Lochard; 1905, Rev. Dean C. Dutton; 1907, Dr. H. White, who is the present pastor.

There had been a great deal of talk and planning for the building of a new church and in 1905, when Rev. D. C. Dutton was appointed to this charge he immediately set out to build a new church that would be a credit to the society and the community. He organized his forces and soon had a new church building planned, erected and dedicated at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. This new church building was erected at the corner of Ford and First streets, just west of the Congregational church. It is a fine well built and imposing building with all the modern improvements, with separate Sunday-school rooms and a basement fitted up for social entertainments. In addition to the erection of this magnificent church Rev. Dutton raised money and improved the parsonage at the expense of about four hundred dollars. The new church was dedicated June 1, 1907, and Rev. Dutton resigned June 1, 1908. The church is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of three hundred and fifty. The





attendance is good and the zeal and interest of the members is to be commended.

#### PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

This church seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Anamosa, in 1865, in consequence of a dispute in regard to the site of the new M. E. church and other things, among them a feeling brought on by the war. Seven members, who were the leaders in the organization, bought the old M. E. church building, and in it they worshiped. These members were Noah Hutchins, James L. Brown, John S. Belknap, Burrill Huggins, Joseph Moore, Samuel Brunskill and L. Belknap. They continued to hold services, although never incorporated a society, until about the 1st of September, 1871, when they disbanded. The ministers who preached during their continuance were: James Abbott and W. C. Beardsley.

#### CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(For Catholic church, see elsewhere in history under the title of The Catholic Churches in Jones County.

#### ANAMOSA BANKS.

##### NILES & WATTERS SAVINGS BANK.

In the year 1871, a charter was granted from the United States to the First National Bank of Anamosa, Iowa, with a capital stock in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The officers were: president, H. C. Metcalf; vice president, Dr. E. Blakeslee; cashier, T. W. Shapley. There were nine directors elected as follows: H. C. Metcalf, C. L. Niles, T. W. Shapley, John Watters, George Watters, Dr. E. Blakeslee, John McKean, J. C. Dietz and N. S. Noble.

In February, 1879, the charter for the First National Bank was surrendered and H. C. Metcalf continued the business as a private bank under the name of H. C. Metcalf, banker. In the fall of 1880, C. L. Niles, John Watters and George Watters purchased the bank of H. C. Metcalf and continued the same as a private bank under the name of Niles & Watters, bankers, until February 15, 1905, when the Niles & Watters Savings Bank was incorporated. The capital stock is fifty thousand dollars and surplus and undivided profits thirty-five thousand dollars.

The present officers are: president, C. L. Niles; vice president, T. W. Shapley; assistant vice president, C. L. Niles; cashier, T. E. Watters; assistant cashier, F. J. Cunningham. Directors: C. L. Niles, T. W. Shapley, John McDonald, George Watters, Clifford L. Niles, J. E. Remley and Dr. T. C. Gorman.

The deposits on November 9th, 1885, were \$63,641.16; November 9th, 1895, \$206,979.67; November 1905, \$538,849.68; August 10th, 1909, \$605,272.92.

##### THE ANAMOSA NATIONAL BANK.

On the 26th day of December, 1873, Wm. T. Shaw, Lawrence Schoonover, James A. Bell and Edgar M. Condit formed a co-partnership for the purpose of



conducting a general banking business in Anamosa, Iowa, under the firm name of Shaw, Schoonover & Company. The capital invested at that time was twenty thousand dollars, divided equally among the four partners. In the early eighties, Mr. Bell retired, and shortly afterwards Mr. Condit moved to Chicago, and disposed of his interest also. In both cases the retiring partner sold his share to the other partners, the firm being known until 1894 as Shaw & Schoonover.

In the year 1894, Col. Shaw retired, and the business was operated by Mr. Schoonover individually until January, 1897, when it was consolidated with the Anamosa National Bank, both Mr. Shaw and Mr. Schoonover becoming stockholders and directors of that institution. The Anamosa National Bank had been incorporated in 1892 by Chas. H. Lull, Jno. Z. Lull, W. N. Dearborn, C. S. Millard and others, and, upon the consolidation with the banking house of L. Schoonover, Mr. C. H. Lull retired from the presidency, that office being filled by Mr. Schoonover from 1897 until his death in 1907.

In January, 1904, C. S. Millard sold all his interest in the bank to Geo. L. Schoonover, at the same time resigning the cashiership. The latter was then elected to the position, and remained as cashier until February, 1907, when, upon the death of Lawrence Schoonover, he was elected to the presidency, remaining in that position to the present time.

Park Chamberlain, who had become associated with the bank in January, 1907, as vice president, was elected cashier in March of the same year, to succeed Geo. L. Schoonover. Mr. Joseph N. Ramsey has been the assistant cashier of the bank since July, 1904.

#### CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The Citizen's Savings Bank of Anamosa, Iowa, was incorporated on the 8th day of November, 1906, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and commenced business on the 14th day of March, 1907.

The first officers were: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice president, Wm. Thomas; cashier, E. K. Ray. First Directors: W. A. Cunningham, Wm. Thomas, C. H. Anderson, H. Helberg, Sr., A. G. Hejinian, Wm. R. Shaw and E. K. Ray.

The present officers are: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice president, Wm. Thomas; cashier, E. K. Ray, assistant cashier, W. F. Helberg. Present directors: W. A. Cunningham, A. G. Hejinian, F. G. Ray, J. A. Belknap, E. K. Ray and W. F. Helberg.

The Citizen's Savings Bank purchased the building known as the C. M. Brown building, which was remodeled from top to bottom, and especially equipped for banking rooms with offices on the second floor, at an expense of fifteen thousand dollars.

Its deposits on August 10th, 1909, were one hundred and two thousand, eighty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents.

(A more detailed statement of the condition of the Anamosa Banks, will be found on another page under the title of "Banks and Banking.")





## AN OLD LANDMARK TAKEN DOWN.

The following sketch regarding a historic structure of Anamosa, was taken from the Anamosa Eureka, published June 17, 1909.

"The two story frame building down town commonly known as the 'beehive' is being dismantled. That structure was moved to its Main street location not far from the year 1857. J. H. Fisher & Son first erected it at 'Fisherville,' about twenty rods east of the stone mill on the Buffalo, the mill being built in about 1851, and was operated by them when the big store was put up a year or so later. They carried on an immense business for years, not only in general merchandising but in mill products and stock feeding, all shipments going to Dubuque or Muscatine. After the building of the Dubuque Southwestern the business of the western part of town began to move eastward, and in a few years Fisher & Son hauled their store building to its present location and continued in business through the early sixties. Later they failed, unable to recover from the terrible financial stress of 1857-8-9 and '60, and the building was occupied by others for mercantile purpose for several years. Finally it became the property of Mrs. Purcell, in connection with the building she has resided in for a long time, this latter having been occupied in the later fifties and early sixties as a storeroom by Frank Coates, who was afterwards a successful business man in Dubuque. For many years the 'beehive,' or a part of it, has been used by tenants for residence rooms, but finally it was abandoned, Mrs. Purcell preferring to take it down and remove it entirely, in order to better protect and repair her present residence. The 'beehive' was more than fifty years old and has had a wonderful history."

## A HISTORICAL BALL GAME.

The great American game of base ball has always been one of the most prominent local sports in Anamosa, and Monticello has always been a worthy rival. The first game of note ever played in Jones county was played between Anamosa and Monticello in September, 1867, as is shown by the following clipping from the Anamosa Eureka under date of February 4, 1909, reviewing that athletic struggle:

"According to previous announcement the contest for the championship of the county between the first nine of the Athletics of Anamosa and the first nine of the Hesperians of Monticello came off on the fair grounds on Thursday, September, — 1867. Notwithstanding the fact that the game was new in this section, there was a large crowd on the ground to witness the play, and the interest continued to the end. An umpire, Mr. Bingham, was chosen, and C. M. Failing, for the Athletics, and Col. Duer, for the Hesperians were selected as scorers. The game was called at 10:30 and the Hesperians went to bat. The playing at the beginning was marked by extreme caution, each side seeming to be warily feeling the strength of the other. Though there are only two or three days' difference between the ages of the two organizations, it was evident, at an early stage of the contest, that the Athletics had an advantage over their opponents. This was plainly evinced in the splendid batting done by the Athletics.



The following is the score as it always appeared in the newspapers at that time:

Runs Outs			Runs Outs		
E. G. Stanley, c.....	17	3	H. Green, c.....	3	3
Milton Remley, p.....	17	4	E. N. Howard, p.....	0	6
M. B. C. True, rf.....	18	1	A. Bowman, rf.....	1	4
T. E. Booth, 1b.....	16	3	C. Dewey, 1b.....	4	2
Ezra Keeler, ss.....	17	3	G. H. Scott, ss.....	3	2
Geo. Gavitt, 2b.....	16	4	C. Giles, 2b.....	2	4
J. H. Williams, 3b.....	16	2	— Beckwith, 3b.....	0	4
I. H. Brasted, lf.....	14	4	Thos. Cutler, lf.....	3	0
P. A. Tietzort, cf.....	15	3	P. Periolat, cf.....	4	2
<hr/>			<hr/>		
146 27			20 27		
Innings.					

Athletics ..... 5 8 27 5 30 23 3 28 22—146  
 Hesperians ..... 4 2 2 0 2 3 3 4 0—20

Left on bases—Athletics, 10; Hesperians, 4.

Fouls caught—Athletics, 9; Hesperians, 10.

Struck out—Athletics, 0; Hesperians, 7.

Home runs—Athletics, 4—Remley, 2; Booth, 1; Brasted, 1; Hesperians, 0.

Put out on bases, by Athletics, 1st, 6; 2d base, 0; 3rd base, 3; home base, 18. By Hesperians, 1st base, 7; 2d base, 3; 3d base, 2; home base, 15.

“At the close of the game at 2 p. m. three and a half hours long, the Hesperians though vanquished were in good humor and gave three cheers for the Anamosa club. The compliment was heartily returned in favor of the Hesperians who conducted themselves as gentlemen throughout. Three cheers were then given for the umpire and scorers and on invitation of the Athletics the Hesperians and all connected with the game proceeded to the dinner table where a most bountiful collation was soon in process of rapid disposal before the sharpened appetites of the players. The best of feeling prevailed and the Hesperians evinced that they were possessed of the quality of gentlemanly courtesy and honor—virtues far more difficult of realization in defeat than in victory.

“We may add that when base ball was first introduced as a national game, the rules were entirely different from those now in vogue. The pitcher, for instance, actually pitched the ball, or tossed it, the movement of his arm being that of the pendulum, and the catcher took the ball on the bound, except perhaps on the third strike. A foul ball anywhere if taken on the first bound was out. The batter was obliged to call for a ‘high ball,’ between the hip and shoulder, or a ‘low ball,’ between the hip and the ankle. The enormous score of 146 to 20 resulted largely from the fact that the Athletics far surpassed their opponents as batters, and we well remember that after the Athletics had made the round of the diamond from 14 to 18 times each, and the Hesperians had chased the balls for three and a half hours, we were a mighty tired lot.

“Concerning the Athletics we may add that Mr. E. G. Stanley, the catcher, is a resident of Cedar Rapids and is in the insurance business; Milton Remley, the pitcher, resides in Iowa City, was Attorney General of Iowa and is still





one of the most prominent attorneys of the state; M. B. C. True, right fielder was a resident of Nebraska the last we knew of him and has been in newspaper business and school work; T. E. Booth, first baseman, is still holding down the first base in the Eureka office; Ezra Keeler, short stop, has practiced law in Denver many years; George Gavitt, 2d baseman, was killed on a railroad many years ago; Jas. H. Williams, 3d baseman, played ball with as much love and agility as a boy until long after his hair was white. He has been dead many years; I. H. Brasted, left fielder, was in the mercantile business for forty years and is now deputy county treasurer; P. A. Tietsort, center fielder, left Anamosa many years ago and we know nothing of his whereabouts.

"Of the Hesperians we can say very little. E. N. Howard, pitcher, was an employe in the Monticello Express office for a long term of years, and early in its history was half owner with Mr. G. H. Scott, short stop, and died some months ago; C. Dewey, 1st baseman, if we mistake not, became the accomplished leader of a Monticello band and is in Kansas; P. Periolat, center fielder, is in Chicago. Col. Duer, the scorer, is dead and Mr. Failing, scorer for the Athletics, died several years ago in Duluth in the home of an adopted daughter."

#### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Anamosa's great fire of February 14, 1875, in which twelve thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed convinced the people of the necessity of organizing a fire department and on July 21, 1875, the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the formation of a fire department. At a meeting of the citizens on the third day of August, 1875, the Anamosa Fire Department was organized.

The fire department consists of Deluge Hose Company No. 1, Rescue Hose Company No. 2 and Weir Hook & Ladder Company. Each department has its separate officers in addition to the general officers of the fire department.

The first officers of the Anamosa Fire Company were: J. H. Williams, chief engineer; E. M. Harvey, first assistant; Geo. L. Yount, second assistant.

The following have been the chiefs since its organization: James H. Williams, W. A. Cunningham, John I. VanNess, T. E. Watters, John D. Cudworth, R. E. Giltrap, E. M. Harvey.

The present officers are as follows: R. Giltrap, chief; L. G. Fisher, first assistant; Henry Dorgeloh, second assistant; A. S. Knapp, secretary.

#### DELUGE HOSE COMPANY NUMBER ONE.

The first officers were: John G. Cudworth, foreman; L. G. Clark, assistant; G. S. Peet, assistant; S. I. Williams, secretary; Chas. Carter, treasurer. Number of members twenty-two.

The officers for 1900 are: E. McKinstry, foreman; Ed. Harvey, first assistant; T. B. Hines, second assistant; A. S. Knapp, secretary. Number of members twenty-six.

The list of members are: E. McKinstry, Ed. Beam, Ed. Harvey, A. S. Knapp, T. B. Hines, Benj. E. Harrison, John F. Berkhart, Ray Powers, Fred Althen,



Chauncy Miller, Amos Appleby, Ralph Simmons, Ora Appleby, Henry Sampica, Harry Alspaugh, Sam Overfield, Frank Beam, I. P. Minehart, Addis Bagley, Harry Sutton, Wm. Herbst, Chas. Zimmers, Henry Conrad, Wm. McCarty, Earl Yount, Harry Johnson.

#### RESCUE HOSE COMPANY NUMBER TWO.

The first officers were: John I. VanNess, foreman; W. J. Pavey, assistant; E. M. Stickney, secretary and treasurer. Number of members twenty-two.

The officers for 1909 are: John Dorgeloh, foreman; Cleve Giltrap, assistant; Albert Clark, secretary. Number of members twenty-six.

List of members are: John Dorgeloh, Cleve Giltrap, Albert Clark, M. Hines, Ed. Snyder, B. McLaughlin, F. Mutsch, A. Stewart, Geo. Walker, N. Schwirtz, Harry Clarke, Jno. Goodman, M. Fay, Earl Miller, Wm. F. Glick, S. T. McLaughlin, Wm. Leach, R. Minehart, F. Benedom, Earl Boyer.

#### WEIR HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

First officers were: L. C. Aldridge, foreman; Frank Fisher, assistant; B. Dott, secretary and treasurer. Number of members thirty-five.

Present officers: F. Richmond, foreman; N. Little, first assistant; P. E. Lowe, second assistant; J. F. Fisher, secretary; C. H. Mellecher, treasurer. Number of members twenty-three.

List of members: F. Richmond, Nat Little, J. F. Fisher, D. N. Perkins, C. H. Mellecher, A. E. Walton, A. Zimmerman, Preston Kramar, J. H. Sherman, R. Hendricksen, P. E. Lowe, S. A. Mittan, Jas. M. Conway, Neil Conway, E. A. Fisher, C. H. Hastings, Dan Beam, Armour Gould, Guy Cartano, Chas. Beaver, J. H. Chadwick, W. J. Fisher, Leigh Pearson.

For a number of years Anamosa has had one of the best equipped and best drilled fire companies in the state and at several state tournaments secured marked recognition.

#### ANAMOSA FIRES.

The biggest fire that Anamosa ever had occurred on the fourteenth day of February, 1875, and destroyed twelve thousand dollars worth of property and is described as follows:

The fourteenth day of February, 1875, was Sunday. In the morning, at 1:30, wild cries of "Fire! Fire!" broke upon the stillness of the night, the Congregation bell reechoed the dreadful alarm, and in a few minutes hundreds of citizens were rushing in the direction of the lurid light of roaring and crackling flames bursting out of what was formerly known as the old "Courthouse building," occupied by A. N. Dennison, dealer in boots and shoes, and Emory Perfect, grocery dealer. There was only a slight breeze from the northwest, but the headway which the fire had attained and the cumbustible nature of the wooden buildings filling the space between the Union Block, corner of Main and Ford streets, on the west, and Frank Fisher's block, at the foot of Booth street, on the east, rendered impossible for the citizens to avail anything against the devouring





flames. A few tools were snatched from the work-shop, by way of the back door. Loss on the building, one thousand dollars, insured for five hundred dollars; loss on stock, three thousand dollars, insured for one thousand dollars. Mr. Dennison had added stock to the amount of eight hundred dollars, only the week before. A new safe, containing about five hundred dollars in greenbacks and Mr. Dennison's account books, was badly damaged, but the money and books were found all right the next day. A fine line of samples belonging to W. E. Moss, of Balch & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Lyons, valued at four hundred dollars had been left in Mr. Dennison's store and was destroyed. W. L. Story also lost tools to the amount of ten dollars.

Four barrels of kerosene oil and a lot of boxes were hurriedly removed from the back room of Emory Perfect's grocery, but nothing else was saved. Loss on stock, one thousand, four hundred dollars, insured for one thousand dollars. The building was the property of Col. W. T. Shaw, was valued at one thousand, two hundred dollars and was an entire loss.

The next building on the east belonged to C. L. Holcomb, and was occupied by A. E. Parady, boot and shoe maker. Mr. Parady lost nearly everything. Value of building five hundred dollars. Mr. Parady's loss was three hundred dollars.

Mr. Holcomb was also the owner of the adjoining building, occupied by D. H. Kelly, as a barber-shop. Loss on building, three hundred dollars. Mr. Kelly's fixtures were nearly all saved, and his loss was but small.

Next came the post-office building, owned by B. L. Matson. Lew Kinert, the clerk, was sleeping in the office, and by the reason of this fact the valuables were saved. Mr. Coe, the post-master, lost about fifty dollars. The building was valued at six hundred dollars, and insured for four hundred dollars. Messrs. G. W. Strode & Son, jewelers, in post-office building, lost one hundred and twenty-five dollars, mostly in tools.

Still the flames swept onward, and A. H. Sherman's harness shop went next. His stock and tools were saved with a loss of about seventy-five dollars. The building was owned by H. C. Metcalf, and valued at eight hundred dollars; no insurance.

J. Rhodes, the confectioner, was the next victim. He had recently repaired his building and placed therein a new stock of confectionery, canned goods, groceries, etc. The goods were removed, but not without damage. Mr. Rhodes' loss on building and contents reached one thousand dollars. In the second story lived Mrs. Gause and daughter. A piano, in being carried down, fell and was badly damaged. Loss on piano and household effects estimated at one thousand dollars. Mr. Rhodes' building was razed to the ground, in the hope of stopping the course of the scorching flame; but this seemed hopeless, and it was finally decided that the next building, belonging to Joseph Moore, must also come down, as it abutted against Fank Fisher's brick block, and there was danger anticipated from the heat and flames breaking and entering the glass front. But the fire had been raging two hours or more, and the masses of snow in the rear and in the adjacent gutter on Main street were rapidly melting and afforded considerable water. Water was dashed on by lines of men in front and rear, and finally the flames were under control. Mr. Moore's building was scorched some, and otherwise damaged to the amount of four hundred dollars, before the



onward march of the flames could be checked. In this building was the law office of King & Dietz, but their books, etc., were removed with but small damage. In the second story resided Mrs. S. Thomas and a little daughter, the former being confined to her room by sickness. They were safely transferred to other quarters, and their household goods saved with but little damage. Slingerland & Son, painters, occupied a room in this building, and suffered a small loss.

R. A. Markham, dealer in sewing machines, and Markham & Burgess, dealers in organs, etc., suffered a small loss by the fire. Mr. A. Heitchen also suffered a loss of about seventy-five dollars. The total loss by the conflagration was twelve thousand dollars. Total insurance, two thousand, nine hundred dollars. The origin of the fire was unknown.

August 11, 1896, Prison fire. The fire department was called out at 7:55 on the night of August 11, 1896, by a fire at the State Penitentiary and when the company arrived at 8:00 o'clock the fire was under great headway. The fire was in the frame kitchen and dining-room and rapidly got under headway and practically burned down. The fire department assisted until 12:00 a. m., and did a great service in protecting the surrounding property and retarding the fire.

October 26, 1901. At 10:20 a. m., October 26, 1901, the Presbyterian church on Strawberry Hill, caught fire from sparks and burning leaves falling on the dry shingle roof from a bonfire of burning leaves around the church. The fire totally destroyed the church. Insurance, eight hundred dollars.

December 7, 1901. On this date the house of the sheriff adjoining the County Jail, caught fire from a chimney and did considerable damage.

January 28, 1902. At 8:30 o'clock the Prospect Park Sanitarium caught fire from sparks falling on the roof at the north end of the building and immediately gaining headway. All patients in the building were carried to private homes and taken care of. The large building was rapidly damaged, the second story being practically ruined. It was a very cold morning, the temperature being ten degrees below zero, and it was with great difficulty and danger the firemen could work. It was necessary for the firemen to watch the fire until 4:00 o'clock p. m.

March 22, 1902. The American Cooperage Butter Tub Factory situated inside of the penitentiary walls caught fire and was totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown and great amount of damage was done.

April 12, 1902. At 1:00 o'clock p. m. on this date, Belknap Bros. Implement Store & Plant situated in the Huggins building on north Ford street caught on fire from an unknown origin and much damage done.

November 30, 1902. On Sunday November 30, 1902, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., the fire department of Anamosa was called together to assist the fire department of Monticello, Iowa, in a very bad and dangerous fire, situated in Eastwood & Chase Hardware Store. The fire was so dangerous and threatening that the town of Monticello was in danger and a special freight train was secured transporting the Anamosa fire department to Monticello. The Anamosa boys did great service and materially aided in putting out the fire and received the thanks of the Monticello community. The Monticello people treated the firemen splendidly and quoting from the records of the fire department it says: "The company





was furnished with food and drink while fighting the fire and after the fire was gotten under control supper was served for the company."

April 2, 1907. At 2:15 p. m. on said date the old foundry on Strawberry Hill was burned to the ground and ruined. It was with difficulty that the fire department saved the neighboring buildings.

November 20, 1908. On this date the department received a call from Amber, Iowa, for assistance, the town being in danger of destruction. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company furnished a passenger train taking the fire boys to Amber, where they assisted in putting out the fire and saving the adjoining property. The fire started in the building of Nathan Steckel, who was burned to death.

#### ANAMOSA AND THE PRESS.

The first news sheet issued in Jones County was called the Anamosa News, started by William Haddock in February, 1852. He purchased an old press and type in Wisconsin, paying therefor three hundred dollars. In 1856 he sold the affair to Nathan G. Sales, who conducted the sheet in such a manner as to pique the republicans of Anamosa and surrounding country; whereupon, some of the more vengeful and enterprising spirits determined to have an organ of their own. John E. Lovejoy, of Scotch Grove township, brother of Owen Lovejoy, being a practical printer, talked of selling his farm and starting a paper. It was likewise one of the ambitions of C. L. D. Crockwell to be the proprietor of a journal. They entered into partnership, Lovejoy making out a list of types and machinery needed, and sending to Cincinnati for the same. Crockwell became security for the payment of the purchase money.

The first issue of the paper came out in August, 1856. After three issues, Lovejoy, not enjoying the hardships and labor connected with journalism of the border, and owing to sickness in his family, returned to his farm, leaving the entire affair in Crockwell's hands. The latter was a druggist, and had but little time or inclination to devote to editorial writing and other journalistic duties. He therefore asked Mr. Edmund Booth to contribute editorials to the young enterprise which he did for some months. Matt Parrott, afterward state binder and publisher of the Iowa State Reporter at Waterloo, bought an interest in the paper in January, 1858. May 3d of the same year, found the journal which was called *The Eureka*, under the ownership of Crockwell, Parrott & Booth. June 28, 1859, Crockwell retired, and December 12, 1862, Edmund Booth became sole owner of the paper. His son, T. E. Booth, was received into partnership October 10, 1867, and from that time until the death of the elder Booth, *The Eureka* was published by E. Booth & Son.

It was the original purpose to call the paper the Free Soiler, and such was the name of the first prospectus, that being the time of the Free-Soil movement. Crockwell, however, who delighted in oddities, gave it the name it still wears—*The Eureka* (I have found it). *The Eureka* was first issued in the first brick building erected in Anamosa, being only one story high, fifteen feet square, built for a physician's office. It has since occupied quarters in the brick buildings of S. T. Buxton, H. C. Metcalf, and about 1870. *The Eureka* found a home in the



second story of the building on the corner of Ford and Main streets, built by E. Booth & Son for the purpose. This location has since remained the home of *The Eureka*.

The original size of *The Eureka* was a seven-column folio, which was enlarged to eight columns in October, 1866, at which time the office purchased a Hoe power-press, the first power-press for a country office in this part of the state. Upon the death of E. Booth, and in fact for some time prior thereto, T. E. Booth has had sole charge of the paper. A Simplex typesetting machine has been added to the conveniences of the paper, and with other modern equipments, the office is ready on short notice to do good service. *The Eureka* has long been a favorite with the old settlers, and its columns are read with interest by all.

It may not be amiss to state in this connection that J. E. Lovejoy, the first proprietor of *The Eureka*, was a brother of the celebrated Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, and likewise a brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was killed by a mob at Alton, Illinois, in 1838.

George H. Walworth, a brother-in-law of Edmund Booth, was one of the defenders of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and was in the building when Lovejoy was shot. Mr. Walworth was elected to the Iowa legislature in 1839, for Jones and Cedar counties, and after Jones was entitled to a representative, Walworth represented the county for two or three terms. He afterward went south and was killed by an accident. Mr. Walworth was a man of fine abilities and remarkable personal attractions, and was noted for his energy and enterprise.

*Anamosa Journal*. The organ of the democratic party at the county seat of Jones, is an eight-column folio weekly paper, published every Thursday, and called the *Anamosa Journal*. This paper was established in the year 1872, by one A. L. Smith, as editor and proprietor. Under the management of Mr. Smith, the enterprise seems not to have proven a success, and on the first of January, 1874, it passed into the hands of P. D. Swigart. On the seventh day of same month, a half interest was sold to Swigart Bros., and the publication was continued under the name of Swigart Bros., until the twenty-ninth day of June, 1874, when J. M. Swigart disposed of his interest to C. H. Monger, the firm changing to Monger & Swigart. On the first of August, in the same year, J. A. Monger purchased the interest of Swigart and the firm changed to Monger Bros. J. A. Monger continued as one of the proprietors for a year, when the *Journal* passed into the hands of C. H. Monger, sole editor and proprietor from that time until his death about ten years ago. His son, Shubal Monger at once took up the editorial pen with the same energy and forcefulness which characterized the writings of his father. A few years later, E. R. Moore, the present proprietor, purchased the paper, and under his management, the *Journal* has become one of the prosperous local papers in the county.

The real prosperity of the *Journal* may be said to date from the time it passed under the management of C. H. Monger. The parties connected with the paper prior to that time, were not educated to journalism and were not well calculated to succeed in such an enterprise. Mr. C. H. Monger had been somewhat educated to the newspaper business before he came to Jones county, and his success in a measure was due to that fact.





The political complexion of the Journal is democratic, while that of *The Eureka*, is republican. These papers, being published at the county-seat, wield a political influence in their own parties.

*The Anamosa Daily Call*, was the name of a sheet started by a fellow named R. B. Curtis, in 1894. This publication was of short life, and with the sudden exodus of the editor, *The Call* became a thing of the past.

*The Reformatory Press* is a weekly publication issued by the confined in the state reformatory. It contains well written articles contributed by the convicts as well as information in regard to the affairs and happenings in the reformatory, and is published under the supervision of Chaplain F. H. Pickworth.

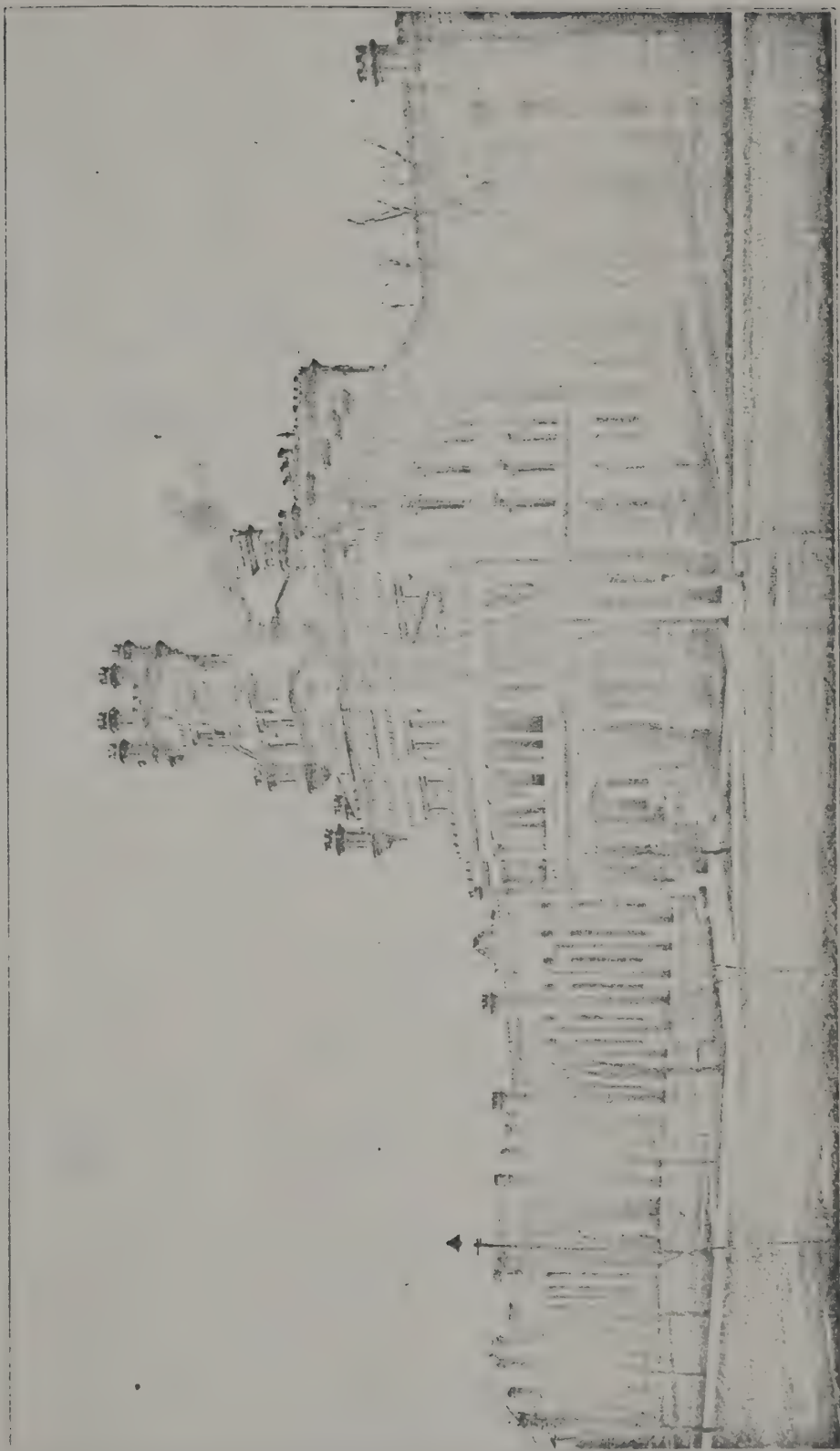
### IOWA STATE REFORMATORY..

(This article was written by Judge H. M. Remley at the request of the state Board of Control and published in the *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions* in Volume 3, January, 1901, and brought down to date by Clark Beems, clerk of Anamosa Reformatory.—HISTORIAN.)

It is seldom that statesmen, when providing for state institutions, lay their plans on a scale sufficiently broad and liberal for the future requirements of the state. Our courthouses, school buildings and depots have all been outgrown. Ninety per cent. of all our land is tillable, and the development of our state exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. In 1855 the population was two hundred and fifty thousand—now it is two million, two hundred and twenty-five thousand. The population of Rhode Island is three hundred and ninety-five to the square mile—that of Iowa is forty-one. When our population equals that of Rhode Island we will have over twenty million inhabitants. In 1855 the legislature of this state appointed a committee of which Senator James W. Grimes was chairman, to report plans and select a location for an insane asylum, the cost of which was expressly limited to fifty thousand dollars. They reported, locating the asylum at Mt. Pleasant, and presented a plan which would require the expenditure of two hundred thousand dollars, and recommended that the same be adopted, insisting that the future needs of the state would demand such a building. The legislature adopted the plan and appropriated the additional one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This action called forth the criticism of the opposing political party, as an example of party extravagance and corruption. The Hon. J. M. Elwood, in a speech at Dubuque, September 25, 1858, said:

“The edifice contemplated by the plans of the commissioners is to be, when completed, a massive structure covering an eighth of a square mile; the wings are three stories in height and the front is four stories in height and the outside of the building is to be finished of cut stone. This institution is larger and more spacious than the insane asylum of any state in the Union—larger than the insane asylum of New York, a state which contains four million people. One wing of that institution, I have no doubt, would amply accommodate all the insane which this state will be called upon to provide for half a century to come. \* \* \* And for more than fifty years to come one-half of that building will not be needed for the use of the insane of this state, and in those empty and





IOWA STATE REFORMATORY, ANAMOSA





naked walls will be the money of the people of this state, a monument of useless and oppressive taxation. \* \* \* What reasons exist for the erection of this splendid pile? Why was the plan fixed upon so stupendous? Only two reasons occur to me. I am informed that Governor Grimes, the chairman of that committee, owns near the site of this institution a large amount of real estate which would be enhanced in value by this erection. Governor Grimes is also a very ambitious man and he meant during his term of office to do something by which future generations might know that James W. Grimes had been governor of this great and growing state. It is a monument to his ambition at the sacrifice and the expense of the people of this state."

Not forty-five years have passed away, and time has not only vindicated the broadest views of Governor Grimes, but if anything, it has condemned him in that he did not comprehend the marvelous demands of the future. Our state has now spent for land and building at Mt. Pleasant eight hundred and thirty-two thousand, five hundred and twenty-five dollars and its capacity is nine hundred and fifty inmates. It was long since filled and another insane asylum was built at Independence costing one million, forty-eight thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars and accommodating one thousand, and forty unfortunates. This too has been crowded and a third has been built at Clarinda at an outlay of eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand, seven hundred and eighty dollars, capable of caring for nine hundred and fifty inmates. A fourth was demanded and five hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and forty dollars has already been expended upon the asylum at Cherokee. Besides all this, we have provided a home for feeble-minded children at Glenwood at the cost of four hundred and fifteen thousand, nine hundred and fifteen dollars.

When the Fort Madison penitentiary was established by the territorial legislature in 1839 it was located upon a narrow sand ridge terminating at the base of the bluff about four hundred yards back from the Mississippi River. The walls then enclosed only three and one-half acres. It seems that the number of insane increases in our state much more rapidly than the number of criminals. This presents a question of much importance, but which can only be alluded to here: What relation does the rapid development of insanity in Iowa sustain to the advance in education? What bearing has the spread of education among the people upon the number of criminals? Or, in other words: Does education tend to increase insanity and to lessen criminality? The Fort Madison penitentiary, with a capacity now enlarged to six hundred, supplied the requirements of our state for thirty-four years and until the Anamosa penitentiary was established.

The penitentiary was established April 12, 1872, by Chapter 43 of the Fourteenth General Assembly. At that time the Hon. John McKean was senator from Jones county and the Hon. John Tasker and the Hon. P. G. Bonewitz were members of the house of representatives, the Hon. James Wilson, now secretary of agriculture, was speaker of the house, and the Hon. John Russell of Jones county was state auditor. The act provided that a penitentiary should be established at or near the stone quarries near Anamosa and that three commissioners chosen by the general assembly should select the exact location, and receive bids for the purchase of suitable quarries which must contain not less than one million cubic yards of stratified stone. But none of these should be selected until the state



had received a deed to seventy acres of ground free of expense. The commissioners were given power to appoint a superintendent and to employ men and to purchase material. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the purposes of the act. The Hon. William Ure, of Fairfax, Linn county, Hon. F. L. Downing, of Oskaloosa and the Hon. Martin Heisey, of Fort Madison, were chosen commissioners and their compensation was fixed at five dollars per day and expenses. The commissioners met at Des Moines April 23, 1872, and organized by electing William Ure president and F. L. Downing secretary, and adjourned to meet at Anamosa May 7, 1872. The board met at the appointed time and place and inspected the various quarries and proposed sites for the penitentiary. They also advertised for bids for quarries, which under the act were not to cost more than fifteen thousand dollars. They then adjourned to meet at West Liberty, May 10th, for the purpose of starting on a trip through the eastern states to examine their penitentiaries. The next meeting was at Anamosa on June 12th. Proposals to sell quarries were then received from the following persons: Dr. S. G. Matson, for ten thousand dollars; Philip Haines, for fifteen thousand dollars; Dr. N. G. Sales, fifteen thousand dollars; H. Dearborn, fourteen thousand dollars; J. A. Green, twelve thousand, five hundred dollars; E. M. Crow, six thousand dollars, and J. G. Parsons, fifteen thousand dollars. The proposition of N. G. Sales was accepted. Downing and Heisey voting therefor and Ure voting to purchase the Haines quarry. The quarry accepted contained eighty acres. Two locations were proposed for the site of the penitentiary. One under the leadership of Judge McKean and Mr. H. C. Metcalf was an agreement to donate two entire blocks and six acres of land adjacent, situated near the business portion of the city. The first named was in a basin surrounded by higher land, while the second was an elevated and slightly location. Both were well drained and healthy. The commissioners both in the selection of the quarry and of the site of the penitentiary showed that they did not comprehend the importance nor the magnitude of the duty entrusted to them. They selected the lower location, and as a consequence the buildings and walls do not present that imposing appearance which they would have done had a better and more elevated site been chosen. They did not realize that in one generation millions of dollars in cash and labor would be expended on the exact location selected, and when once begun the location could not then be changed. The quarry purchased has since been sold for one-tenth of the purchase price and another purchased. The land now owned by the state consists of fifteen acres where the walls and buildings are situated, the quarries on the Buffalo River consisting of forty acres and a farm of two hundred and two acres, adjacent to the city and about one hundred and sixty rods from the walls.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held June 19, 1872, plans prepared by W. L. Foster & Company, of Des Moines, were accepted, the sum of two thousand, five hundred dollars being allowed therefor. Mr. Foster was also employed to supervise the erection of the buildings and allowed ten dollars per day and expenses. Mr. Heisey was also authorized to act for the board when it was not in session. July 2, 1872, Lewis Kinsey was appointed clerk and secretary of the board "at a salary of *not less* than sixty dollars per month." August,







1872 lumber was purchased of Curtis Brothers & Company and W. G. Young & Company, of Clinton, Iowa, to make a high stockade around the yard and temporary buildings at the prison and at the quarry. A small stone building was erected with hired labor and temporary wooden cells placed therein. In January, 1873, sixty-four cell doors were purchased at a cost of three thousand, one hundred dollars. Warden Hunter, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1900, stated that he had made sixty-one cell doors, using eleven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one pounds of iron, and that the actual cost to the state was two hundred and six dollars. The labor required for making and hanging these doors was that of four men for fifty-four days. The sixty-four cell doors purchased were placed upon the wooden cells in the temporary building and are now used in the permanent cellhouse. April 7, 1873, work was begun at the quarries with hired labor, and a tall stockade was then placed around the prison yard enclosing eleven acres. On May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred by order of the executive council from the Fort Madison penitentiary to Anamosa. Of these the record shows that John Barlow had the distinction of starting the count at Anamosa, he being known as convict "No. 1." He was described as follows: "Height, five feet, five and three-quarters inches, light complexion, hair and beard sandy, dark brown eyes, thumb off left hand, woman dancing with garland over her head tattooed on right arm, weight, one hundred and thirty pounds." All descriptions are now taken by the use of the Bertillon system and photographs. The other convicts transferred were numbered up to No. 20. The first convict sentenced to this prison was from Jones county, and was known as "No. 21." As he has relatives in Jones county his name and description will not be given. These convicts were confined in the wooden cells and employed at the quarries and in preparing to erect a permanent building.

On the 30th of September, 1873, work was begun on the first permanent building, known as "Work Shop No. 1." The men who laid the first stone upon this building were convict No. 7, D. J. VanWie, and No. 14, Ed. Sheridan. This was a large building, two stories high. Cells made in exact accordance with the permanent cells were placed in this building and the iron doors from the wooden cells were placed upon them. When the permanent cellhouse was built these cells were transferred to it, and are now in use. Afterwards this building was used as a dining-room, chapel, library, hospital and for many other uses. The roof and floors burned out about five years ago, destroying several thousand dollars worth of stores, but it has been repaired and is now doing excellent service.

December 11, 1873, the following memorandum was entered in the prison records:

"This evening at half-past five o'clock George Williams, one of the prisoners was taken suddenly sick with paralysis on the left side. Doctor sent for about 9 o'clock; another attack on the right side and he became speechless; died at half-past ten o'clock."

He was known as "No. 5," and his was the first death at this penitentiary. He was buried on an elevation facing the rising sun at the prison farm, where is now the prison cemetery. The deceased convicts, whose bodies are not claimed by relatives and those who are not transferred to medical colleges under the



present law, are buried in this cemetery, side by side in rows, and their graves are marked with head and foot stones made by the convicts. During the summer of 1873 Mr. Heisey was chosen warden by the commissioners and Governor C. C. Carpenter appointed C. L. Hall, Esq., of Anamosa, commissioner. Stone was sold at this time upon the market at the regular prices. On November 18th the convicts had performed one thousand, eight hundred and fifty days' work at the quarry. Morgan Holmes, known as convict "No. 3," escaped in August, 1873, his being the first escape. He was soon recaptured by the sheriff of Buchanan county and returned, for which the sheriff received the customary reward of fifty dollars. An escaped prisoner has been recently returned who got away twenty years ago, he having been living in Chicago under an assumed name. He inherited some property and in his efforts to obtain this his identity became known.

During Mr. Heisey's wardenship the first permanent workshop was built and the southeast corner of the wall was erected. The number of convicts was small and comparatively slow progress was made. The Sixteenth General Assembly enacted a law abolishing the office of commissioner and placing this prison under the same laws which govern the penitentiary at Fort Madison. This act took effect April 1, 1876, and the legislature elected Mr. A. E. Martin, of Delaware county, warden. He was four times reelected, serving until April 1, 1886. During his administration the executive council redistricted the state so as to send many more convicts to Anamosa, thereby increasing the number of men, and the work advanced more rapidly. During his wardenship the massive wall was completed around the main yard. This wall is composed of immense stones enclosing an area seven hundred and fifty-five feet east and west and six hundred and thirty-nine feet north and south, containing eleven and seventy-five-thousandths acres. The foundation is laid fourteen feet below the surface of the ground and is twelve feet wide at the bottom and seven feet wide at the surface of the ground. It rises twenty-eight feet above the ground and is four feet wide at the top. This foundation is laid upon piles driven fifteen feet further down at the northwest corner of the wall. Stone turrets or guardhouses are built at the corners, and gates at proper intervals. This wall is twenty-one rods more than half a mile long. Warden Martin also built the south cellhouse. This building lies along the south end of the east wall so that the east side of the building forms the wall. The foundations of the cellhouses were made by laying immense flat thick stone under the entire building *fourteen feet deep*. The house is one room and the cells are builded four tiers high upon this foundation, in the center of the room, placed end to end. They are made of cut stone, each partition, floor and ceiling being a single stone. They do not touch the sides or ceiling of the building, and in this room are three hundred and twenty cells. Mr. M. Q. Barr, of Oskaloosa, was chosen warden and succeeded Mr. Martin April 1, 1886, holding the office until April, 1892. Warden Barr erected the walls around the insane and the female departments, enclosing one and six hundred and forty-eight-thousandths acres, immediately south of the main prison and also completed the insane building and enclosed the female building. The insane building is separated from the female building by a wall similar to the outside wall, with no openings whatever. P. W. Madden, Esq., of Spencer, Iowa, was chosen warden

The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country. It is a very interesting and informative study of the country's development. The second part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

The third part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The fourth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.

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The ninth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development. The tenth part of the report deals with the specific details of the country's development. It is a very detailed and thorough study of the country's development.



April 1, 1892, and reelected twice, his last term expiring April 1, 1898. During his administration the water works were put in and the foundation and part of the wall of the administration building were laid, and he made the cement foundation for the north cellhouse and the chapel and library buildings. These buildings are all connected and together make one immense structure, requiring some one thousand, eight hundred feet of outside wall. Laying the stone in the walls does not require so much time, but the entire force of convicts may be employed a whole year preparing and dressing the stones, each for its particular place. Warden W. A. Hunter was elected by the legislature and took charge April 1, 1898. Since then the state institutions have been placed under the supervision of the board of control who retained Warden Hunter. Warden Hunter finished the female building; completed the administration building, dining-room, chapel, library; made the west gateway tunnel, and was still working on the north cellhouse when he died, September 30, 1906. All the wardens have been earnestly enlisted in the work and have pushed the buildings as rapidly as the number of convicts and the appropriations of money would permit. Now that the buildings have so far progressed to comfortably accommodate the prisoners much more attention is being given to beautifying the grounds with flowers and bettering the intellectual and moral condition of the convicts. The water supply is drawn from a well two thousand feet deep and is clear and pure. The system of sewers extends to the Wapsipinicon River. They are flushed at stated intervals by means of a tank with a syphon, which empties it rapidly whenever the water rises to a certain height. Some of the sewers near the kitchen were in the habit of becoming clogged with deposits of grease from the dishwater. These had to be taken out and cleaned occasionally and at great labor. One of the employes suggested that he could extract the grease from the water and avoid the annoyance. Warden Hunter assisted him and set him at the task. The result is that at not more than ten dollars expense a grease trap was constructed that acts perfectly. The dishwater is conducted from the kitchen through the cellar to a sheet iron tank holding some four barrels. There it comes into contact with cold water, which causes the grease to form on the surface of the water. The water is drawn off through a pipe opening at the bottom of the tank and carried up toward the top, thus drawing off the water under the grease and leaving it to accumulate in the tank. It is taken out about once each week and sold in the market. The sum realized from this grease is about one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year.

Under the present administration it is esteemed the most essential requirement that the men should be employed at some labor. We may theorize about not allowing convict labor to compete with free labor, but whether it does or not, the convicts must be employed. Their health, moral welfare and prison discipline demand this. And to avoid competing with free labor, Warden Hunter made it a point to have convict labor manufacture everything needed as far as possible within the prison. Scrap marble was purchased at Chicago, costing eight dollars per car at the prison. These were purchased in four different colors and ground and polished and used in finishing the rooms.

To illustrate how the work is diversified and how the men are employed the following table is given:



Number of inmates; where employed Nov. 12, 1909.

Quarry .....	49
Cooper shop .....	27
Insane and superannuated .....	79
Females .....	31
Stone shed .....	58
Floating gang .....	9
Building gang .....	7
Boiler-room .....	16
Tin shop .....	4
Blacksmith shop .....	6
Carpenters .....	10
Painting .....	3
Tailor shop .....	12
Laundry .....	10
Barbers .....	5
Receiving office .....	2
Printing and binding .....	19
Band .....	12
Library .....	2
Farm .....	12
Kitchen and dining-room .....	13
Cellhouse .....	15
Green house and yard .....	6
Warden's office .....	1
Deputy's office .....	1
In yard, extra .....	3
School .....	32
In hospital .....	8
Excused .....	9
Visiting relatives .....	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>462</b>

The library was destroyed when work shop No. 1 was burned August 11, 1896, but the fee charged visitors is devoted to library purposes, and since that fire some eight thousand, five hundred volumes have been purchased. The warden says in his last report:

"As an indication of the use made of the library it is but necessary to state that during the year from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900, there were twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and forty-six books circulated among the prisoners; almost as many as circulated at Cedar Rapids public library, thirty-three thousand, nine hundred and thirty-nine in a city of twenty-five thousand." There are sixty-nine copies of magazines and periodicals subscribed for and circulated among the inmates."

There has been appropriated by the legislature and expended at the Anamosa penitentiary from the beginning to the present time, the sum of six hundred and





sixty-eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-one cents, in buildings and land and property. The value of these now, estimating them as if built with free labor, is one million, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

On May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison penitentiary to Anamosa for the purpose of building the "additional penitentiary," authorized by an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly. From that date to the present time there have been received into this institution six thousand, three hundred and fourteen prisoners, by years as follow:

1873	33	1892	144
1874	43	1893	219
1875	44	1894	299
1876	116	1895	340
1877	138	1896	284
1878	156	1897	340
1879	124	1898	307
1880	98	1899	224
1881	77	1900	236
1882	128	1901	184
1883	138	1902	208
1884	139	1903	191
1885	172	1904	173
1886	162	1905	179
1887	118	1906	187
1888	109	1907	176
1889	106	1908	248
1890	110	1909	241
1891	105		
Total			6,299

The seeming discrepancy in the total is due to the fact that some of those received have been paroled or escaped and were afterwards returned and entered as received.

Wardens: Martin Heisey, A. E. Martin, Marquis Barr, P. W. Madden, W. A. Hunter, Marquis Barr.

Deputy wardens: L. B. Peet, Carl Barr, George Andrews, Z. H. Gurley, H. P. Smith.

Clerks: Lewis Kinsey, W. H. Pearson, D. H. LeSeur, T. E. Patterson, H. M. Vaughan, C. A. Beems.

Chaplains: Anna C. Merrill, W. C. Gunn, J. M. Crocker, E. G. Byer, F. H. Pickworth.

The present warden is an enthusiastic advocate of the grade system. Under directions of the board of control this system was put in force February 25, 1900. The prisoners are divided into first, second and third grades. The first and second grades are clothed in a respectable gray suit instead of the unmistakable stripes of infamy. Each grade has a distinct bill of fare, the first grade



being the best. The third grade are not permitted to eat in the dining-rooms, but have their food in their cells. The men are promoted or reduced in grade according to their conduct. On November 13, 1909, the number in each grade was as follows:

First grade .....	346
Second grade .....	105
Third grade .....	3

The system has aided much in maintaining discipline.

The *Prison Press*, a weekly paper is now printed under the supervision of Chaplain Pickworth. The library books are rebound when this is necessary in the bindery. Some three thousand bushels of potatoes were raised on the farm. Onions, cabbages, green corn, etc., are raised in large amounts. The farm will soon supply all such vegetables. A large stone hog house twenty-three feet wide and one hundred feet long has been erected on the farm. It has feeding floors surrounded by a stone wall, stone cribs attached, and is divided into very convenient pens. A stove is placed at one end to keep the temperature warm. This hog house is a model house, the plans having been made by Hon. John Cownie of the board of control. There are two hundred and seventy-two hogs kept now, but the number is to be increased. The slops from the prison are hauled to the farm every day.

The large safe used in the clerk's office has a history. When the writer first saw that safe it was used in the office of the secretary of state in the old Stone Capitol building at Iowa City, in the year 1855. When the capitol was removed to Des Moines, this safe was placed on an immense wagon and hauled with teams to Des Moines. There were no railroads then in the state. When crossing the Skunk River the safe by accident went to the bottom and remained there several months. It was used in Des Moines until the new capitol building was occupied. When the penitentiary was started at Anamosa, it was shipped to Anamosa, and is still in use.

Great pains are taken to make the courts attractive between the large buildings with flowers and fountains. When the flowers were taken up this fall the prisoners were permitted to have flowers in pots in the cellhouse, dining-room and shops. The empty fruit cans are taken to the foundry and melted down and run into window weights. The intention is to utilize everything possible.

Warden Barr's officials consist of two deputies, clerk, physician, matron and chaplain. There are five overseers, three turnkeys and a hospital steward, a superintendent of schools, a musical director and fifty-seven guards, of whom eleven are officers, making a total of seventy-two under his command. The penitentiary is a little world unto itself and the history of each convict would read like a romance. The inmates are well fed and comfortably clothed. They have steam heat and electric lights. Notwithstanding the ever present fact that they are deprived of their liberty, they appear reasonably contented and happy.

The institution continued to be a penitentiary until July 4, 1907, when the law which had been enacted by the Thirty-first General Assembly changing it into a reformatory for first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty, became





effective. During the years from 1872 to 1898 but little attention and very little effort was directed toward the reformation of the criminal. The predominating idea then was that the infliction of physical punishment as a penalty for the violation of laws was the only effectual method to be pursued in order to deter the committing of criminal acts. A code of discipline was then in vogue which was consistent with the then generally prevailing idea as to what the treatment of criminals ought to be.

In 1898 Mr. William A. Hunter was elected by the state legislature to take charge of the Anamosa penitentiary. During his administration many changes were made in the discipline and in the manner of treating the prisoners which were looked upon by the public at large as impractical, but which since then have been generally conceded to be sound, practical and beneficial to all concerned—both to society and to the individual.

During Warden Hunter's administration a printing office was established and a paper published then called the *Prison Press*, later, when the parole and indeterminate sentence law took effect, its name was changed to the *Reformatory Press*. An orchestra was organized. The school, which had fallen into a state of decline, was reorganized and many other features were introduced which tend toward the moral and the intellectual uplift of the inmates. It was due principally to the efforts of Warden Hunter that the reformatory was eventually established, and the idea that the object of maintaining penal institutions should be, not merely to punish, but rather to reform the offender by giving him a new vision of right and wrong, and to instill into him a self-control, a self-reliance and a wholesome respect for law and order—an obedience to moral as well as legal codes which would perpetuate his ambition to do right—began to take a firm hold upon the minds of the people at large.

Warden Hunter, after having laid the foundation for this great humanitarian work, passed into the great beyond September 30, 1906, without seeing his ideals realized. But fortunately Iowa had another man in Mr. Marquis Barr, who, when formerly warden of this institution, had been seriously thinking of adopting the plan which Warden Hunter afterwards followed, and he was wisely chosen to succeed him and to carry out his policy. Today, as the results of the untiring efforts of these two men, the Anamosa reformatory stands in the vanguard as one of the best managed and one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in the United States—showing nothing but the best results for the efforts expended looking toward the reformation of its inmates.

The reformatory is known as "the white palace of the west" and those who have had the privilege of visiting it can easily comprehend why this expression is peculiarly appropriate. Its massive stone, fire-proof and beautifully designed buildings; its large airy, well lighted shops and its hygienic location; its beautiful lawns and flower gardens, and its two hundred and fifty-seven acres of land make it an ideal place to arouse the latent good in the criminal defective and tend to impress him with a new ambition to be restored to an honorable place in society.

A day school has recently been inaugurated where the unfortunates who are confined here may, at least, obtain a rudimentary education. A superintendent of schools, Mr. C. C. Taylor, has recently been engaged for this purpose by the



board of control at a salary of one hundred dollars per month, also an instructor for the female department at a salary of fifty dollars per month.

From the facilities thus offered to the inmates to improve themselves mentally much good is expected to result. They are given ample opportunity to develop any talent they may have. The *Reformatory Press* gives them an excellent medium through which they may express their thoughts. It furnishes them with an incentive to enlarge growing ideas and to attain a literary education. The superintendent of schools is assisted by a corps of inmate teachers and the school is in a flourishing condition.

The state use and contract systems of labor are in vogue. It is designed to place each man where he is most fitted. This cannot always be done because the facilities are not yet adequate enough. Although much has already been accomplished under the able leadership of Warden Barr, much more needs to be done before the institution will be all that the name "reformatory" implies. Taking into consideration the fact that it is but recently, comparatively, that the change from the penitentiary to reformatory has taken place, the state has every reason to congratulate itself on the progress which has been made. Altogether it may be truly said that it is an ideal institution of its kind and is pregnant of much coming good. Its administrative head, with the hearty cooperation of his subordinate officers, is doing a great work for the betterment of his charges.

#### PEOPLES GAS COMPANY.

This company was incorporated on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1909, and received its charter from the state of Iowa on the 14th day of May, 1909, authorizing it to do business for a period of twenty years. The Peoples Gas Company contracted with the American Construction Company of Newton, Iowa, for the erection of a Tinney Gas Plant in Anamosa, which plant was completed and in operation by the — day of —, 1909. W. A. Cunningham was the chief organizer and promoter of this company and received a franchise from the city of Anamosa for said gas company on the — day of —, 1909. The price of gas is one dollar and forty cents per thousand feet if paid during the first ten days of each month and one dollar and fifty cents if not paid during said time.

The officers of the company are: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice-president, F. G. Ray; treasurer, E. K. Ray; secretary, J. E. Remley. The directors are: W. A. Cunningham, Anamosa, Iowa; F. G. Ray, Vinton, Iowa; C. L. Niles, Anamosa, Iowa; E. K. Ray, Anamosa, Iowa; J. E. Remley, Anamosa, Iowa; J. A. Belknap, Anamosa, Iowa; Wm. Thomas, Anamosa, Iowa.

#### THE ANAMOSA FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The first association regarding the Anamosa Fair was on the 5th day of August, 1879, when the Anamosa Driving Park Association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa.

The following is the published notice of incorporation:

"First. The name of the corporation is the 'Anamosa Driving Park Association.'





"Second. The general nature of the business of said association is as follows: The purchase, improvement and fitting up of grounds to be used for fairs, agricultural exhibitions, for the training of horses, and for the purpose of a driving park generally, with power to lease said grounds for the above said purposes and such other uses as the executive committee may determine.

"Third. The authorized capital stock of this association is three thousand dollars, with power to increase the same to five thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, payable on the call of the president.

"Fourth. The time of commencement of said corporation is August 5, 1879, and the same is to continue for twenty years.

"Fifth. The affairs of the association shall be conducted by one president, one vice-president, one secretary, one treasurer and five directors, which five directors, together with president and secretary, shall constitute an executive committee. All of said officers shall be elected by the stockholders of said association on the first Monday in January of each year.

"Sixth. The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation is at any one time to subject itself, five hundred dollars.

"Seventh. The private property of the stockholders shall be exempt from the payment of corporation debts."

The following are the officers: president, N. S. Noble; vice-president, J. P. Scroggs; secretary, William McIntyre; treasurer, L. Schoonover.

Directors: George Watters, L. N. Pitcher, Patrick Washington, John Foley and Samuel Tucker.

The Anamosa Driving Park Association held title to the land now used for fair purposes, consisting of about thirty acres, until the 21st day of August, 1880, when they appointed C. L. Niles trustee of the Anamosa Driving Park Association for the purpose of holding title to said land, who held title to the same until the 29th day of December, 1889, when C. L. Niles, trustee of the Anamosa Driving Park Association, deeded the premises to T. E. Watters as trustee for the Anamosa Driving Park Association, a corporation, and the Anamosa District Fair Association, a copartnership, who held title to same as trustees until the 7th day of August, 1895, when T. E. Watters as trustee deeded said premises to the Anamosa Fair Association, a corporation, which corporation now holds title to the same.

In the year 1895 the young men of Anamosa desiring to improve the Anamosa fair and make it one of the best fairs in the state organized themselves into an association under the name of the Anamosa District Fair Association. These young men took an active energetic interest in the Anamosa fair, improving its grounds, built a large amphitheater which would hold ten thousand people, moved the horse stables from the north side of the fair grounds to the south side as they now stand, planted elm trees so as to make a nice shady park and improved the grounds in every particular. The Anamosa District Fair Association and the Anamosa Driving Park Association were merged into one body and the same members owned the property and belonged to both associations.

The members of the Anamosa District Fair Association and the Anamosa Driving Park Association were as follows: E. R. Moore, T. E. Watters, J. E. King, F. J. Cunningham, T. W. Foley, J. R. Washington, F. M. Rhodes, W. H.



Prentice, A. C. Watters, Bert Scott, D. B. Sigworth, W. S. Bromily, W. A. Miller, J. A. Belknap, John Z. Lull, Wm. McGuire, S. T. McLaughlin, W. D. Sheean, A. M. Simmons and M. J. Campbell.

The Anamosa District Fair Association continued until the 7th day of August, 1905, when the present Anamosa Fair Association was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, at which time Clifford L. Niles, James E. Remley, Dr. T. C. Gorman and H. E. Beam were added to the list of members. The officers of the Anamosa Fair Association under said incorporation were: president, H. E. Beam; vice president, John Z. Lull; secretary, A. C. Watters; treasurer, Clifford L. Niles.

In 1905 it was thought advisable to raise the price of general admission from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents and since that time the price of general admission has been thirty-five cents. The following are the rates of admission to the fair for the year 1909:

First day free. Admission each succeeding day: Single tickets, admitting one person, thirty-five cents; children under fourteen years of age, fifteen cents; horse and rider, fifty cents; horse and wagon or buggy and driver, sixty cents; two horses and wagon with driver, sixty cents; single ticket to amphitheater and quarter stretch, fifteen cents.

The following is the list of officers of the Anamosa Fair Association for 1909: president, Frank Johnson; vice president, J. A. Belknap; secretary, L. W. Russell; treasurer, A. C. Watters; marshal, W. A. Hogan; superintendent of amusements, Wm. McGuire; superintendent of concessions, H. E. Beam; superintendent of advertising, J. E. Remley; superintendent of amphitheater, J. I. Hay; superintendent of stalls, Joe Tyler; superintendent of floral hall, Mrs. A. M. Simmons; superintendent of stock, W. M. Byerly; chief of police, C. H. Hastings; superintendents of fair book: Arthur Remley, T. E. Watters, Edgar Tarbox; superintendent of base ball, E. R. Moore; superintendent of heralds, Clifford Niles.

The following is the present list of members of the Anamosa Fair Association: Wm. McGuire, W. B. Scott, T. C. Gorman, H. E. Beam, Gildner Brothers, John Baumann, R. Henriksen, R. E. Giltrap, M. F. Meredith, J. I. Hay, Wm. Helberg, W. F. McCarty, J. A. Belknap, T. W. Foley, James E. Remley, John Cartano, Russell & Son, Frank Scott, Park Chamberlain, W. M. Byerly, Harper Smythe, E. R. Moore, S. T. McLaughlin, C. H. Hastings, Meek & Beam, W. S. Barker, H. A. Zinn, T. E. Watters, W. T. Bromily, Ben Haigh, W. D. Sheean, Paul Kiene, C. R. Howard, F. J. Cunningham, Ralph Simmons, Tyler & Downing, J. E. King, G. W. Walker, E. K. Ray, Arthur Remley, H. G. Halsey, Tarbox & Ireland, D. B. Sigworth, J. Z. Lull, A. C. Watters, Clifford L. Niles, Morey Sickle, Thoeming & Buckner, Shaw & Dutton, W. A. Hogan, C. P. Scroggs, Robert Johnson & Son.

The Anamosa Fair Association is one of the most successful fairs in the state of Iowa and has been for a number of years. This is the fair that originated the vaudeville attraction at fairs in the state of Iowa and became noted as an attraction fair. It has been somewhat unfortunate for the last three years as it has rained every year and interfered more or less with the attendance.





## ANAMOSA CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Anamosa convened at the Methodist church on the evening of the 11th of May, 1863, for the purpose of completing the above organization, G. W. Field, Esq., in the chair. C. R. Scott was made secretary of the meeting.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft articles of incorporation, made a report through W. G. Hammond, Esq., chairman of the committee, which report was received and the committee discharged. The articles of incorporation were, on motion, adopted seriatim, and signed by E. B. Alderman, J. E. Friend, A. Spalding, D. Kinert, S. G. Matson, J. J. Dickinson, George W. Field, W. G. Hammond, H. L. Palmer, S. A. Pope, Jacob Gerber and C. R. Scott as corporators.

The committee appointed on cemetery grounds, through J. J. Dickinson, Esq., reported progress, and the committee continued under former instructions.

On motion, the association proceeded to elect nine trustees for the ensuing year. E. B. Alderman, W. G. Hammond, Alonzo Spalding, J. J. Dickinson, Israel Fisher, G. P. Dietz, J. E. Friend, C. R. Scott and G. W. Field were duly elected trustees of the corporation.

G. W. Field, W. G. Hammond and C. R. Scott were appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the corporation.

The secretary and treasurer were instructed to open books for subscription.

The association adjourned to meet again in one week.

On the 12th of May, 1863, articles of incorporation were filed for record with the recorder of Jones county, Iowa, at 12 o'clock M., and recorded in book 22 of deeds, page 123.

Various propositions were received at different times for the sale of land to the association, but no purchase was made until the 11th of May, 1864, when the grounds known as the "old cemetery" were purchased from G. H. Ford, together with adjacent grounds, embracing in all about fifteen acres, situated west of the city, on an elevated portion of ground at the junction of Buffalo Creek with the Wapsipinicon River. The situation is decidedly beautiful and romantic. The purchase was made on three, six and nine years' time, at eight per cent, and the association was made ready to make sales of the laid-out lots, and soon entered upon the work of laying out and improving the cemetery.

In 1869, under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Fisher, the whole ground was inclosed with a strong, pine board fence, and a roadway thirty feet wide cut around, inside the fence. On the east side, a strip of ground some thirty feet wide and two hundred long, leading to the cemetery grounds proper, was inclosed in the same substantial fence, and at the entrance-way was made a handsome double gate, twelve feet wide. These gates were hinged to massive pillars and kept locked.

During the last few years there has been a great deal of attention paid to the Riverside cemetery and many fine improvements have been made. The cemetery association has built a large receiving vault, has fixed up the grounds by improving the lots and keeping the grass mowed and built a wide cement walk from the entrance gate to the main part of the cemetery grounds. In the spring of 1909



a large and imposing blue Bedford cut stone gateway with large iron gates was erected at the entrance of the cemetery at a cost of one thousand dollars. This is a magnificent gateway and adds much to the beauty of the cemetery. Riverside cemetery is situated on a hill at the junction of the Wapsipinicon and Buffalo Creek making a beautiful as well as a convenient spot for a resting place for the dead. It has many costly and substantial monuments, well kept roads and graves with evergreen trees and shrubbery. The lots were well platted and arranged with cinder avenues so that all lots may be reached with convenience and all graves observable from the roadside.

There are three well built vaults. One public vault and two private vaults, which are an ornament to the grounds. The two private vaults are owned by the Soper and Skinner families.

#### FIRST BURIAL IN THE ANAMOSA CEMETERY.

The first person buried in what is now the Anamosa Cemetery was a child of John Leonard. Leonard's home was at Fairview, but he was working for some person in Anamosa (then Lexington), and his family was with him. His child died, and as there was no regular burying-ground, those who had previously died were buried on the hillside back of what is now the dwelling of Mathews & Son, and back of the Midland Railroad track. The child was buried on the hill, and among a few scattered trees overlooking the Wapsie. All who died here in the years that followed were buried on the same hill, and, finally, in the year 1854 or 1855, the ground, which was the property of Mr. G. H. Ford, was laid out into burial lots.

The first officers of the association were: president, George W. Field; secretary, C. R. Scott; treasurer, E. B. Alderman.

The present officers are: president, William Thomas; vice-president, C. W. Metcalf; treasurer, Wm. Alspaugh; secretary, T. W. Shapley.

The following are the present trustees: C. L. Niles, Wm. Alspaugh, Wm. Thomas, F. M. Belknap, H. H. Soper, Ed Osborne, C. W. Metcalf, C. H. Anderson, W. A. Cunningham.

Mr. T. W. Shapley has been secretary of the association continuously since the 16th of May, 1889.

#### THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Post No. 4 of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, on the 13th day of August, 1866, at a meeting of the charter members consisting of the following named persons: William T. Shaw, Edwin B. Alderman, Richard McDaniel, Lawrence Schoonover, George L. Yount, James A. Palmer, Jeremiah Austin, Alexander Rollo and O. B. Crane. E. B. Alderman was made chairman and the following named persons were its first officers: post commander, Wm. T. Shaw; assistant post commander, E. B. Alderman; post adjutant, Richard McDaniel; post quarter-master, T. H. Thompson; post sergeant, Horace H. Gates. Wm. T. Shaw, John H. Barnard, and Geo. L. Yount were appointed recruiting officers. Post No. 4 of the Grand Army of the Republic con-





tinued until the 23d day of August, 1867, when it disbanded on account of the lack of interest and inability to get the members to attend meetings.

On the 20th day of March, 1880, an organization called Our Country Defenders was organized at an informal meeting of ex-soldiers held at Good Templars Hall, Saturday morning, March 20, 1880. General J. H. Gray, commissary general of musters of the National Encampment was present and read the platform of the National Encampment of Our Country Defenders and explained the object of the organization. Those present were G. L. Yount, C. W. Coe, E. M. Condit, T. E. Patterson, E. J. Wood, Wm. B. Fish, I. H. Brasted, Robert Dott, B. H. White, John Stewart, L. C. Aldridge, A. V. Eaton, E. V. N. Hall. These comrades took the obligation administered by General Gray and proceeded to the election of officers which resulted as follows: Geo. L. Yount, commander; E. M. Condit, lieutenant commander; I. H. Brasted, adjutant; V. H. White, quartermaster; C. W. Coe, chaplin; E. J. Wood, officer of the day; T. E. Patterson, officer of the guard; W. B. Fish, sergeant major; M. M. Curtis, quarter-master-sergeant; L. C. Aldridge, drum major; E. V. A. Hall, chief musician.

The encampment was named Major Thompson Encampment No. 25 after Judge Wm. C. Thompson of Marion, Iowa. The initiation fee was seventy-five cents. This organization continued until May 3, 1881, when it went out of existence.

On the 12th of May, 1881, the present Fred Steel Post No. 4 of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at an informal meeting of ex-soldiers held at Good Templars Hall Friday evening, May 12, 1882. General Burst and Major F. Clendennan were present as mustering officers.

The following ex-soldiers were then obligated: E. M. Condit, M. M. Curtis, James Phelan, A. L. Eager, H. H. Monroe, Frank Chapman, R. Wilkinson, L. C. Aldridge, James Lampson, Frank Fisher, I. H. Brasted, E. V. N. Hall, J. B. Vandusen, Wm. H. Arment, John Stewart, G. L. Yount, Harlan Hollenbeck, C. W. Coe, L. J. Adair. C. W. Coe was called to the chair and I. H. Brasted was appointed secretary. The following officers were elected: post commander, L. C. Aldridge; S. V. P. C., C. W. Coe; J. V. P. C., Harlan Hollenbeck, adjutant, W. H. Arment; quarter-master, I. H. Brasted; surgeon, L. J. Adair; chaplain, E. V. N. Hall; officer of the guard, James Lamson; O. D., G. L. Yount; sergeant major, M. M. Curtis; Q. M. sergeant, John Stewart.

The post was named James A. Garfield Post of Anamosa, Iowa, but before the national organization could be notified some other post had selected the name of James A. Garfield and a new name had to be chosen. The name of Fred Steel Post was selected and the Anamosa post was granted their original number, No. 4, as the fourth post organized in Iowa was organized at Anamosa. The Fred Steel Post No. 4 paid the outstanding indebtedness of the old organization of our Country Defenders and took their property.

The following is the present roster of Fred Steel Post, No. 4: C. P. Atwood, Thos. Burke, I. H. Brasted, J. H. Barnard, Wm. Bronley, Wm. Brown, John Birk, J. A. Bishop, Frank Cooper, Dr. S. Druet, Frank Grimm, David Heisey, S. C. Hall, C. S. Holcomb, H. Harris, ——— Hamaker, W. W. Isham, M. Kenyon, Jas. H. Lamson, Jno. A. Leaper, Isaac Luce, A. F. Lohrman, I. H. Meek, John McHorter, Thomas Neiley, T. L. Pattison, T. E. Patterson, Anton Parker,



Louis Rosencrans, John Ronen, L. Rushford, W. C. Ruhl, M. P. Sigworth, H. W. Sigworth, Geo. W. Sones, Jas. Strickle, Wm. Sampica, A. Somers, John Strickle, Henry Sitka, Henry Thompson, Warren Tauer, E. J. Wood, W. W. Walbridge, Jos. Weiss, and Thomas Wilds. Forty-six members.

The Grand Army of the Republic has been an active organization in Anamosa for a great many years and has taken charge and successfully conducted memorial day exercises every year and have decorated the graves of all deceased soldiers. They are loyal to their fellow members and render assistance whenever called upon. Their numbers become fewer every year and it will be but a few years when the order from lack of members will go completely out of existence.

#### EASTERN IOWA VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Fred Steel Post No. 4, were active members in the organization known as the Eastern Iowa Veteran Association, which organization was effected at Anamosa about the year 1878 and was dis-organized about the year 1890. The ninth annual reunion was held at Anamosa, Iowa, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 7, 8 and 9, 1887. The officers of the association at that time were as follows: general commander, William T. Shaw; colonel, Milo Smith; lieutenant colonel, D. B. Moorehouse; senior major, W. P. Rigby; junior major, W. S. R. Burnet.

This was a large reunion of soldiers and the feature of the day was a sham battle upon the Anamosa Fair Grounds, which was largely attended by ex-soldiers and fellow citizens.

G. L. Yount of Anamosa, was adjutant general of the day and T. M. Wilds was judge advocate general.

E. J. Wood of Anamosa, held the office of general commander in this organization, and he and William T. Shaw were the only Anamosa citizens honored by an office.

#### THE APOLLO CLUB.

The only musical organization in Anamosa,—had its inception in the minds of a few earnest music-lovers eight years ago.

The ambitious name belonged at first to a rather meager membership; this has steadily grown, both in numbers and enthusiasm, until now fifty names are upon the club's roll.

The high musical standard set for the club by its founders has never been lowered; and the nine programs given each year comprise only the best in vocal and instrumental composition.

The meetings are held at the houses of the members on the second Tuesday evening of each month from October to June. In addition it is the custom of the club to give in one of the churches an oratorio or sacred cantata at Easter; thus far "The Crucifixion," "The Holy City," and "Olivet to Calvary" have been given.

Two years ago the opera "Chimes of Normandy" was given in the Opera House most successfully under the direction of a professional brought from Chicago; "The Pirates of Penzance" will be sung the present season.





Upon one occasion Apollo took a vacation, in which interim a male minstrel show was given for the benefit of the club, and netted a sufficient sum to purchase whatever music the performers on program did not care to own. This music is the property of the club and is kept for its use by the club librarian. The replenished treasury also offered the club last year the pleasure of a concert given by Mrs. Haman, Mr. Montilius and Mr. Orr of Cedar Rapids, on New Year's Eve, followed by a reception, at the home of the president, Mrs. E. R. Moore, and later in the year, it enabled the club to secure Dr. Waugh Lander for two magnificent piano recitals. Two other pleasant social affairs were given by the club in previous years; the first, a regular club program to which the general public was invited; and the second, a rendition of Schubert's song cycle, "The Fair Maid of the Mill" by Mrs. T. R. Watson of Cedar Rapids, at the home of Mrs. W. B. Skinner.

The outlook for successful work the coming year is very bright as the calendars are now in the hands of the members, and the work will cover selections from standard operas and oratorios, with several symphonies.

The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. E. B. Harrison; vice president, Mrs. C. H. Anderson; secretary, Miss Gordon; treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Noble; librarian, Mrs. J. S. Stacy.

#### DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, Francis Shaw Chapter, No. 501, was organized at Anamosa, Iowa, October, 1899, and was named in honor of Francis Shaw, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts and Gouldsboro, Maine. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. S. Millard, the first regent being Miss H. L. Shaw.

The chapter meets monthly at the homes of the members, the programs being literary and musical. A program of more than passing interest was given on May 2, 1903, "History of the Mass," as follows:

Paper—Historical Sketch of "The Mass" .....	Mrs. Bagley
Music .....	Miss Dyer
(a) Kyrie and Gloria—Twelfth Mass .....	Mozart
(b) Graduale Noel .....	Adam
(c) Credo—Messe Sollenelle .....	Gounod
(d) Offertory—Ave Maria—Bach .....	Gounod
(e) Sanctus—Benedictus—Mass in C. ....	Beethoven
(f) Agnus Dei—Messe. Sollenelle .....	Gounod

This program was given later in the Catholic church with the approval of the priest and the bishop. The collection taken on this occasion, amounting to about fifty dollars was given to the sanitarium.

The Francis Shaw chapter was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the library. This will be seen in the history of that splendid institution.

The present officers and members of the chapter are as follows: regent, Mrs. F. M. Bagley; vice regent, Mrs. Geo. Schoonover; second vice regent, Miss Bertha Remley; secretary, Mrs. Geo. Noble; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Ramsey; registrar, Miss Harriet Cunningham; historian, Mrs. Eleanor Strawman.



• LIST OF MEMBERS, FRANCIS SHAW CHAPTER NO. 501.

Mrs. Ella Thomsen Bagley.....	29,451
Miss Eva Byerly.....	49,905
Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell Buckley.....	49,056
Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell.....	37,262
Mrs. Vada Lamb Carpenter.....	29,452
Mrs. Lena Hubbell Chamberlain.....	29,459
Miss Harriet Amaret Cunningham.....	29,454
Miss Celia Dyer.....	34,131
Mrs. Eliza Crane Ferguson.....	29,456
Mrs. Elida McCutcheon Ellison .....	30,308
Mrs. Agnes Dyer Foley.....	34,132
Mrs. Ida L. B. Glanville.....	33,303
Mrs. Laura Monroe Gould.....	50,742
Mrs. Charlotte Page Hartman.....	29,844
Mrs. Mary Ryan Harvey.....	33,304
Miss Jane Merton Harvey.....	33,305
Mrs. Frances Little Hicks.....	44,290
Mrs. Josephine Holt Howard.....	29,458
Miss Rena Hubbell.....	30,309
Mrs. Amanda Peck Hunter .....	32,063
Mrs. Laura Hicks Koop.....	44,291
Mrs. Mary Thompson Ketcham.....	29,461
Mrs. Cornelia Samson.....	53,680
Mrs. Emogene Sartelle Lull.....	30,310
Mrs. Augusta Hopkins McCarn.....	29,464
Mrs. Hattie Lull McGuire.....	34,130
Mrs. Mary Wynkoop Moore.....	41,794
Mrs. Nellie Scroggs Niles.....	29,449
Mrs. Clara Holt Niles.....	29,460
Mrs. Eliza Webb Noble.....	30,311
Mrs. Sarah Thompson Osborne.....	29,466
Mrs. Lena Scroggs Pitcher.....	33,306
Mrs. Ella Hazard Petcina .....	52,588
Miss Annette Page .....	29,845
Mrs. Cora Belknap Ramsey.....	52,589
Mrs. Mary Underwood Remley.....	29,469
Miss Bertha Remley.....	33,737
Mrs. Sarah A. Sarles .....	33,307
Mrs. Jane Meade Sigworth.....	29,470
Mrs. Margaret Davis Sigworth.....	52,590
Mrs. Anna Harvey Snyder.....	49,425
Mrs. Margery Ryan Soper.....	18,421
Mrs. Eleanor Soper Strawman.....	58,297
Miss Anna Treman.....	29,846
Mrs. Lucile Ellen Tucker.....	49,057





Miss Margaret Wood.....	33,308
Mrs. Mary Hathaway Washburn.....	32,064
Mrs. Jeanette Welch.....	59,761
Miss Carrie M. Wildey.....	(Number not yet received)

Miss Ida Osborne, Miss Lena Osborne, Miss Agnes Remley, Miss Elsa Strawman, Mrs. Elva Dunham Parsons, Mrs. Grace Lovell Schoonover, Mrs. Carrie Schoonover, Miss Verda Lytton, Mrs. Estella Jump, Mrs. Lorenda Peet Templeman.

Life Members: Mrs. Frances Higby Dutton, 29,455; Mrs. Theresa Peet Russell, 29,468; Miss Helen Louisa Shaw, 4,702; Miss Mary Dutton, 55,180. Honorary Member: Mrs. W. S. Benton, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In Memoriam: Mrs. Elizabeth Crane Shaw, Mrs. Theresa Peet Myrick, Mrs. Augusta Peet Hubbell, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks Lull, Mrs. Jennie Waite Pearson, Mrs. Gertrude Herrick Cowan.

The regents are as follows: Helen L. Shaw, Nellie S. Niles, Charlotte P. Hartman and Helen T. Bagley.

#### THE LIBRARY.

In January, 1900, by the will of a former resident, Walter S. Benton, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the city of Anamosa was left the sum of ten thousand dollars to be used in purchasing books for the public library, provided a suitable building should be erected inside of three years.

The city council did not feel quite strong enough to undertake the work and expense which the acceptance of this generous gift involved. They voted a certain sum for the support of the library if it should be built. The council wrote to the executor of Mr. Benton's estate to be allowed to erect a building the upper story of which was to be the library and the lower story to be used for a hose house. This offer was declined. It was at this stage of the proceedings that The Daughters of the Revolution took hold of the project. The Francis Shaw chapter, feeling that this gift should not be rejected or allowed to lapse, resolved to try to raise the necessary sum. The chapter raised by subscription, five thousand, eight hundred dollars, and the chapter raised by entertainments, seventeen hundred dollars, and other societies and entertainments, eighty dollars. Later, Mrs. Benton very generously gave three thousand dollars. The total cost of the library and site was eleven thousand dollars. The city furnished the building at a cost of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. In January, 1903, the library was turned over to the city by Miss H. L. Shaw, regent of Francis Shaw chapter. The library was built and finished in accordance with instructions left by Mr. Benton and accepted by his trustees, January, 1903, and opened to the public, August 1, 1903. The library is complete in every particular, and competent critics state that there is no library in the state in any town of less than fifteen thousand that is as well equipped.

The present library board is: president, Mrs. E. M. Harvey; vice-president, Harriet Cunningham; secretary, Mrs. Laura Gould; T. W. Shapley, George Schoonover, Dr. T. C. Gorman, Mrs. H. A. Ercanbrack, Mrs. H. M. Remley and Mrs. E. R. Moore.



The board is appointed by the Mayor of the city of Anamosa.

The number of volumes in the library on September 1, 1909, was four thousand, one hundred and twenty-three volumes. Total circulation during the year ten thousand, two hundred and two volumes. Largest daily circulation eighty-four. Smallest daily circulation six. Average daily circulation thirty-two. Total number of borrower's cards, one thousand, two hundred and seventy-four. Number of days open during the year three hundred and seven.

The librarians have been Miss Cornelius McCarn, who was the first librarian, who resigned Sept. 1, 1909, and Miss Remley who was appointed her successor and is now the present librarian.

#### MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL REGARDING LIBRARY.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, February 5, 1900.

Council met in regular session, presiding his honor, the Mayor. Present all councilmen, except Joslin and Sigworth. Minutes of last regular and special meetings read and approved.

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A copy of the will of the late Walter S. Benton was then presented to the city council and the article relative to the bequest made to the city was then read, and the Mayor was then ordered to write his executors an acknowledgment of the receipt of the instrument.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, April, 9, 1900.

Council met as a board of review, presiding his honor, the Mayor. Councilmen present, Atkinson, Foley, Simmons, Watters, Cunningham, Jackells, Lull and Cook. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Miss Lou Shaw, representing the D. A. R., came before the council in behalf of the public library building. After reading her plans and suggestions, motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the city attorney and F. O. Ellison and determine if an arrangement could be made satisfactory to the D. A. R. and others interested and in compliance with the statute governing libraries, and report at the next meeting of the council.

The Mayor appointed Atkinson, Cunningham and Lull as said committee.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, May 7, 1900.

Council met in regular session, presiding his honor, the Mayor. Councilmen present, Atkinson, Foley, Simmons, Cunningham, Jackells, and Lull. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following report of public library committee was accepted: To the honorable Mayor and city council: Your committee to whom was referred the matter of public library, and the proposition of the society known as the D. A. R. in relation thereto, would respectfully report that they have discussed the issues with Senator Ellison representing said society, and have decided to recommend that an ordinance be prepared governing the relation between the city, the subscribers to the building fund, and the D. A. R., in which provision shall be made for three directors representing D. A. R., three representing the subscribers to the







PUBLIC LIBRARY, ANAMOSA



building fund, and three others thus making up the board of nine trustees or directors as provided by the statute.

E. L. Atkinson,  
W. A. Cunningham,  
J. Z. Lull,  
Committee.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 4, 1900.

Council met in regular session, his honor, the Mayor, W. D. Sheean, presiding. Councilmen present, Atkinson, Simmons, Cunningham, Jackells, Lull and Cook. \* \* \*

The ordinance providing for the appointment of library trustees was read the first time; on motion the rules were suspended and passed to the second reading; was read the second time and passed to the third reading; read the third time and on motion adopted by the following vote: Yeas, Atkinson, Simmons, Watters, Cunningham, Jackells, Lull and Cook. Nays, none. C. H. Carter, Clerk.

Adopted the fourth day of June, 1900.

#### SANITARIUM.

The Anamosa Sanitarium was originally built for a Mother House for the Sisters of St. Francis under the direction and inspiration of Rev. Robert Powers. In connection with the Mother House there was a Catholic school established in Anamosa and the building called the old Catholic church was remodelled and used for school purposes. After a few years it did not appear to be advisable to continue the Catholic school nor the Mother House and both were disbanded. Archbishop Hennessey, of Dubuque, granted a permit to Dr. D. W. Gawley to use this building for a sanitarium and it has been so used until the present time. At the death of Dr. Gawley, the permit was given to Dr. A. G. Hejinian. On January 28, 1902, when the building was filled with patients it caught fire from cinders dropping to the roof from the chimney and was burned to the ground, saving, however, the walls and part of the lower story. In summer of 1902, shortly after the fire Archbishop Keane was in Anamosa and was the inspiration and cause of starting a subscription for the rebuilding of the sanitarium. He himself giving five hundred dollars. The sum of five hundred dollars was given by Hon. J. A. Green, W. T. Shaw, Dr. T. C. Gorman, Drs. Sigworth and sons and Dr. A. G. Hejinian. With this start a subscription of three thousand, five hundred dollars was raised at once, which sum together with the insurance on the old building permitted the sanitarium to be rebuilt. The Sisters of Mercy, of Cedar Rapids, have charge of the Sanitarium. The Catholic church has no control or management and all physicians have equal privileges and rights.

The sanitarium is one of the most beneficial organizations in the city of Anamosa and its reputation is spread throughout the whole state and country and many patients come to this sanitarium from great distances in order to receive the services of its physicians and the care given by the sisters. The city may well be proud of such an institution and proud of its doctors and management.





## EDUCATIONAL.

March 25, 1859, a petition, signed by ten voters of the town of Anamosa, was presented to the town council praying an election to be held in said town to decide whether the corporation and territory adjoining, which had previously been attached for school purposes, should become a separate and independent district in accordance with certain powers conferred by the state board of education during the previous year.

In answer to this petition, the mayor, by order of the council, proclaimed an election, to be held on the second Monday of April following, to decide the matter. In this election an unanimous vote of seventy ballots was cast in favor of a separate district.

The first board was elected April 19, 1859, and was composed of: President, William T. Shaw; vice-president, J. S. Dimmitt; secretary, J. J. Dickinson; directors: Israel Fisher, R. S. Hadley, R. Crane and David Graham.

There were at that time five teachers employed in the district. During the summer of 1859, school was kept in what was known as the "Brick Schoolhouse" and the United Brethren church—two teachers in each. The schools were kept in session forty-four weeks out of fifty-two, and the school year was divided into a summer and winter term of twenty-two weeks each.

The old schoolhouse, in what was known as the Belknap district, was at once sold by the new board to Adam Snyder for one hundred and thirty dollars. In the winter of 1859-60, the M. E. church was rented for school purposes. In the summer of 1861, St. Marks' Episcopal and the Congregational churches were rented by the district. In these buildings and other rented rooms the public schools were kept until the erection of the present school building. The site of this structure, which is commonly called the graded school, was purchased in the spring of 1861 of Burton Peet, being two and a half acres of the northeast corner of section 10, in Fairview township. In April, 1861, bids were received for the erection of a building in accordance with the specification and plans already prepared. Two bids were presented only—E. C. Holt, four thousand, six hundred dollars, and Alonzo Spaulding, four thousand, four hundred and seventy-five dollars. The latter was awarded the contract, and in June a tax of five mills was levied toward meeting the wants of the building fund. The house was not completed until the winter of 1862-63, and, when plastered and furnished cost almost double the original bid.

An addition was made to the building in 1872, to defray the expenses of which bonds of the district were voted to the amount of five thousand dollars, being five one thousand dollar bonds due in one, two, three, four and five years. The addition was not built by single contract.

To accommodate pupils in that portion of the district, a schoolhouse was erected in the summer of 1867, in the direction of the stone quarry. This was burned in 1871 by a fire originating from a locomotive, and sweeping through the timber in which the schoolhouse was located. A new building was immediately erected at a cost of one thousand dollars.



In April, 1877, that portion of the Independent district south of the Wapipinicon was set off to the Fairview district, the river being declared a legal obstruction, preventing the attendance of children from opposite side.

April 8, 1872, the Independent District of Strawberry Hill was separated from the Independent School District of Anamosa by a vote of the electors of the former corporation. The vote stood twenty-three to two in favor of a district organization.

A course of study was formally adopted in 1874, arranging for a high school department of three years. At that time, there was an indebtedness of six thousand, five hundred dollars hanging over the district, which has all been since removed.

In 1885, by vote of the people the Independent School District of Anamosa built on an addition to the graded school which was called the high school, which added materially to the looks of the building, and enlarged the room, which was made necessary by the increased attendance. Mr. E. C. Holt had the contract. There was some strife at the time of the election as to whether it should be built on the north side of the town or an addition to the graded school.

The school at Stone City is under the supervision of the Independent School District of Anamosa. They have a very nice stone school house consisting of two rooms. This school house was built from the stone obtained in the stone quarries at Stone City. It is an up to date school in every particular. The school district owns the old brick schoolhouse and grounds situated on Strawberry Hill, but the school building has not been used for two years. It is valuable property and may be of use in the future.

The Anamosa High School has an enrollment of ninety-nine pupils, some of whom are from the country and pay tuition. The teachers in the high school are: superintendent, M. O. Roark; principal, E. F. Churchill; Blanche I. Drees, Alice J. White, Caroline Hillman and Gertrude Ilgen Fritz. The grammar school has an enrollment of four hundred and eighteen in the Anamosa school and forty-three in the Stone City school, making a total of five hundred and sixty-one.

The teachers are Elizabeth Lyon, eighth grade, thirty-four pupils; Adella Bevans, seventh grade, thirty-five pupils; Nellie Morey, sixth grade, forty-one pupils; Grace Tathwell, fifth grade, forty-three pupils; Lena Miller, fourth grade, fifty-four pupils; Julia Gavin, third grade, forty-six pupils; assistants, Mary Rigby, Ida Osborn, first grade, sixty-three; Leta Gade, kindergarten, fifty-one; volunteer assistant, Bess Soper.

Stone City: principal, Grace Balch; grammar department, twenty-two; Kate Walsh, primary department, twenty-one.

The list of superintendents are as follows: C. T. Lampson, Wm. Gage, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Coon, I. C. Lusk, C. D. Morey, J. E. Kelsey, Amos Hyatt, John Davidson, Park Hill, Aaron Palmer, J. C. Macomber, C. E. Buckley, F. C. Popham, M. O. Roark. Prof. Park Hill and A. A. Palmer were superintendents for a great many years and are particularly beloved by all those who graduated under them. Prof. Hill died some years ago and Prof. Palmer is now superintendent of the schools in the city of Marshalltown, which is one of the best schools in the state of Iowa.

The Anamosa High School has a good many graduates. Three hundred and fifty-six have graduated from Anamosa High School, the first class in 1871, and





they are found in all walks of life and in all states of the Union. Many graduates have attended and graduated from college after graduating from the high school. Graduates of our high school are holding many prominent and important positions throughout the country.

The school board consists of the following: president, Dr. B. F. Erb; Clifford B. Paul, G. H. Monroe, Frank Dearborn, Ed. Osborn and secretary, E. F. Miller.

#### MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD, ANAMOSA LODGE NO. 171.

The Mystic Workers of the World were organized August 30, 1898 and their charter was issued on the first day of September, 1898.

Anamosa Lodge has the honor of having a supreme officer for a period of ten years. W. A. Cunningham was elected director in September 1898 and reelected 1900 and 1902 and in June 1904, was elected supreme master with a salary of two thousand, five hundred dollars a year and all expenses which office he held until June, 1908. In June 1904, at the request of the board of directors the degree staff of Anamosa was invited with expenses paid to put on the work at the supreme lodge to be held at Janesville, Wisconsin, in June 1904. They put on the work in magnificent shape and received many compliments. The degree staff consisted of the following members: Dr. W. B. Pearson; prefect, Bell Boswell; monitor, Fannie Pearson; secretary, Ida McQuown; banker, Ada Harper; marshall, Jean Atkinson; queen, Gertrude Cunningham; love, Ada McIntyre; truth, Jennie Oeffinger; hope, Clara Meek, ———, Ida Wilkinson; warden, Olive Kramar; sentinel, Nellie Brady.

Anamosa Lodge has paid up to September 30, 1909, sixteen thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, and its beneficiary has received eight thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars. There are two hundred and forty-five members in good standing.

The present officers are: prefect, Flora Simmons; secretary, J. L. Oeffinger; monitor, Gertrude Cunningham; marshall, Eva Bunce; warden, W. A. Cunningham; sentinel, Leslie Wells; banker, C. H. Oeffinger.

#### MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Anamosa Camp No. 167 was organized March 2, 1886, with forty-four charter members as follows: Lyman J. Adair, C. H. Anderson, C. P. Atwood, E. S. Atkinson, D. F. Barnard, C. M. Brown, J. F. Brown, F. E. Brush, A. J. Bedford, Geo. W. Byerly, W. A. Cunningham, M. Chaplin, J. J. Dickson, W. H. DeFord, F. F. Frost, F. J. Fuller, J. H. Graham, J. C. Griffith, L. Greenbaum, M. Gavin, E. M. Harvey, C. H. Harvey, J. H. Holcomb, D. M. Hakes, T. L. Haggaro, Geo. H. Hitchcock, J. W. Jamison, H. Lehmkuhl, Jacob Laurence, W. M. Osborne, A. L. Pollard, J. P. Scroggs, E. F. Smith, John Stewart, L. E. Tucker, T. E. Watters, A. G. Williams, H. Wicher, F. B. Warzenbacher, G. S. Hickox, Leo Kaufmann, L. W. Norton, R. A. Washburn, C. H. Monger.

The following were its first officers: venerable counsel, W. A. Cunningham; clerk, E. M. Harvey; banker, T. E. Watters.



This camp paid into the society's benefit fund to September 20, 1907, at which time Camp No. 6,467 consolidated therewith, a total of twenty-five thousand, four hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty cents, and to the general fund, a total of two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-five cents.

It has paid out by the society to beneficiaries of members of Camp No. 167, thirty-six thousand dollars, or ten thousand, five hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy cents more than the members contributed to the beneficiary fund. There were in all twenty-one death claims.

#### CAMP NO. 6,467.

Camp No. 6,467 was organized at Stone City, Iowa, May 5, 1899, with twenty-two charter members as follows: M. Marshall, F. Betz, E. Anderson, A. Bruck, Wm. Finnegan, Wm. Pickering, F. Holcomb, A. Larson, J. Finnegan, Gus. Finnegan, R. Juno, John Bruck, J. Patnode, E. Hughes, J. Graham, J. Wernimont, C. Bruce, Ben Tapper, M. Matson, O. Cleve, A. Patnode, A. Larson.

On September 20, 1907, this camp having only twenty-three members consolidated with Anamosa Camp No. 167. Prior to the consolidation the camp paid into the benefit fund three thousand, five hundred and sixty-five dollars and ten cents and into the general fund four hundred and fifty-nine dollars. The society paid three death claims in this camp, amounting to seven thousand dollars, or three thousand, four hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety cents more than the members contributed to the benefit fund. Altogether the two camps and their consolidated membership paid to the society benefit fund thirty-two thousand, four hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents, and to the general fund three thousand, seven hundred and four dollars and eighty-five cents, disbursed to the beneficiaries of twenty-four members dying, forty-three thousand dollars, or ten thousand, five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents more than was received from the members in the benefit fund.

The present membership of Camp No. 167, is three hundred and twenty-two beneficiary members in good standing.

The present officers are: venerable counsels, A. McDaniel, E. L. Harvey; clerk, H. H. Soper; banker, J. E. Remley.

Mr. A. McDaniel has held the office of venerable counsel for seven consecutive years and H. H. Soper has held his office for eight years. The present success of Camp No. 167 is largely due to the energy and faithfulness of these two officers.

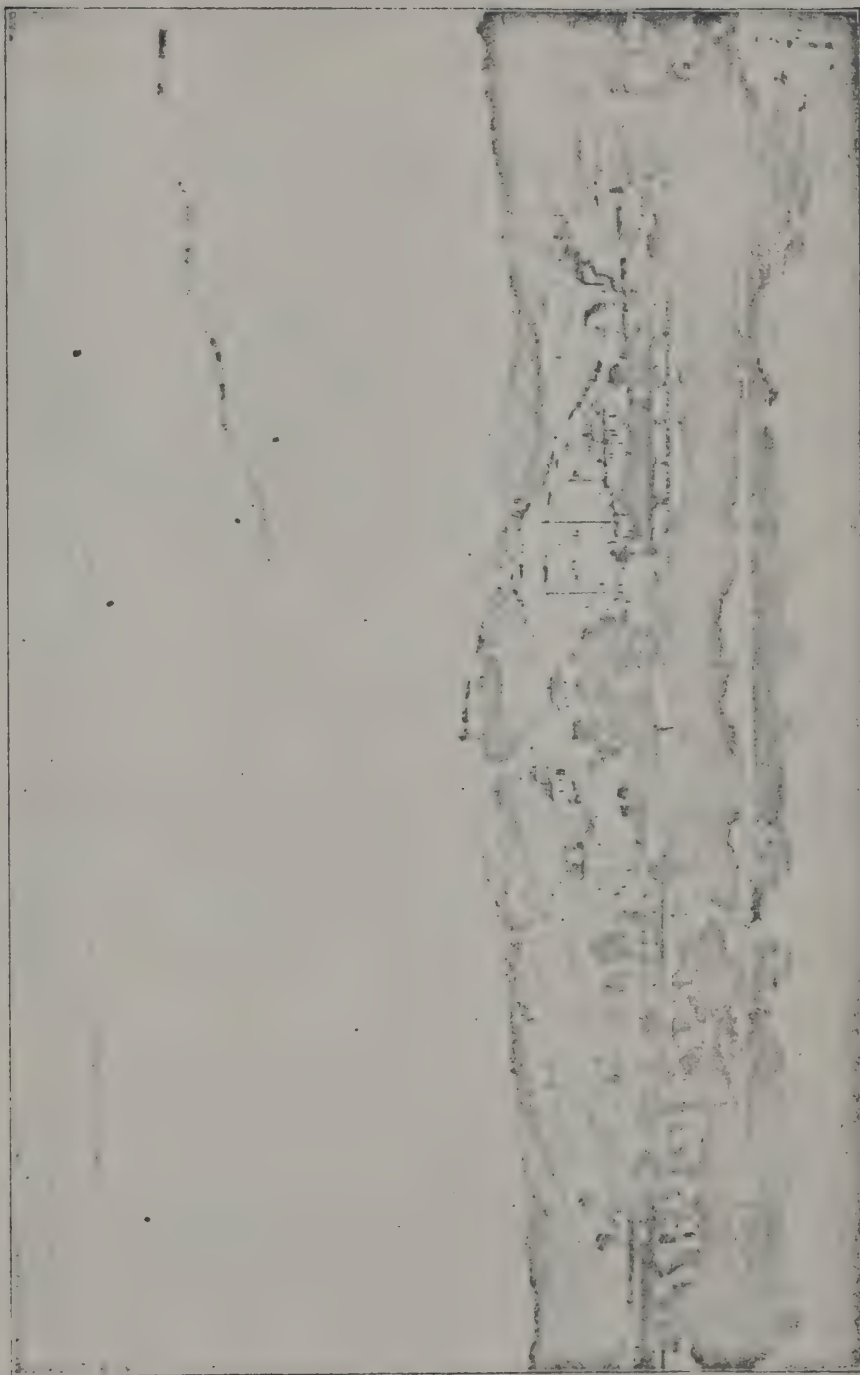
This camp owns its hall and fixtures in the third floor of Shaw's block and is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

#### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Sumner Lodge No. 92 was organized on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1883, by the following charter members: T. T. Parsons, H. S. Fraine, O. L. Perfect, W. L. Wassonaum, J. Z. Lull, B. L. Bedell, H. W. Westveer, C. G. Stivers, J. S. Van Antererp, H. J. Banghart, A. Felton, C. H. Monger.







STONE QUARRY OF J. A. GREEN AT STONE CITY



The following is a list of the chancellor commanders: T. T. Parsons, 1883; O. L. Perfect, 1884; J. Z. Lull, 1885; H. W. Westveer, 1886; J. D. Van Antererp, 1887; Chas. R. Howard, 1888; B. H. Hickox, 1889; J. Frank Barns, 1890; W. E. Dutton, 1891; E. R. Moore, 1891; F. M. Rhodes, 1891; James Robertson, 1892; Wm. McGuire, 1893; W. D. Sheean, 1894; W. H. Prentice, 1895; W. E. Dutton, 1896; W. A. Cunningham, 1897; T. C. Mollett, 1898; D. M. Griffith, 1899; Geo. W. Byerly, 1901; B. H. Miller, 1902; B. E. Rhinehart, 1903; H. D. Chadwick, 1904; D. M. Griffith, 1905; S. Wm. Walton, 1905; H. E. Beam, 1906; J. E. King, 1907; J. B. Niles, 1908; J. E. Remley, 1909.

The following is the present list of officers: J. E. Remley, J. F. Brown, J. B. Niles, A. A. Clarke, F. B. Beam, Harry Clarke, T. E. Watters, J. W. Wilson, A. McQuown, M. M. Miller, S. Wm. Walton.

The Sumner Lodge No. 92, was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1886, by the following named persons: T. R. Ercanbrack, T. T. Parsons, W. A. Cunningham, O. L. Perfect, James Robertson, B. H. Hickox, E. R. Perfect, J. H. Chapman, Jno. Z. Lull, Alex Felton, Chas. Weigel, Chas. Howard.

Sumner lodge owns its own lodge room, dance hall and parlors connected therewith and is one of the best lodge halls in eastern Iowa, and is a very valuable and desirable piece of property.

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## HISTORY OF STONE CITY, IOWA, FURNISHED BY HON. J. A. GREEN.

Stone City Quarries were so named after the establishment of a postoffice here in September 1873. Previous to that time they were known as the Anamosa Quarries, as they are still called in some sections by people not knowing the location. The nearest quarry to Anamosa on the Wapsipinicon is three miles; while those on the Buffalo River are one and seven-eighths miles.

### THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster appointed to Stone City, was H. Dearborn, who held the office from June 23, 1874, to September 2, 1885. Michael Gavin was next appointed and held the office until ill health forced him to resign in 1887. Jas. F. Kane's appointment dates from February 26th of that year, until the following August, when he resigned and moved away. Michael J. Campbell took the office August 3, 1887, and served for ten years, when the present incumbent, John Ronen, was appointed. December 9, 1897, giving good service and satisfaction to all.

### RELIGIOUS WELFARE.

In the religious field the spiritual wants of the Catholics were attended to by Rev. Father T. McCormick, Father Robert Powers, Father P. J. Leddy, Father John Garland and the present pastor Rev. T. J. Norris.





The Presbyterians had no resident minister, but Sunday-school service was held regularly for a time in the Columbia opera house, but this died out through lack of interest.

The Episcopalians had service and Sunday school under the direction of Rev. Felix Pickworth, of Anamosa, for a time but this did not prove a success, so here ended the efforts of ministers not personally interested in and living among the people.

#### THE STONE QUARRIES.

The first stone used from these hills was by the army in territorial times, in the construction of bridges on the highways, which stand as monuments to the perfection of the stone, it being as perfect as the day it was taken from its natural bed, wearing as well as granite possibly could.

The first stone shipped abroad was to Dubuque and Cedar Falls, by rail in 1860, by David Graham, who opened the first quarry here, on the center of section 5-84-4, which is still in operation. This quarry was successively owned and operated by D. Graham, Haines & Lewis, M. Hisey and John Ronen, the present operator. From this quarry were shipped thirty-seven thousand, four hundred and one cars from the beginning to the present date.

About 1852, Mr. Haggard quarried from the top of the hill on the extreme west end of the Stratified Stone Basin, stone which was hauled by wagon to Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, which was then building. All the trimming of that building, which is perfect today, was hauled over the then un-inhabited prairies, there being no railroads here in those days. This speaks well for this stone as stone was then found in abundance at the foot of the hills where Mt. Vernon now stands. The hill from which this stone was taken was afterward sold to Dr. S. G. Matson, and called Mt. Hope. It was managed for a time by Dr. Matson, then by James & Ross, and later still, by James & Ronen, who shipped five thousand carloads of stone. This quarry has not been worked for many years and is, at this writing, dormant.

Next to enter the field were Crouse, Shaw & Weaver, who opened a quarry adjacent to the first one opened. They commenced operation in 1866 and continued until 1872, when they sold to the state of Iowa. It was then worked by the convicts from Anamosa, the Penitentiary having just been established there. Crouse, Shaw & Weaver shipped from their quarry in the years 1866 to 1872, inclusive, about four thousand cars.

The state shipped for its own use, and that of the public, as it sold stone for two years, from 1872 until the time they abandoned it in 1878, about five thousand cars. The legislature passed a resolution at this time preventing the state from entering into the market against free labor. This quarry was afterward sold to J. A. Green, who in 1884 operated it on a small scale to fill the deficiency of Champion Quarry No. 1. He shipped from here about five thousand cars.

In 1866, the same year which Crouse, Shaw & Weaver opened their quarry, which is in the extreme east of the Stratified Stone Basin, Parsons & Webb opened what they called Crow Creek Quarry, it being in the center of section 6, on the Jones and Linn county line, and in the same hill as Mt. Hope Quarry. They continued to do business under the above name for two years, when J. B. Webb

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